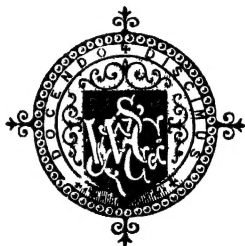


Collins' Series of Illustrated Dictionaries.

AN
ILLUSTRATED
DICTIONARY
OF
SCIENTIFIC TERMS.

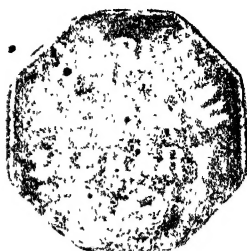
BY
WILLIAM ROSSITER.



LONDON AND GLASGOW:
WILLIAM COLLINS, SONS, AND COMPANY.

1879.

PREFACE.



THE present book is intended as a guide to the understanding of our popular scientific literature. Among the multitude of technical terms that are in existence, a selection had to be made, and the reader will therefore not expect absolute completeness, which, if possible, would have greatly increased the bulk, and thereby have impaired its convenience for ready use. Only the most commonly used, and most important words have accordingly been included. At the same time, accuracy with brevity has been specially aimed at. The fact that it has been found possible to include about 14,000 entries is the best evidence of the range and conciseness of the following pages.

August, 1878.

DICTIONARY.

OF

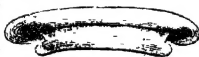
SCIENTIFIC TERMS.

Aardvark, (ār'dvārk). [D. *aard*, earth, *vark*, pig.] An ant-eating quadruped of S. Africa = *Orycteropus capensis*.

Aardwolf, (ār'dwōlf). [D. *aard*, earth. A fox-like quadruped of S. Africa = *Proteles andan*.]

Aaron's Beard, (ā'rōnz bērd) = *Hypericum calycinum*. An under-shrub, belonging to Hypericaceae.

Abacus, (ab'a-kus). [L. *abacus*, table] 1. The upper plate of a column, beneath the architrave. 2. A calculating apparatus.



Abacus.

Abatis, (ab-a-tē). [F. *abatis*, thrown down.] A breastwork of trees, or branches of trees.

Abbeville Flints, (ab'vél). Rude spearheads, &c., found in the alluvium near Abbeville.

Abdar process, for separating silver from any copper ore in which it occurs.

Abdomen, (ab-dō-men). [L. *abdere*, to hide.] 1. The posterior portion of the human trunk, containing the intestines. 2. In insects, the portion of the body behind the legs, containing the viscera of nutrition and reproduction.

Abdominales, (ab-dom'i-nā-lēz). [Abdomen, *q. v.*] Fishes having the ventral fins far behind the pectoral fins. (Ex. carp, salmon).

Abdominalia, (ab-dom-i-nā'li-a). [Abdomen, *q. v.*] 1. A sub-division of Ascidioida (Molluscoida), in which the branchial sac is small in front. 2. A sub-division of Cirripedia (Articulata).

Abele, (a-bēl). [L. *abies*; D. *abeel*.] Abel tree, white poplar, *Populus alba*, Dutch beech. A common European tree, about 80 ft. high.

Abelmoschus, (a-bel-mos'kus). [Arab name] = *Hibiscus abelmoschus*. Syrian mallow, musk mallow. A shrub, belonging to Malvaceae.

Aberdavine, (a-ber-da-vin') = Siskin = *Fringilla spinus*; a small migratory singing bird.

Aberation, (ab-er-a'shon). [L. *ab*, from; *errare*, to wander.] Deviation of light rays from a true focus, caused either by the form of a lens = spherical A., resulting in an indistinct image; or by refrangibility of light = chromatic A., resulting in a coloured image.

Abies, (ab'i-es). [L. *abies*, from *abeo*, to rise, or *apios*, pear tree.] The fir tree: a genus of Abietes (Pinaceae). *A. pectinata*, silver fir, gives Strasburg turpentine. *A. excelsa*, spruce fir. Tall, evergreen tree, common.

Abietine, (ab'i-e-tin). [L. *abies*, the fir tree.] A resin obtained from turpentine.

Abietites, (a-bi-et-i'tez). [L. *abies*, fir tree] Fossil remains of fir trees, chiefly cones, found in Wolden and Greensand.

Abiogenesis, (a-bi-jen'e-sis). [Gk. *a*, not; *bios*, life, *genesis*, birth.] Spontaneous generation.

Abiotos, (a-bi'o-tos). [Gk. *a*, not, *bios*, life.] = Hemlock: so named from its poisonous qualities.

Ablepsia, (ab-lep'si-a). [Gk. *a*, not; *blepo*, I see] = blindness.

Abnormal, (ab-nor'mal). [L. *ab*, from; *norma*, rule.] Not in accordance with the type of growth: used of animals and plants which differ from the ordinary plan.

Aboma, (ab'ō-ma). [The native name] = Epicrates cenchria: a large yellow snake of S. America.

Abomasum, (ab-ō-mā'sum). [L. *ab*, from; *omasum*, tripe] = Rumen: the fourth cavity in the complex stomach of a ruminant animal.

Branchiate, (a-brang'ki-āt). [Gk. *a*, not, and *branchia*, gills.] Without gills, unable to breathe only in water. *A. velox*, mammalia, aves, and reptiles, the highest forms of animal life, all of which have an amnion, an allantois, but no gills. *A. annelida*, leeches and earthworms.

Abrazite, (ab'ra-zit') [Gk. *a*, not; *brazo*, I bubble.] A mineral, chiefly silicate of alumina, lime, and potash, one of the zeolite group, which does not effervesce under the action of the blowpipe.

Abrevoir, (ab-rūv-war'). [The French name.] The space between stones in masonry, usually filled with mortar.

Abscissa, (ab-sis'sa). [L. *ab*, from; *scindere*, to cut off.] The portion of a given curve cut off by another line.

Absothine, (ab-sin'h'in). [L. *absinthium*, wormwood.] = C₁₅H₁₂O₈. A bitter crystalline principle found in wormwood.

Absolute Unit of Force. That force which will generate a unit of velocity when acting on a unit of mass during a unit of time. The unit of time is usually 1 second, of velocity 1 foot (in Britain), and of weight 1 lb. avoidupoise (in Britain).

Absorption, (ab-sorp'shon). [L. *ab*, from; *sorbeo*, I suck up.] 1. The stoppage of heat or light rays, which varies inversely as the reflecting power of the absorbing surface. 2. Passage of a liquid or gas into or through a porous substance.



Abutilon (a-bū'ti-lon). [Gk. *abutilon*, mulberry tree.] A plant of the mallow kind.

Acacia (a-kī'shi-a). [Gk. *akakia*, a thorn.] A tree or shrub, usually thorny, and yielding a gum. *False A.* = locust tree.

Acalephæ (a-ka-tō'fē). [Gk. *akalephe*, a nettle.] Jellyfishes, sea nettles, medusæ, &c.; gelatinous marine, stinging zoophytes, having a central mouth, no senses but that of touch, feeding on small fish, &c.; varying in size from very small to several feet in diameter. Belong to Hydrozoa, q.v.

Acanthaceæ (a-kan-thā'she-ō). [Acanthus, q.v.] Monopetalous herbs, shrubs, and weeds, chiefly tropical, resembling the Acanthus.

Acanthocephala (a-kan-tho-se'fa-la). [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *kephale*, head.] Vermiform internal parasites having a spiny proboscis, but no mouth, resembling threadworms; also called helminthes and echinorhynchi. Belong to Scoleleida.

Acanthodei (a-kan-thō'dē-i). [Gk. *akantha*, thorn.] Fossil fish, having thorn-like fins.

Acanthometrina (a-kan-tho-met'ri-na). [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *metra*, medium.] Minute animals, balls of jelly upon a framework of spicules, belonging to Protozoa; found in Mediterranean Sea; intermediate between Polyestina and Sponges.

Acanthophis (ak-an-thō'fis). [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *ophis*, serpent.] A small venomous serpent with sharp pointed tail.

Acanthopteri (a-kan-thop'te-ri). [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *pterygion*, fin.] Fish having spiny dorsal fins, as perch, mackerel, &c.

Acanthospongia (a-kan-tho-spun'ja). [Gk. *akantha*, thorn; *spongia*, sponge.] A fossil sponge, found in Silurian strata.

Acanthoteuthis (a-kan-thō-tūth'is). [Gk. *akantha*, spine; *teuthis*, a fish.] A cuttle-fish with spiny tentacles, of which fossil bones, spines, &c., are found in Oolitic strata.

Acanthurus (a-kan-thū'rus). [Gk. *akantha*, spine; *oura*, tail.] An herbivorous fish, found only in tropical seas, with short thick body, and sharp spines at the tail.

Acari (ak'ar-i). Plural of *acarus*, q.v.

Acarina (ak'ar-i-na). [Acarus, q.v.] = Acari, q.v.: one of Hooen's sub-divisions of the Arachnida.

Acarus (ak'ar-us). [Gk. *acar*, mite.] Mite: a minute spider-like animal, sometimes parasitic, belonging to Arachnida.

Accipitres (ak-si'pi-trēs). [L. *accipiter*, hawk.] Birds of prey; strong carnivorous birds, such as the eagle, hawk, &c.

Acenaphthene (a-sen-af'thēn). [Naphtha, q.v.] A hydrocarbon, found in coal tar, C₁₂H₁₀.

Acephala (a-se'fa-la). [Gk. *a*, not; *kephale*, head.] Molluscs, such as the oyster, that have no head: mostly marine.

Accephalocysts (a-se-fal'o-sistz). [Gk. *a*, not; *kephale*, head; *kystis*, bladder.] Headless hydatids; simple sacs filled with fluid, varying greatly in size, found in bodies of animals; cysts, or larval forms, of cestoid entozoa.

Accephalophora (a-se-fal'o-fō-ra). [Gk. *a*, not; *kephale*, head; *pherein*, to bear.] A primary

division of mollusca, including all those having no distinct head.

Acer (ā'ser). [L. *acer*, maple.] Maple: a common tree, with fine-grained timber; leaves and seed-vessels of A., found fossil.

Aceraceæ (a-se-rā'se-ō). [Acer, q.v.] Trees, common in Europe, Asia, and N. America, with fine-grained timber, and bark useful for red and yellow dyes. Belong to Sapindales.

Aceras (ā'ser-as). [Gk. *a*, not; *keras*, horn.] Man orchis; a plant, the flowers of which have a grotesque resemblance to the human form.

Acetabula (a-set-ab'u-la). [L. *acetabulum*, goblet or socket.] 1. The sockets in which the hip bones fit, in vertebrate animals. 2. Suckers on the tentacles of Cephalopoda.

Acetabulariæ (a-set-ab-u-lar'i-dē). [Acetabulum, q.v.] Marine plants of simple organization.

Acetabulum (a-set-ab'u-lum). [L. *acetabulum*, vinegar bowl.] The socket of the hip joint.

Acetal (a-set'al). [Acetic acid, q.v.] C₆H₅AO₂: a colourless liquid, compound of aldehyde and ether, which becomes acetic acid by the addition of oxygen.

Acetamide (a-set'am-id). [Acetic acid, q.v.] C₂H₅NO: a deliquescent white crystalline substance, having the properties of both base and acid, one of the monamides.

Acetanilide (a-set-an'i-lid). [Acetyl and aniline, q.v.] C₆H₅NO=Aniline, in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by acetyl.

Acetates (as'e-tāts). [Acetic acid, q.v.] Compounds of acetic acid with bases.

Acetene (as'e-tēn). [Acetic acid, q.v.] Ethen=Olefiant gas=Ethylene, q.v. A combustible gas.

Acetic acid (a-set'ik as'id). [L. *acetum*, vinegar.] C₂H₃O₂: a monobasic acid, found in many places; also obtained from alcohol, wood, &c.; the base of vinegar. Also called methyloxalic acid, methylformic acid.

Acetic aldehyde (a-set'ik al'dē-hid)=C₂H₃O=Aldehyde, q.v. A pungent, volatile, inflammable liquid.

Acetic anhydride (a-set'ik an-hī'drid). C₂H₃O₂. A colourless, pungent, highly refracting liquid.

Acetic ether (a-set'ik ē'ther). C₂H₅O₂=Ethyl acetate: an odorous acid liquid.

Acetic ethers (a-set'ik ē'therz). Compounds of acetic acid and alcoholic radicals.

Acetic series of acids (a-set'ik)=Stearic series, having the formula C₂H₃O₂, and including acetic, stearic, formic, and butyric acids.

Acetimeter (a-se-tim'et-er). [Acetic and meter, q.v.] An instrument for measuring the strength of acetic acids.

Acetone (as'e-tōn). [Acetic acid, q.v.] C₃H₆O: a clear odorous inflammable liquid obtained from gum, sugar, and all acetates.

Acetones (as'e-tōnz). Ketones: aldehyds in which an atom of hydrogen is replaced by an equivalent of an organic radical.

Acetonia (as-e-tō'ni-a). [Acetone, q.v.] Acetone, q.v.

Acetonic acid (as-e-tōn'ik as'id). C₄H₇O₂: a compound crystallised monobasic acid, formed by the union of acetone and formic acid.

Acetone, (a-sēt'ō-nin). [Acetone, q.v.] Acetone= $C_2H_5N_2$: a colourless liquid alkaline base; obtained by action of ammonia on acetone.

Acetonitrile, (a-sēt-tō-nī'tril). [Acetic acid and nitrogen, q.v.] C_2H_3N : a fragrant liquid obtained from ammoniac acetate.

Acetureide, (a-sēt'ū-rid). [Acetyl and urea, q.v.] $C_2H_5N_2O_2$ =urea in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by acetyl.

Acetyl, (as'ē-til). [Acetic acid, q.v.] C_2H_3O : the radicle of acetic acid.

Acetylene, (a-sēt'lēn). [Acetyl, q.v.] C_2H_2 =Klümene=Ethine: an inflammable gas obtained from marsh-gas, coal-gas, &c.; the type of the acetylene series of hydrocarbons.

Acetylene series (a-sēt'lēn s'ē-ri-ēs) of hydrocarbons, having the form C_nH_{2n-2} , of which acetylene is the type.

Acetylita, (a-sēt'il'e-a). [Acetyl, q.v.] $C_6H_{10}N_2$ =Diethylonia=Diethylone diamine: an odorous inflammable oily liquid.

Achene, (a'kēn). [Gk. *a*, not; *chaino*, I open]=achenium: a small one-seeded fruit, indehiscent.

Achernar, (a-ker'nar)=α Eridani: the chief star of the constellation Eridanus, of the first magnitude, and one of the brightest in the S. heavens.

Achilles, (a-kil'e'a). [Achilles, the Greek warrior.] An herb, with yellow flower, of which the yarrow and sneezewort are varieties.

Achilleic acid, (a-kil'ik as'id), an acid found in the plant Millefol or Achillea Millefolium.

Achlamydeæ, (ak-la-mid'e-ē). [Gk. *a*, not; *chlame*, cloak.] Plants, of which the fls. have neither calyx nor corolla; form a sub-division of Apetalæ.

Achlya, (a-kl'i'a). Common fly fungus: a minute aquatic fungus, parasitic on fish and dead flies, &c., a genus of *Chytrivaceæ*.

Achorion, (a-kō'ri-on). [Gk. *achorion*, external skin.] A microscopic plant, found in the human skin during the disease of *favus*.

Achromatism, (ak-rōm'a-tizm), refraction of light without dispersion: correction of chromatic aberration, so that images formed by lenses have no fringe of colour, also used for correction of spherical aberration.

Achromatopsy, (a-krōm'a-top'si). [Gk. *a*, not; *chroma*, colour; *opsis*, sight]=Daltonism=colour-disease: an ocular affection which causes different colours to be more or less confounded.

Acids, (as'idz). [L. *acidus*, sharp.] Salts of hydrogen: chemical compounds, of which hydrogen is an essential constituent, differing widely in composition and origin, usually soluble in water, of sour taste, electro negative, and turning vegetable blue colour into red; any of which readily form compounds with other bodies. Hydrogenated bodies, of which the hydrogen can readily be replaced by a metal. Monobasic organic acids have one atom of oxygen in the radicle; dibasic organic acids two such atoms.

Acid-making metals, which form acid compounds: antimony, arsenic, bismuth, molybdenum, niobium, tantalum, thori-

um, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, zirconium.

Acid series, (as'id s'ē-ri-ēz). Acetic series= $C_nH_{2n}O_2$, oleic series= $C_nH_{2n-2}O_2$; lactic series= $C_nH_{2n}O_3$; glycolic series= $C_nH_{2n}O_4$; benzoic series= $C_nH_{2n-2}O_2$; oxalic series= $C_nH_{2n-2}O_4$; glycolic series= $C_nH_{2n}O_3$.

Acline line, (a-klīn'ik). [Gk. *a*, not; *klīnein*, to incline.] Magnetic equator: an approximation to a great circle of the earth, equidistant from the two magnetic poles, at any point of which the dipping needle remains horizontal.

Aconite, (ak'ō-nit)=Aconitum, q.v.

Aconitic acid, (a-kon'it'ik as'id). [Aconitum, q.v.] $C_6H_8O_6$: an acid found in aconitum and equisetum; also obtained from citric acid.

Aconitine, (a-kon'it-in). [Aconitum, q.v.]= $C_{34}H_{47}NO_7$: a crystalline poisonous alkaloid substance obtained from monkshood.

Aconitum, (a-kon'it-um). [Gk. *akonon*, from; *akon*, a small spear.] Monkshood = wolf'sbane: a common hardy very poisonous herb, with pointed leaves, belonging to Ranunculaceæ.

Aconityl, (ak-o-nī'til). [Aconite, q.v.] $C_6H_3O_3$: the radicle of aconitic acid.

Acontia, (a-kon'ti-a). [Gk. *akon*, a small spear.] Bunches of white cord, full of lasso-cells, found in Actinæ, by means of which they kill their prey.

Acontias, (a-kon'ti-as). [The Greek name.] A small serpent, having no poison fangs, and feeding on insects, connecting snakes and serpents by resembling each.

Acorn shells, (a'korn shelz). [Name from the shape.] Small crustaceous animals found on shores below high-water mark=Balanidæ.

Acorus, (a'ke-rus). [Gk. *akoron*.] Sweet flag = Sweet sedge: a poisonous herb belonging to *Orontaceæ*.

Acotyledons, (a-kot-il'ē-donz). [Gk. *a*, without; *cotyledon*, seed-lobe.] Cryptogamia=Cellulæ. Plants having neither seed-leaves nor flowers, almost wholly of cellular tissue, reproduced by spores; divided into Vasculars and Cellulæ.

Acoustics, (a-kous'tiks). [Gk. *akoustos*, audible.] The science of sound, including the vibrations of elastic bodies which give sounds.

Acetaldehyd, (a-kral'dē-lit). [Acet and aldehyd, q.v.] $C_2H_5O_2$: a form of aldehyd, a liquid obtained from glycol.

Acraspedote medusæ, (a-kras'pe-dōt me-dū'sē). [Gk. *a*, not; *kraspedo*, to border.] Steganophthalmonous medusæ; medusæ having no velum or border to the swimming bell.

Acridine, (ak'rī-din). [L. *acer*, sharp.] $C_{12}H_9N$: a crystalline base obtained from anthracene, which causes sneezing and coughing when inhaled in dust or vapour.

Acrita, (ak'rī-ta). [Gk. *akritos*, indistinct.] Protozoa, &c.: animals of a low and indistinct organization.

Acrobates, (ak-rō'ba-tez). [Gk. *akros*, point; *bao*, I walk.] Insectivorous marsupial animals, walking on the tips of the toes.

Acrochordus, (ak-rō'kor'dus). Gk. *akros*, end; *chorde*, stinging. Harmless serpents.

Acrodonta, (ak-rō-dont'a). [Acrodont teeth, *q.v.*] Iguanas, of the old world, having teeth fixed on the ridge of the jaw.

Acrodont teeth, (ak-rō-dont). [Gk. *akros*, high; *odous*, tooth.] Teeth fixed on the upper ridge of the jaw, and not in cavities, as in some lizards.

Aorodus, (ak-rō-dus). A placoid fish, known only by fossil teeth, found in lias rocks.

Acrogenes, (ak-rō-jen's-ē). [Acrogena, *q.v.*] Acrogena.

Acrogena, (ak-rō-jen'ā). [Gk. *akros*, high; *genna*, I produce.] Mosses, ferns, &c.; plants of cellular tissue, growing in length only, having no flowers or seed-leaves. Also used as equivalent to acotyledons.

Acrognathus, (ak-rō-gnath'us). [Gk. *akros*, high; *gnathos*, jaw-bone.] A fish of the salmon kind, known only by fossil remains found in chalk rocks.

Acrolein, (ak-rō-lin). [L. *acer*, sharp; *Oleio*, *q.v.*] Acrylic aldehyd = C_3H_4O : a colourless inflammable neutral liquid obtained from glycerin, acetic bromide, &c.

Acromion, (ak-rō-mi-on). [Gk. *akros*, summit; *omos*, shoulder.] A projecting portion of the scapula in man.

Acronical, (a-kron'ik-al). [Gk. *akros*, point; *nux*, night.] Rising or setting at the time of sunset.

Acrosaurus, (ak-rō-saw'rus). [Gk. *akros*, point; *saurus*, lizard.] A fossil reptile, having its teeth on the edge of the jaw.

Acrylates, (ak-rī-lātes). [Acrylic acid, *q.v.*] Compounds of bases with acrylic acid.

Acrylic acid, (a-kri'lik as'id). [Acrolein, *q.v.*] $C_3H_4O_2$, acroleic acid obtained by oxidation of acrolein, an odorous and acrid liquid, one of the oleic series.

Actæa, (ak-tē'a). [Gk. *akte*, elder.] Baneberry = Herb Christopher: a poisonous herb, common in cold climates, belonging to Ranunculaceæ.

Actinia, (ak-tin'i-ē). [Gk. *aktis*, a ray.] Sea-anemones, &c., a group of marine animals, belonging to Zoantharia, from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 14 in. diameter, usually between $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 3 in., attached to stones, shells, and rocks; can move, but very slowly. Sometimes found on the back of a crab; some have eyes, with crystalline lenses and optic nerves; also a generally diffused sense of touch.

Actinic rays, (ak-tin'ik rāz). [Gk. *aktis*, ray (of sunlight).] Rays beyond the violet end of a spectrum, usually invisible, but having strong chemical action = Ritzian rays = Phosphorogenic rays.

Actinism, (ak-tin-izm). [Gk. *aktis*, ray.] The power of sunlight to cause chemical action, as in photography.

Actinocarpus, (ak-tin-ō-kā'pus). [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *karpus*, fruit.] Star fruit: a group of aquatic plants belonging to Alismaceæ.

Actinocrinites, (ak-tin-ō-kri-nitis). [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *krinon*, lily.] A group of encrinites having projecting spines, found in Carboniferous and Silurian strata.

Actinoids, (ak-tin-oidz). [Actinise, *q.v.*] Actinise, and other animals of the same kind, as metridium, &c., some are coral making.

Actinolite, (ak-tin'o-lit). [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *lithos*, stone.] A mineral of the amphibole group.

Actinolite-schist, (ak-tin'o-lit-shist). [Actinolite, *q.v.*] A slaty rock, chiefly composed of actinolite, in thorn-like or radiating crystals.

Actinophrys, (ak-tin'ō-fris). [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *phrys*, eyebrow.] Protozoa, with radiating cilia, any part of the surface of which is capable of forming a temporary stomach.

Actinosoma, (ak-tin-o-sō'ma). [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *soma*, body.] The entire body of an actinozoon, whether single or compound.

Actinozoa, (ak-tin-o-zō'a). [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *zoon*, animal.] Zoophyta = Anthozoa = Coral-polypes, Sea-anemones, &c.; forming a sub-division of Coelenterata, and including Ctenophora and Coralligena; their structure resembles that of Hydrozoa, but is somewhat more highly organised.

Actinozoon, (ak-tin-o-zō'on). [Same as Actinozoon, *q.v.*] An individual of the Actinozoa.

Acyelic, (a-sī'kik). [Gk. *a*, without; *kyklos*, circle.] Without cycles.

Adamantine lustre, (ad-a-man'tin lus'ter). [Gk. *adamas*, a hard stone.] Found in substances, like the diamond, having a high refractive power.

Adam's apple, (ad'amz ap'pl). [Name derived from the Fall of Adam and Eve.] A projection in the front of the neck, being the apex of the V-shaped thyroid cartilage.

Adam's needle, (ad'amz nēd'l). A plant of New Mexico = Yucca gloriosa.

Adansonia, (ad-an-sō-ni-a). [Adanson, a naturalist.] Baobab tree = Calabash: a very large African tree, sometimes 30 ft. in diameter, belonging to Bombaceæ.

Adder, (ad'er). [A.-S. *ættar*, adder.] Viper; a poisonous serpent.

Adder's tongue, (ad'erz tung). [From shape of fronds] = Ophioglossum: a common fern.

Adelarthrosomata, (a-del-ār-thrō-sō'ma - ta). [Gk. *adelos*, hidden; *arthron*, joint; *soma*, body.] Harvest-spiders, Book-scorpions, &c.: a division of Arachnida, in which the abdomen and thorax are not usually clearly divided.

Adeniform, (ad-en-i'form). [Gk. *aden*, gland.] Gland-shaped.

Adenology, (ad-en-ō'lō-jī). [Gk. *aden*, gland.] The knowledge of the nature and purpose of glands.

Adfected, (ad-fek'ted). [L. *ad*, to; *factus*, made.] An adfected equation is one having the unknown quantity in different powers, as x^2 and x , x^4 and x^3 , &c.

Adhesion, (ad-hē'zhun). [L. *ad*, to; *hæro*, I stick.] The form of molecular attraction which exists between any solid body, and any other body, solid, liquid, or gaseous.

Adiantites, (adi-an-ti'tez). [Adiantum, *q.v.*] Fossil remains of ferns, resembling adiantum.

Adiantum, (ad-i-an'tum). [Gk. *adianton*, unwetted.] = Maiden-hair: a fern found in



damp places, the leaves of which are finely divided, and not easily wetted, belonging to Polypodiaceae.

Adipic acid, (ad'i-pik). [Lat. *adeps*, fat]= $C_6H_{10}O_4$: a fatty acid formed during the action of nitric acid on oleic acid.

Adipocere, (ad-i-pō-sēr). [Lat. *adeps*, fat; *cera*, wax; F. *adipocire*.] A fatty residue from the decay of animal matter in damp places=Grave-wax: chiefly composed of margarin and ammonia.

Adit-level, an entrance cut, to drain the water from a mine, through a hill side.

Adjutant, (ad'joo-tant). [Adjutant, from its imposing appearance.] = *Cyonia argala*: a large Indian species of crane.

Adnate, (ad nāt). [L. *ad*, to; *natus*, grown.] Grown to another body, as a climbing parasite to a tree.

Adonis, (a-dō'nīs). [Adonis, god of beauty.] An herb resembling the buttercup, the flower of which is often very pretty, belonging to Ranunculaceae.

Adoxa, (a-dok'sā). [Gk. *a*, not; *doxe*, glory]=Muschatol=Musk-crowfoot: an odorous herb with green flowers, belonging to Araliaceae.

Advice-boat. A small vessel, built for quick sailing.

Aichmodus, (ēk'mo-dus). [Gk. *aichme*, point; *odus*, tooth.] A ganoid fish, with sharp-pointed teeth, fossil remains of which are found in lias rocks.

Ægiceraceæ, (ē-jis-ēr-ā'se-ē). [Gk. *aix*, goat; *keras*, horn.] A small group of tropical shore plants, resembling Ardisiads, named from the typical genus *Ægiceras*, the pods of which are horn-shaped.

Ægopodium, (ē-go-pō'di-um). [Gr. *aix*, goat; *podion*, foot.] = Goat weed = Bishop's weed = ash weed: a common herb with white flowers, belonging to Apiaceæ.

Æpiornis, (ē-pi-ēr'nīs). [Gk. *aipys*, high; *ornis*, bird.] A very large bird belonging to Cursores, found at Madagascar, but now probably extinct.

Æquoreal pipe fish, (ē-qwō'rē-al pip fish). [L. *æquoreus*, belonging to the sea.] = *Syngnathus æquoreus*: a fish with long slender body.

Aerolites, (ā-ēr-ō-līts). [Gk. *aer*, air, *lithos*, stone.] = stone meteorites: pieces of stone (sometimes very large) falling to the earth; probably fragments of some planet, sometimes called planetary dust.

Aerosiderites, (ā-ēr-ō-sid'er-its). [Gk. *aer*, air; *sideros*, iron.] = iron meteorites.

Aerosiderolites, (ā-ēr-ō-sid'er-ō-līts). [Gk. *aer*, air; *sideros*, iron; *lithos*, stone.] Meteors containing both stone and iron.

Æsculaeæ, (ē-s-kū-lā'se-ē). [Æsculus, q.v.] = Sapindaceæ, q.v.

Æsculin, (ēs'kū-lin). [Æsculus, q.v.] = $C_{12}H_{22}O_{10}$: an alkaline substance, obtained from the horse-chestnut.

Æsculus, (ēs'kū-lus). [L. *æsculus*, an oak tree.] = Horse-chestnut, a large handsome tree; root, fruit, and leaves poisonous. *A. Hippocastanum* = horse-chestnut. *A. Ohioensis* = buck-eye = American horse-chestnut.

Æstivation, (ēs-tiv-ā'shun). [L. *æstiva*, sum-

mer time.] 1. The method of arrangement of the parts of a flower bud, which comes in summer. 2. The dormant state of some animals during the hot season.

Æthalius, (ē-thā'lī-um). A fungus, belonging to Gasteromycetes. *A. Septicum* lives on decaying vegetable matter; considered to be an animal from its power of moving and absorbing solid food.

Æther, (ē'ther). [L. *æther*, pure air.] The (hypothetical) invisible and imponderable medium whose undulations are the cause of light, supposed to fill all space, including the interstices of all bodies.

Æthroscope, (ē-thrō's-kōp). [Gk. *æthrios*, airy; *skopeo*, I see.] An instrument invented by Leslie to determine the variations of heat radiation.

Æthusa, (ē-thū'sā). [Gk. *æitha*, I burn.] = Foal's parsley: a poisonous herb resembling parsley, belonging to Apiaceæ.

Afinity, (af-fini-ti). [L. *ad*, to; *finis*, boundary.] The form of atomic attraction which acts between unlike bodies, as between oxygen and potassium, hydrogen and chlorine, &c., causing chemical action.

Æghans, (æ'ghanz). An Asiatic race.

African jumping shrews = *Macroscelides*, q.v. **After-damp**, (af'ter-damp). [After, q.v.; *i. damp*, vapour.] = Choke-damp, the mixture of carbonic anhydride and nitrogen resulting from an explosion of fire-damp.

Agallochum, (a-gal'ō-kum) = *Aloes* wood = 1. *Alvexylon* agallochum: a tree belonging to Leguminosæ. 2. *Aquilaria secundata*: a tree belonging to Aquilariaceæ.

Agalmatolite, (a-gal-mat'ō-lit) [Gk. *agalma*, image, and *lithos*, stone.] Chinese stones = jaspers, pyrophyllites, &c., altered by heat from clay slate; used for grotesque statuary; chiefly silicate of alumina.

Agama, (ā'gam-a). A reptile resembling the lizard, found in Asia, Africa, S. America, and Australia.

Agami, (ā'ga-mi) = *Trophia crepitans*: a bird also called Golden Trumpeter, with long neck and legs.

Agamic, (ā'g-a-mik). [Gk. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage] = Asexual: not having visible organs of reproduction, as flowerless plants, &c.

Agamogenesis, (ā-ga-mō-jen-ē-sis). [Gk. *a*, not; *gamos*, marriage, *genesis*, birth.] Asexual reproduction: procreation without previous union of the two sexes.

Agardh's classification of Plants, (a-gård'). Acotyledons, pseudocotyledons, cryptocotyledons, phanerocotyledons.

Agaricaceæ, (a-gar-ik-ā'se-ē). [Agaricus, q.v.] = Hymenomycetes (Fungales): plants resembling the Agaricus.

Agaricia, (a-gar-ri-si-a). [Agaricus, q.v.] = Mushroom madrepore: a coral resembling the mushroom in appearance.

Agaricus, (a-gar-ik-us). [Gk. *agarikon*.] Flowerless plants, consisting of a fleshy body, with stem, mostly poisonous, belonging to Hymenomycetes. *A. Campestris* = common mushroom.

Agate, (ag'ät). [Achates, the Greek name.]

A mineral composed of chalcidow, jasper, &c., having many shades of colour: consists chiefly of silica.

Agave, (a-gá've). [Gk. *agavos*, noble.] Aloe: a plant with a very short stem, large leathery leaves, and, after 70 or 100 years, a very long flower stem, surmounted by a great number of green flowers, which bloom only once, belonging to Amaryllidaceae.

Agglomerate, (ag-glom'er-át). [L. *ad*, to; *glomerare*, to roll.] Rocks formed of angular fragments of other rocks. See Conglomerate.

Aggregata, (ag-gre-gá'ta). [L. *ad*, together; *grego*, I gather.] A family of molluscs = *Accephala nuda*.

Aggregata, (ag-gre-gá'té). [Same as Aggregata, *q. v.*] = Sea lavender, &c.: flowers being aggregations of smaller flowers.

Agila wood=Aloes wood=Engle tree: the inner wood of the trunk of *Aquilaria ovata*, a tree of Malacca.

Agonic line, (a-gon'ik lín). [Gk. *a*, not, *gonia*, angle.] On which the geographical and magnetic meridians coincide.

Agouti, (a-goo'ti) = Long-nosed Cavy = *Dasyprocta aguti*. A gnawing herbivorous animal resembling the hare, found in tropical America.

Agrimony, (ag'ri-mo-ni). [The Latin name.] = Agrimonia: an herb with small yellow flowers, belonging to Rosaceae. *Hemp agrimony*=*Eupatorium*, *q. v.*

Agrippa, (a-gríp'pa). [Classical.] A crater in the moon, *q. v.*

Agrostis, (a-gros'tis). [The Greek name.] = Bent. A creeping grass of quick growth, useful for pasture.

AI, (á'e). [From the sound it makes.] = Sloth = *Bradypus tridactylus*. An arboreal apolike quadruped of S. America.

Alch metal, (ách met'al). An alloy of copper and zinc, with a small proportion of iron.

Ainos. An Asiatic race.

Air, (ár). [L. *aer*, atmosphere.] The gaseous mixture of oxygen and nitrogen that surrounds the earth to a distance of 40 miles or more.

Air-bladder, (ár-bla'der) = Swim-bladder: in fishes, to enable them to rise or sink in water.

Air-cells, (ár'selz). [L. *aer*, air; *cella*, a little room.] 1. Small cavities, containing air, terminating the bronchial tubes. 2. Small cavities in the stem and leaves of plants.

Air-pump, (ár'pump). A machine for removing air out of any given vessel, or forcing it in.

Air-reduction process=Desulphurization by the action of air in lead refining.

Air-sacs, (ár'saks). [L. *aer*, air; A.-S., *sacc*, bag.] Air vessels in birds, forming the termination of the bronchial tubes.

Air thermometer, (ár ther-mom'et-er). [Gk. *aer*, air; *thermos*, heat; *metron*, measure.] An instrument in which the rise or fall of

temperature is shown by the expansion, or contraction of air.

Aisle, (il). [The French word.] = Wing, or side portion, of a building.

Aix-la-Chapelle beds, (á-la-sha-pel' bedz). [Near the town of A.] Thick white sands and laminated clays, in which are found remains of land plants, belonging to the Upper Cretaceous strata.

Ayuga, (a'ju-ga). [Corruption of Abija.] = Bugle: an herb, with blue or yellow flowers, belonging to Lamiaceae.

Ajutage, (aj'oo-táj). [F. *ajoutage*, piece added.] = A short efflux tube used to increase the flow of a liquid from any vessel.

Aka. An Indian tribe living among the hills of Assam.

Akassa. An African race.

Akee-tree=*Blighia sapida*: a tree with edible fruit, found in Guinea, S. America, and W. Indies, belonging to Sapindaceae.

Aki=*Lignum vitae* of New Zealand=*Metrosideros buxifolia*, a shrub, climbing round trees, with very hard wood, belonging to Myrtales.

Ala (of sphenoid) (ála). [L. *ala*, wing.] A projection of the sphenoid bone.

Alabaster, (al'a-bas-ter). [Gk. *alabastron*, a smooth white stone.] A compact granular variety of sulphate of lime, softer than marble, usually white, used for small statuary.

Alangiaceae, (a-lan-ji-á'ce-é). [Alangium, *q. v.*] = Alangiads: trees and shrubs, chiefly Indian, forming a sub-division of Myrtales.

Alangium, (a-lan-ji'um). [The Malabar name.] An Indian tree, with showy flowers.

Alanin (al'a-nin) = $C_2H_7NO_2$ = Amidopropionic acid = Lactic acid = Amandolonic acid: a neutral crystalline base obtained from ammoniac aldehyd by action of hydrochloric and hydrocyanic acids.

Alate, (alát). [L. *ala*, wing.] Winged.

Alauda, (a-lan'da) [L. *laus*, praise.] = Lark: a small migratory singing bird belonging to *Panctices*.

Albacore (al'ba-córe) = *Thynnus albacora* = *Scorpaen glaucus*: a fish.

Albata, (al-bá'ta). [L. *albus*, white.] A white alloy.

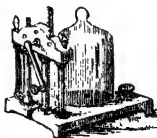
Albatagnius, (al-ba-teg'ni-us). A plain in the moon, *q. v.*

Albatross, (al'ba-tros). [Sp. *alcatraz*, pelican.] A large carnivorous sea-bird, common in temperate regions. Common A. = *Diomedea exulans*.

Albedo, (al'be-do). [L. *albus*, to be white.] The power of a planet to reflect light falling on its surface.

Albertite, (al'ber-tit) = Pure jet=pure pitch coal: found in the Albert mine, Acadia, and in Scotland.

Albinos, (al-be'nos). [The Spanish name.] 1. = *Leucanthiopes*=white negroes: natives of the coast of Africa, Java, and Ceylon, with white skin, white hair, and pink eyes. 2.



Air-pump.



Albatross.

The New Zealand white kangaroo. 3. Used generally in every race for white varieties.

Albireo, (al-bî're-ô)=β Cygni: a star in the constellation Cygnus.

Albite, (al'bî't). [*L. albus*, white.] = Sodium felspar; a white variety of felspar, containing sodium.

Albumalin, (al-bû'ka-lîn). [*Albumin* and *alkalin*] = $C_4H_9NO_3 \frac{1}{2}H_2O$: a friable brown albuminous substance, obtained by the action of an alkali on albumin: found in leukaemic blood.

Albumin, (al-bû'mîn). [*L. albus*, white.] = Albumen. 1. A colourless, viscous liquid which solidifies when heated, and may be evaporated into a yellow transparent solid, such as in the white of egg (=ovalbumin), and in the serum of blood (=seralbumin). Varieties of A. are synaptase, diastase, pepsin, &c. 2. A compound of C. and N. found in plants and animals, especially in seeds of plants, in which, when acted on by oxygen and water, it changes to a milky and sugary fluid, upon which the young plant is nourished.

Albuminoid principles, (al-bû'mi-noid.) [*Albumin*, *q.v.*; Gk. *eidola*, form.] Albumin, fibrin, casein, legumin, globulin, vitellin, &c., all azotised substances resembling albumin.

Albuminose. Term used by Brongniart for monocotyledonous plants.

Albumum, (al-bû'num). [*L. albus*, white.] = Sapwood: light coloured new wood, next the bark, through which the sap rises.

Alca, (al'ka)=Auk: a sea bird, with wide beak, and short webbed feet, placed far back, found in cold climates, feeds on fish; belongs to Natatores.

Alcarazas, (al-ka-rats'as). [Sp. *alcarraza*, unglazed pitcher.] Porous earthen vessels used in hot countries to keep water cool by evaporation.

Alcargin, (al-ka'rjîn) = $C_4H_6AsO_3 = KdO_3$ = Cacodylic acid, *q.v.*

Alcedo, (al-sê'do) = King-fisher: a perching bird, belonging to Halcyonidae.

Alces, (al'ses)=Elk: moose, &c. Large animals of the deer kind, with large horns.

Alceste, (al-ses'tis). [The Greek name.] A minor planet, discovered August 1872.

Alchemilla, (al-ke-mil'a). [Gk. *alchemy*, from being used in it.] = Lady's mantle = Parsley piet, an herb with very small flower, chiefly American, belonging to Sanguisorbaceae.

Alchemy, (al'ke-mî). [Ar. *al*, the; Gk. *chemia*, chemistry.] The earliest form of chemistry: the art by which it was believed, in the middle ages, that other metals might be changed into gold, and the elixir of life be discovered.

Alchiba, (al'ki-ba). [The Arabic name.] = Algorab, *q.v.*

Alcohol, (al'ko-hol). [Ar. *alkohol*, the finely divided substance.] = Spirit of wine = C_2H_6O = Hydrated ethyl = $(C_2H_5)HO$ = Vinic A. = Ethyl A.: a colourless inflammable liquid, volatile and stimulating, much used as a solvent, and forming the base of all fermented liquors.

Alcohols, (al'ko-holz). 1. A series of com-

pounds = $C_nH_{2n+2}O$, resembling alcohol in character = water in which one atom of H is replaced by an organic radical = hydrated oxides of organic radicals. 2. Neutral compounds of C, H, and O, from which water and ether are formed by the action of acids. Diatomic A. = Glycols; Triatomic A. = Glycerins; Primary A. = Monomethyl A., &c.; Secondary A. = Dimethyl A., &c.; Tertiary A. = Trimethyl A., &c.

Alcohol thermometer. *A thermometer in which changes of temperature are shown by the rise or fall of a column of coloured alcohol, useful for very low temperatures.

Alcoholic hydrogen. The atoms of H in some acids which are not readily displaced by a base.

Alcoholometer, (al-ko-hol-om'et-er). [Alcohol, *q.v.*; Gk. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for determining the relative amount of pure alcohol present in any liquid.

Alcor, (al'kor). The companion star of the double star Mizar.

Alcynoe. Gelatinous sea-weeds.

Alcynoid polyps. [Alcynoe, *q.v.*] Delicate coral-making polyps, often brilliantly coloured.

Alcyon, (al'si-on). [Gk. *hals*, sea; *kuo*, I hate.] = Alcedo, *q.v.* = kingfisher, which lays its eggs in the sand by the sea-shore.

Alcyonaria, (al-si-on-â'ria). [Alcyonium, *q.v.*] = Asteroid polypes: a division of Actinozoa, of which Alcyonium is an example.

Alcyone, (al-si'o-ni). [Classical.] η Tauri: the central star of the Pleiades, of the third magnitude, and supposed by Madler to be the central sun of our universe.

Alcyonella, (al-si-o-nel'la). [Dim. of Alcyonium, *q.v.*] A genus of fresh water polypes, which resemble plants in appearance. It has been mistaken for a plant, and also for a sponge.

Alcyoniidae, (al-si-on'i-dê). [Alcyonium, *q.v.*] A division of Alcyonaria, *q.v.*: a family of asteroid polypes.

Alcyonite, (al-si'o-nit). [Classical.] A common chalk fossil, sometimes found as the nucleus of flint.

Alcyonium, (al-si-on'i-um). [Alcyone, *q.v.*] A genus of Alcyoniidae, *q.v.* *A. digitatum* = Dead man's hand.

Aldebaran, (al-deb'a-ran). [Ar. *al*, the; *debaran*, leader.] = α Tauri = the bull's eye: a reddish star of the first magnitude.

Aldeby-beds. [Village of A. in Suffolk.] = Chillesford beds: belonging to New Pliocene strata, and containing marine fossils, indicative of an Arctic climate.

Aldehyde, (al'do-hîdz). [Alcohol *dehydrogenated*.] = $C_nH_{2n}O$: a series of volatile liquids which readily combine with O to form acids; obtained by the removal of H from alcohols; and by addition of O to glycols: *Acetic A.* = C_2H_4O , the first known = common A. (which becomes acetic acid by addition of O_2), a pungent volatile inflammable liquid. *Aromatic A.* = Aldehyds of aromatic acids: a variety of oxidized essential oils, such as essence of bitter almonds, &c.

Aldehyd green = $C_{27}H_{27}N_3S_2O$: a green amorphous pasty substance, one of the coal-tar dyes.

Alder, (awl'der). [A.-S. *alr.*] A tree resembling the birch, the timber of which makes good charcoal, the bark is useful for tanning, and the young shoots for dyeing. *Common A.*=*Alnus glutinosa*. *Berry-bearing A.*=*Rhamnus frangula*.

Alderamin, (al'der-am-in). [Arabic.] = *a Cephei*: the chief star of the constellation Cepheus.

Alecto, (a-lek'tō). [Classical: one of the Furies.] A genus of sea polypes, with a branched structure; found in deep water attached to stones, shells, &c.

Alectornas, (al-ek-tr'nas). *A. nitidissima* = a red and grey pigeon of Mauritius, quite recently extinct.

Ale-hoof, (al-hōōf)=Ground ivy: once used in ale-making.

Alembic, (a-lem'bik). [Ar. *al*, the; Gk. *ambix*, vessel.] A vessel used in distilling, consisting of a boiler and apparatus for condensation.

Alethopteria, (a-leth-op'ter-ia). [Gk. *alethes*, true; *pteria*, form.] A genus of fossil ferns, abundant in the coal formation, and also found in Oolite and Wealden rocks: sometimes included in Pecopteris.

Aleurometer, (al-ū-rom'et-er). [Gk. *aleuron*, flour; *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the quality of wheaten flour by the expansion of the contained gluten.

Alexanders, (al-ek-san'derz). [Alexandria, in Egypt] = *Smyrnum olusatrum*: a common herb, belonging to Umbelliferae; originally brought from Alexandria.

Alexandra, (al-ek-san'dra). One of the asteroids, *q. v.*

Alexandrite, (al-ex-and'rīt). A variety of Chrysoberyl.

Alfourous. An Oceanic race.

Alga, (al'jō). [L. *alga*, sea-weed.] = Sea-weed=rose-tangles, &c.: flowerless aquatic plants, of cellular substance, reproduced by spores, and varying much in size.

Algales, (al-gā'lez). [Alga, *q. v.*] = *Algae*: cellular aquatic plants, reproduced by spores, including Alga and all similar plants, as Diatomaceae, Fucaceae, Confervaceae, Ceramaceae, and Characeae; forming a primary division of Thallophytes.

Algaroba, (al-ga-rō'ba). [Ar. *al*, the; *garoba*, bean tree.] Algaroba bean=Ceratonia siliqua, a plant called the bean tree, common in Southern Europe and Western Asia.

Algaroth (Powder of), (al'ga-roth). [V. *Algaroth*, its discoverer] = Oxychloride of antimony=SbCl₃.Sb₂O₃; used medicinally.

Algebra, (al'je-bra). [Ar. *al*, the; *gabr*, putting together.] The science of numbers: a method of general arithmetic, in which unknown numbers are expressed by letters, and by which their numerical value may be discovered.

Algebraic geometry=Analytical geometry: a method of solving geometrical problems by the use of algebraic symbols instead of by the construction of geometrical figures.

Algeiba, (al-gī'ba). [The Arabic name.] = *Leonis*: a star in the constellation Leo.

Algenib, (al'jen-ib). [The Arabic name.] = *Pegasi*: a star in the constellation Pegasus.

Algodonite, (al-gō'do-nit). [Algodos in Chili.] A mineral found in the mines of Algodos, composed chiefly of copper and arsenic.

Algol, (al'gol). [The Arabic name.] = *β Persei*: a variable star=head of Medusa; usually of second magnitude, but changes to fourth every third day.

Algold, (al'goyd). [Alga, *q. v.*; Gk. *eidōs*, form.] Resembling sea-weed or alga.

Algorab, (al'gor-ab) = *Alchiba*=*α Corvi*: the chief star in the constellation Corvus: a sun star.

Algorithm, (al'gō-rithm). [Ar. *al*, the; *gorithm*, calculation.] = *Notation*: not often used.

Alhena, (al'he-na). [The Arabic name.] = *γ Geminorum*: a star in the constellation Gemini.

Alidad, (al'i-dad). [Ar. *al*, the, *hidad*, rule.] The cross-bar on which the verniers of a graduated scale are carried.

Aliferous, (a-lifer-us). [L. *ala*, wing; *fero*, I carry.] Provided with wings.

Alignment, (a-lin'ment). [F. *ligne*, line.] Measurement by the use of straight lines.

Aliment, (al'i-ment). [L. *alimentum*, food.] = *Food*. any substance which by assimilation can be made to support life.

Alimentary canal, (al-i-men'ta-ri): [Aliment, *q. v.*] The long tube passing through the body, in higher animals, through which the food passes, terminated at one end by the mouth, at the other by the anus.

Alimentary system, (al-i-men'ta-ri). [Aliment, *q. v.*] The organs of the body which act on the food and extract nutriment from it=the mouth, stomach, and intestines.

Alimentary tube, (al-i-men'ta-ri). [Aliment, *q. v.*] = *Alimentary canal*.

Alimentation, (al-i-men-ti'shun). [Aliment, *q. v.*] = *Conversion of food into nutriment*.

Alioth, (al'i-oth)=*γ Ursæ Majoris*: a star in the constellation *Ursa Major*.

Aliped, (al'i-ped). [L. *ala*, wing; *pes*, feet.] Having wing-like feet: such as the bat whose fore feet are connected with the body by wing-like membranes, which serve as wings.

Alisma, l. (a-lis'ma). [The Greek name.] An aquatic herb, the type of *Alismaceae*. *A. plantago*=*Water plantain*.

Alismaceae, (al-is-mā'se-ē). [Alisma, *q. v.*] = *Alismads*: Marshy aquatic plants, many with edible roots, resembling the water plantain: the type of *Alismas*.

Alismales (al-is-mā'lez). [Alisma, *q. v.*] A group of endogens, approximating to exogens in character, including water plantain, arrow-grasses, &c.

Alisphenoid, (al-is-fē'noid) [*Ala*, wing; *sphen*, wedge; *eidōs*, form.] The greater wings of the sphenoid, which in man are large.

Alisphenoid canal, (al-is-fē'noid). A bony channel through the alisphenoid, in some animals, through which the external carotid artery passes.

Alizarin, (al-iz'ar-in). [Sy. *al'izari*, madder.] = *Alizaric acid* = *Oxynaphthalic acid* = C₁₄H₈O₄: a rod crystalline substance obtained from madder and from anthracene.

Alkaid, (al-kād'). [*Ar. al*, the; *kaid*, mourner.] = γ Ursæ Majoris: a star in the constellation Ursæ Major, at the end of the tail, also called Benetnasch. It derives its name from the stars in the tail being supposed to be mourners accompanying the bear formed by the four stars of the bear's body.

Alkali, (al'ka-lī). [*Ar. alkāl*, ashes of glasswort.] = Alkaline carbonate: also used generally for any substance, such as ammonia, which counteracts an acid; also used for the plant of glasswort. *Fixed A.* = potash and soda. *Volatile A.* = ammonia.

Alkali group of minerals. Sal-ammoniac, kalinite, niter, nitratite, halite; minerals composed chiefly of ammonia, potash, or soda.

Alkali metals. Cæsium, lithium, potassium, rubidium, sodium. Monad metallic elements having a great affinity for oxygen, so that they all decompose water by simple contact, and tarnish (or oxidise) in air, soft, fusible, and strongly alkaline.

Alkalimeter, (al-ka-lim'e-t'er). [*Alkali*, *q. v.* and *Gk. metron*, measure.] An instrument to measure the amount of alkali present in any substance.

Alkaline, (al'ka-līn or al'ka-līn). [*Alkali*, *q. v.*] Having the properties of an alkali.

Alkaline-earth group of minerals—includes barytes, calcite, gypsum, fluor, magnesite, dolomite, &c., composed chiefly of baryta, strontia, lime, or magnesia.

Alkaline-earth metals = Barium, Calcium, strontium: dyad metallic elements which decompose water by contact, whose oxides combine very readily with water.

Alkaloids, (al'ka-lōidz). [*Alkali*, *q. v.*, and *Gr. eidos*, form.] = Organic alkalies = vegetable alkalies: compounds, usually found in vegetables, resembling alkalis, and all containing nitrogen; such as morphia, strychnia, &c.

Alkanet, (al'ka-net). [*Ar. al*, the; *kanan*, root.] = *Anchusa tinctoria*, the roots of which give a dark red dye.

Allantoic acid, (al-lan-tō'ik). [*Allantois*, *q. v.*] = Amniotic acid: an acid obtained from the fluid of the allantois.

Allantoidea, (al-lan-tō'i-di-a). [*Allantois*, *q. v.*; and *Gr. eidos*, like.] A division of Vertebrata, including mammals, birds, and reptiles, all of which have an amnion and an allantois = Abbranchiata Vertebrata.

Allantoin, (al-lan-tō'in). [*Allantois*, *q. v.*] = $C_4H_6N_4O_3$: a crystalline neutral substance found in the allantoic fluid of the cow.

Allantois, (al-lan-tō'is). [*Gr. allas*, sausage; *eidos*, form.] A membrane enveloping and conveying nutriment to the fœtus, in mammals, birds, and reptiles.

Allantoin, [*Allantoin* and *Urea*, *q. v.*] = Glyoxalurea = $C_2H_4N_2O_3$: an acid obtained from the decomposition, by heat, of allantoin.

Aligood, (awl'good) = *Chenopodium bonus-henricus* = Mercury: a common shrub belonging to Chenopodiaceae.

Alilheal, (awl'hel) = *Valeriana officinalis* = Cat's valerian: a meadow herb. The name is also given to other plants.

Alliaceæ, (al-li-ā'se-ō). [*Allium*, *q. v.*] Sometimes used as a general term for lilies, &c.

Alligator, (al-lī-gā'tor). [*Sp. al*, the; *lagarto*, lizard.] A large amphibious carnivorous reptile covered with horny scales, found in rivers of N. America = *Crocodylus lucius*.



Alligator.

Allioth = *Alloth*, *q. v.*

Allituroic acid, (al-li-tū'rik). [*Alloxantin* and *uric acid*, *q. v.*] = $C_6H_6N_4O_4$, obtained from uric acid and from alloxantin.

Allium, (al'li-um). [*L. allium*, garlic.] Strong flavoured herbs belonging to Liliaceæ, including garlic, wild leek, &c.

Allman's classification of Polyzoa.—Phylactolomata, with bilateral lophophore, and epistome to mouth, Gymnolomata, with orbicular lophophore, and no epistome.

Allochoite, (al-lok'ro-it). [*Gk. allos*, another; *chroa*, complexion.] A variety of garnet, marked by variety of colour in fusion.

Allocotyledones = Allovitellians: Van Beneden's term for mollusca, worms, polyps, infusoria, &c.

Allophane, (al'lo-fān). [*Gk. allos*, another; *phaino*, I appear.] A mineral of various colours.

Allophanic acid, (al-lo-fā'nik). [*Allophane*, *q. v.*] Known only in combination = $C_2H_4N_2O_3$ = carbonate of urea and hydrogen = carbureic acid.

Allophanic ether = $C_4H_6N_2O_3$: a crystalline substance obtained from cyanic acid, and from urea and oxalic ether.

Allotropic, (al-lo-trop'ik). [*Gk. allos*, another; *trepo*, I turn.] Having the capability of assuming different conditions of molecular arrangement; and of undergoing a change in chemical and physical properties without any change of chemical composition.

Allotropism, (al-lo'tro-pizm). Capability of assuming different states: change in molecular arrangement.

Alloxan, (al-lok'san). [From *allantoin* and *oxalic acid*.] *Anhydrous A.* = mesoxal urea = $C_4H_2N_2O_4$: a crystalline substance obtained from uric and nitric acids.

Alloxanic acid, (al-lok-san'ik). [*Alloxan*, *q. v.*] = $C_4H_4N_4O_7 \cdot 3H_2O$: an unstable acid obtained from alloxan.

Alloxantin, (al-lok-san'tin). [*Alloxan*, *q. v.*] = $C_4H_6N_4O_8 \cdot 2H_2O$: formed by the synthesis of dialuric acid, alloxan, and water.

Alloys, (al-loiz). [*F. alloyer*, to mix.] Mixtures of two or more metals: if one be mercury = amalgam.

All-seed, (awl'sed) = *Radiola*, a small herb belonging to Linaceæ.

Allspice, (awl'spie) [Has the combined flavour of clove, nutmeg, &c.] = Dried fruit of *Eugenia pimenta*.

Alluvium, (al-lū'vī-um). [*L. alluvio*, earth deposited by water.] Loose gravel, sand, &c., deposited on low land by water.

Allyl, (al'il). [*Allium*, *q. v.*] A hydrocarbon

$=C_3H_5$. The isolated radical of a series of organic compounds, having the same composition as glycerin, from which the allyl compounds are usually derived.

Allyl series. Allyl alcohol; A. ether; A. sulphide, &c.

Allylia, (al-ll'i-ta). [Allyl, *q.v.*]= C_3H_7N : a volatile alkaline base, belonging to the Allyl series.

Allylic ether, (al-ll'i'tik). [Allyl, *q.v.*]=Allyl oxide = allyl ether = $(C_3H_5)_2O$, an ethereal liquid.

Allylic series. [Allyl, *q.v.*]=Allyl series: a class of chemical compounds containing the radical allyl.

Almaac, (al'māk). [The Arabic name.] = γ Andromeda: a star in the constellation Andromeda.

Almacantar, (al-ma-kan'tar). A circle parallel to the horizon.

Almaden process, (al-ma'den). [Almaden, a town in Spain.] The process of obtaining mercury by sublimation in use at the mines of Almaden.

Almanac, (al'ma-nak). Ar. *al*, the; *manak*, to reckon.] A list of astronomical occurrences, as succession of days, changes of moon, eclipses, etc.

Almandine, (al'man-din). [Alabanda, a town in Karia.] A variety of spinel, ruby, &c., of a violet colour: a silicate of alumina and magnesia, coloured by oxide of iron, commonly called garnet; first used at Alabanda.

Almond tree, (al'mond). [F. *amande*, almond.] = Amygdalus communis; a tree common in warm climates, having edible nuts, belonging to Drupaceae.

Almond oil, (al'mond). From kernel of Amygdalus communis.

Almond-wort, (al'mund-wurtz). [Almond, *q.v.*; A.-S. *wyr*, plant.] = Drupaceae, *q.v.*

Alnilam, (al-ni'lam). [The Arabic name.] = Orionis: a star in the constellation Orion; in the centre of the belt.

Alnitak, (al-ni'tak). [The Arabic name.] = ξ Orionis: a star in the constellation Orion; at the eastern end of the belt.

Alnus, (al'nus). [L. *alnus*, alder.] = Alder: trees or shrubs resembling the birch, common in northern temperate countries, belonging to Betulaceae.

Aloe, (al'ö). [Aloe, the Greek name.] An evergreen shrub or tree, belonging to Liliaceae. The American aloe is the Agave Americana, *q.v.*

Aloeretic acid, (al-ö-rö-tin'ik). [L. *aloe*, aloe.] A bitter acid obtained from the aloe plant.

Aloes-wood. Fragrant and resinous timber. 1. Inner wood of Aquilaria ovata. 2. Wood of Aloexylon agallochum.

Aloes, (al'öz). [Aloe, *q.v.*] A bitter drug prepared from the aloe plant.

Aloetic acid, (al-ö-et'ik). [Aloes, *q.v.*] = $C_6H_5N_3O_7$: a bitter resin-like acid substance obtained from aloes.

Aloin, (al-o'in). [L. *aloe*, aloe plant.] A bitter crystalline principle, found in the aloe plants, forming the chief ingredient of the aloe drug = $C_{17}H_{15}O_7$.

Alonsine Tables = Alphonsine Tables, *q.v.*

Alopecidae, (al-o-pe-si-dö). [Gk. *alopez*, fox.]

= Fox shark, *q.v.*

Alopecurus, (al-ö-pä-kü'rus). [Gk. *alopez*, fox; *oura*, tail.] = Fox-tail grass: a common grass, having its flowers in thick heads.

Alosa, (al-ö-sa) = Shad: a fish of the herring kind.

Alouettes, (a-lö-et'te) = Howling monkeys, *q.v.*

Aloysia, (al-o'i-si-a). A genus of plants, belonging to Verbenaceae, of which the sweet-scented vervain is an example.

Alpaca, (al-pak'a). [Paka, native name.] 1.

A South American animal, of the camel kind, having very long and fine hair; sometimes called Peruvian sheep. 2. A textile fabric made from its hair, much used in manufactures.



Alpaca.

Alpetragius, (al-pe-tra'ji-us). A plain in the moon, *q.v.*

Alpha, (al'fa). [Gk. *alpha*, first letter of the alphabet.] Used to designate the brightest star in a constellation: thus, α Lyrae, α Ursa Minoris, &c.

Alphard, (al'färd). [The Arabic name.] = α Hydre: the chief star in the constellation Hydra.

Alphecca, (al-fök'ka). [The Arabic name.] = Gemma = α Corone borealis: the chief star in the constellation Northern Crown.

Alpherat, (al'fer-at). [The Arabic name.] = α Andromeda: a star of the first magnitude, the chief star of the constellation Andromeda.

Alphirk, (al'firk). [The Arabic name.] = β Cephei: a star in the constellation Cepheus.

Alphonsine Tables (al-fon'sin). A collection of astronomical facts and tables made in the reign of Alonso X. of Arragon.

Alphonsus, (al-fon'sus). A plain in the moon, *q.v.*

Alpine warbler. A small bird, belonging to the genus Acceptor, also called Motacilla alpina.

Alpinia, (al-pi-ni-a). [Alpine, mountainous.]

1. A sub-genus of Renealmia, including the Galangule. 2. A genus of Zingiberaceae, consisting of Alpine plants.

Alpinaceae (Lk.), (al-pi-ni-a'se-e). [Alpinia, *q.v.*] = Zingiberaceae, *q.v.*

Alshain, (al-shän'). [The Arabic name.] = β Aquile: a star in the constellation Aquila.

Alsinaceae, (al-sin-sä'e-e). [Alsinia, *q.v.*] = Caryophyllaceae, *q.v.*

Alsinia, (al-sin'e-s). [Gk. *alsos*, sacred grove.] = Clove-wort = Caryophyllaceae, *q.v.*

Altai mongolids, (al-tä'ik mon-go'l-i-dö).

[Altai mountains.] Divided into Seriform and Turanian groups. Seriform = Chinese, Siamese, Burmese, etc. Turanian = Mongolian, Turk, etc.

Altair, (al'tär). [The Arabic name.] = α Aquilæ: a star of the first magnitude; chief in the constellation Aquila.

Altazimuth, (al-taz'i-muth). [From *altitude* and *azimuth*.] An instrument for measuring both the altitude and azimuth of a star, &c.

Altered strata. Those that have been modified, since their deposition, by heat, moisture, and other forces.

Alternation of generations. The phrase used to express the recurrence of similar characters in every second or third generation only: obtains in some species of every kind of invertebrate animal.

Althaea, (al-thē'a). [Gk. *altho*, I heal.] = Marsh mallow, hollyhock, &c.: an herb with green petals and downy stem, belonging to Malvaceae.

Althionic acid, (al-thi'on-ik). [Alcohol, *q.v.*, and Gk. *theion*, sulphur.] = $C_2H_5SO_4$: a crystalline substance obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol.

Altica, (al-ti-ka). [Gk. *altikos*, active.] = Garden flea: an insect.

Altimeter, (al-tim'e-ter). [L. *altus*, high; *metrum*, measure.] An instrument for measuring heights.

Altingiaceae, (al-ting-i-a'e-ē) = Liquidambar: trees belonging to Amentales.

Altitude, (al-ti-tūde). [L. *altitudo*, height.] The height of a star, &c., above the horizon, measured by the angle of a vertical circle passing through both.

Alto-relievo, (al-tō-rē-lē-vō) = High relief: sculptures in which figures are connected with a background, but are partially detached.

Altrices, (al-tri'ces). Term used by Owen for a sub-division of birds, including the flying birds: Raptors, Scansores, Volitores, and Cantores.

Alum, (al'um). [L. *alumen*, alum.] = Potassium-aluminic sulphate = $KAl_2SO_4 \cdot 12H_2O$: A colourless crystalline acid substance, formed naturally by the action of sulphuric acid of volcanoes upon potassium and aluminium; also obtained from alum schist: much used in dyeing, painting, &c.

Alums. Double sulphates, of which alum is the type.

Alum battery. A galvanic battery consisting of carbon and zinc (unamalgamated) in sand moistened by a solution of alum in water: is constant for two years.

Alum-bay beds = Lower Bagshot.

Alum root = Geranium maculatum, the root of which contains alum.

Alum slate = Alum schist = alum ore. A bluish-grey rock, chiefly silicates of alumina, from which alum is obtained.

Alum stone. A rock containing alum, generally found in volcanic districts.

Alumina, (al-ū-min'a). [L. *alumen*, alum.] = Al_2O_3 = alumine = oxide of aluminium; the basis of all clays: corundum, emery, ruby, and sapphire, are varieties of alumina.

Alumina group of minerals: Includes corundum, sapphire, ruby, &c., varieties of anhydrous alumina.

Aluminate group of minerals, (al-ū-mi-nāt). [Alumina, *q.v.*] Includes spinel, pleonaste,

balas-ruby, &c., varieties of aluminate of magnesium, with admixture of other metals.

Aluminic, (al-ū'mi-nik). Containing aluminium as the base of a compound.

Aluminate, (al-ū'mi-nit). [Alumina, *q.v.*] = Wobsterite: a white opaque mineral, chiefly hydrated sulphate of alumina.

Aluminium, (al-ū-min'i-um). [Alum, *q.v.*] = Aluminium, *q.v.*: one of the earth-metals.

Aluminium bronze. An alloy of 1 part aluminium with 9 parts of copper.

Aluminous cake, (al-ū'mi-nus). A sulphate of alumina, prepared from china clay and sulphuric acid; used as a cheaper substitute for alum in manufactures.

Aluminum, (al-ū'mi-nūm). [Alum, *q.v.*] = Al^m : a white, malleable, sonorous metal, but little acted upon by oxygen, which is the base of all clay rocks.

Alunite, (al-ū-nit). [F. *alun*, alum.] = Alum stone, *q.v.*

Alunogen, (al-ū'nō-jen). [F. *alun*, alum; Gk. *gennaō*, I produce.] A white fibrous mineral, frequently found on the walls of mines and quarries: chiefly hydrous sulphate of alumina: also called feather alum, and hair salt.

Aluta, (al-ū'ta). [L. *aluta*, soft leather.] = Leather stone: a mineral somewhat resembling leather in appearance.

Alveolar border, (al-vē-o-lār). [L. *alveolus*, a little cell.] The bone bordering the jaw, into sockets in which the teeth are fitted.

Alveolar plates, (al-vē-o-lār). [L. *alveolus*, a little cell.] Bony plates to which teeth are fastened by anchylosis.

Alveoli, (al-vē-o-lī). [L. *alveolus*, a little hollow.] Cavities in jaw-bones of animals, in which the teeth are fixed.

Alveolitidae, (al-vē-o-lit'i-dē). [L. *alveolus*, a little cell.] A group of tabulate corals, including alveolites and ctenites.

Alveolus, (al-vē-o-lus). [L. *alveolus*, a little cavity.] Singular of Alveoli, *q.v.*

Alwaida, (al-wā'da) = β Draconis: a star in the constellation Draco.

Alysidæ, (a-lis'i-dē). [Alyssum, *q.v.*] A sub-division of Plcurorhizæ (Brassicaceæ), including whitlow grass, scurvy grass, &c., said to have been used as a cure for hydrophobia.

Alyssum, (a-lis'sum). [Gk. *alyssos*, not; *lyssa*, I am mad.] = Madwort *v.* Alyssoid.

Amacritic, (am-a-krit'ik). [Gk. *hama*, together, *kratos*, strength.] A lens so arranged as to collect all the rays of light falling on it into one focus.

Amadou, (am'a-dō). [The F. name: L. *ad*, to; *manus*, hand: *dulce*, soft.] = German tinder: a spongy inflammable substance prepared from the fungus *Boletus* by its being steeped in saltpetre.

Amalgam, (a-mal'gam). [Gk. *hama*, with; *gamo*, to join.] An alloy of two or more metals, of which one is mercury.

Amalgamated zinc, (a-mal'gam-āt-ed) = zinc coated with mercury.

Amalgamation, (a-mal'gam-ā'shun). [Amalgam, *q.v.*] The combination of any other metal with mercury; especially used for the

tebrata, including all those of which the fetus has an amnion; also called Abranchiate Vertebrata, *q.v.*

Amceba, (am-ŕ'ba). [Gk. *amcebe*, permutation.] Simple microscopic organisms, found in the alimentary canal of cockroaches, &c., almost the simplest known forms of animal life, take in food at any point of the body, and undergo several changes of form, hence also called Proteus. Belong to Rhizopoda.

Amomales, (am-ŕ-mā'lez). [Amomum, *q.v.*] Plants found in hot climates, resembling the Amomum, having petaloid flowers and leaves with diverging veins. Ex., Banana, Ginger-plant, &c.

Amomæ, (am-ŕ-me-ŕ). [Amomum, *q.v.*] =Gingerwort=Zingiberaceæ. A sub-division of Amomales.

Amomum, (am-mŕ-mŕm). [Gk. *amomos*, spotless.] A plant belonging to Zingiberaceæ, with white flowers; the type of Amomales.

Amorphous, (am-mŕ-fus). [Gk. *a*, not; *morphe*, regular form.] Used of minerals that are not crystalline, and therefore have no regular and symmetrical form; also used generally for any substance having no definite form.

Amorphozoa, (am-ŕ-fŕ-zŕ'a). [Gk. *a*, not; *morphe*, regular form, *zoon*, animal.] A general term for animals having no definite shape, such as sponges, &c.

Amphic acid, (am-ŕ'pŕ-ik). [Ampelite, *q.v.*] An acid obtained from bituminous shale.

Ampelidæ, (am-ŕ-pe-lid'e-ŕ). [Gk. *ampelos*, a vine.] =Vitaceæ, *q.v.* A family of plants of which the grape-vine is the type.

Ampelin, (am-ŕ-pe-lin). [Ampelite, *q.v.*] A substance like kresote, extracted from bituminous shale.

Ampelite, (am-ŕ-pe-lit). [Gk. *ampelos*, a vine.] =alum-slate, *q.v.*: named from being used to kill vine parasites.

Ampère's hypothesis of constitution of gases, that at the same temperature and pressure a given volume of any gas will always contain the same number of molecules. *A.'s theory of magnetism*, that every molecule of a body when magnetised has an electric current passing through it.

Amphibia, (am-ŕ-bi-a). [Gk. *amphi*, both; *bios*, life.] =Frogs; &c.: vertebrate animals having gills when young, and when adult usually both gills and lungs, sometimes lungs only; so that when young they are water animals, and when adult can usually live on either land or water: resemble higher vertebrata in having limbs and red blood, but differ in having no amnion or allantois: allied to Ganoid fishes.

Amphibian, (am-ŕ-bi-anz). [Gk. *amphi*, both; *bios*, life.] =Amphibia, *q.v.*

Amphibichnites, (am-ŕ-bi-ik'nitz). [Amphibia, *q.v.*; Gk. *ichnos*, footprint.] Fossil footprints of amphibia.

Amphibole, (am-ŕ-bŕ-le). [Gk. *amphibolos*, doubtful.] =Hornblende = $5\text{MgCaFeMnO}_6\text{SiO}_2\text{X(KCa)F}_2$ = amphibolite, a mineral easily mistaken for augite = Black schist, a complex silicate.

Amphibole and Pyroxene group of minerals, includes hornblende and other varieties of Amphibole, and also augite and other varieties of Pyroxene.

Amphibrya, (am-ŕ-brŕ'a) = Endlicher's term for Endogens, *q.v.*

Amphicelia, (am-ŕ-sŕ-li-a). [Gk. *amphi*, both sides; *kôilos*, hollow.] Vertebra that are bi-concave, or have both surfaces hollow; as in most fishes and some reptiles.

Amphicelous, (am-ŕ-sŕ-lus). [Gk. *amphi*, both sides; *kôilos*, hollow.] Used to describe vertebra, both ends of which are concave.

Amphicyon, (am-ŕ-ik'i-on). [Gk. *amphi*, doubt; *kyon*, dog.] A fossil quadruped, carnivorous, and supposed to have some resemblance to a dog; apparently intermediate between digitigrade and plantigrade animals.

Amphidiscæ, (am-ŕ-di-skæ). [Gk. *amphi*, both sides; *diskos*, quoit.] Spicula surrounding the gemmules of Spongilla, resembling two toothed wheels on one axle.

Amphidotus = Heart-urchins; a variety of sea-urchins = Spatangus, *q.v.*

Amphigenæ, (am-ŕ-jenz). [Gk. *amphi*, both sides; *gennao*, I grow.] =Amphigenæ: plants which grow in all directions; used by Brongniart for algae, fungi, and lichens = Thallo-gens, *q.v.*

Amphilestes, (am-ŕ-les'tez). A small animal belonging to Mammalia, fossil remains of which are found in the Stonesfield-slate rocks.

Amphioxus, (am-ŕ-ŕ-oksus). [Gk. *amphi*, double; *oxus*, pointed.] A fish, about 2 in. long, having no brain, a simple heart, and a respiratory system resembling that of a mollusc; mistaken for a mollusc when first discovered, and named *Lumax lanceolatus*; intermediate between fishes and molluscs. Also called Branchiostoma, Lancelet, and Pharyngobranchia.

Amphipneusta, (am-ŕ-pnŕ'sta). [Gk. *amphi*, both ways; *pneo*, I breathe.] =Perennibranchiate amphibia: animals which retain their gills in the adult state, such as the Proteus and Siren.

Amphipoda, (am-ŕ-pŕ-da). [Gk. *amphi*, both ways; *podes*, feet.] Crustacean animals having sessile and immovable eyes, and appendages resembling feet (whence the name), which serve for both walking and swimming.

Amphiprostyle, (am-ŕ-prŕ'stil). [Gk. *amphi*, both sides; *prostyla*, portico.] A rectangular building, having a prostyle or portico at each end, but no columns.

Amphisbena, (am-ŕ-sb'na). [Gk. *amphis*, both ways; *baino*, I go.] A non-venomous serpent, of nearly uniform thickness in body and tail, found in tropical America and East Indies, able to move readily either way.

Amphisii (am-ŕ-si-i). [Gk. *amphi*, both ways; *skia*, shadow, doubly shadowed.] Inhabitants of the torrid zone, whose shadows are sometimes to the north, and sometimes to the south.

Amphitheatre, (am-ŕ-thŕ'a-ter). [Gk. *amphi*, around; *theatron*, theatre.] A large building, usually circular or elliptical, with seats, in tiers, on all sides of it.

Amphitherium, (am-fith'ë-ri-um). [Gk. *amphi*, doubtful; *theron*, wild beast.] A small animal, belonging to Mammalia, probably marsupial, remains of which are found in Stonesfield-slate; also called Thylacotherium.

Amphithoe, (am-fith'ô-ë). An amphipodous crustacean animal.

Amphitrite, (am-fith'ri-të). [Classical.] 1. One of the asteroids, *q.v.* 2. A tube worm.

Amphitropal, (am-fith'rô-pal). [Gk. *amphi*, on both sides; *tropeo*, I turn.] Used of an embryo curved so much that the ends are brought nearly together.

Amphiuma, (am-fith'û-ma). An eel-like amphibious reptile, with very small feet, found in ponds, &c., exclusively North American.

Amphodonts, (am-fô-dôn'ts). [Gk. *amphi*, altogether; *odontes*, teeth.] Used by Aristotle for Feræ and Primates: having teeth of three kinds, continuous.

Amplexical, (am-plek'si-kawl). [L. *amplexus*, a surrounding; *caulis*, stem.] Used of leaves which partially enfold the stem.

Amplexus, (am-plek'sûs). [L. *amplexus*, a surrounding.] A rugose coral, of the carboniferous period.

Amplitude, (am'pli-tûd). [L. *amplitudo*, width.] 1. The distance of a heavenly body from the east in rising; or the west in setting, measured by the angular distance. 2. The distance through which the atoms of air or ether vibrate in a sound-wave or light-wave; upon which depends the loudness of the sound and the intensity of the light.

Ampulla, singular of Ampullæ.

Ampulla, (am-pul'së). [L. *ampulla*, a bottle.] 1. Dilatations, or widenings in the semicircular canals of the ear. 2. Dilatations found in leaves, &c., of some aquatic plants, by which they are made buoyant.

Ampullæ Foliæ, vesicles in star-fishes, sea-cucumbers, &c., in which nutritive fluid is stored.

Amygdalæ, (a-mig-dal'e-ë). [Gk. *amygdalos*, almond tree.] A division of the order Rosaceæ (containing the cherry, plum, and almond trees), marked by its fruit being a drupe = *Drupacæ*, *q.v.*

Amygdalic acid, (a-mig'da-lik). [Amygdalin, *q.v.*] = $H_2C_4O_5H_{25}O_{25}$: obtained from amygdalin.

Amygdalin, (a-mig'da-lin). [Gk. *amygdale*, almond.] = $C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11} \cdot 3H_2O$; a sweet crystalline substance, the principle of the almond. A compound of the benzoic series.

Amygdaloid, (a-mig'da-loid). [Gk. *amygdale*, almond; *eidos*, form.] A variety of trappean rocks, containing almond-shaped mineral nodules.

Amyl, (am'il). [Amylum, *q.v.*] = $(C_5H_{11})_2$ = Decetyl hydride = Diamyl = Amyl amylide: an aromatic liquid hydrocarbon, obtained in the distillation of coal.

Amyl alcohol, (am'il). [Amyl, *q.v.*] = Fousel oil = potato spirit = $C_5H_{11}O$: a clear transparent inflammable liquid, with a burning taste and strong odour, found in brandy made from potatoes, barley, &c.

Amyl hydride, (am'il). [Amyl, *q.v.*] = Pentyl

hydride = C_5H_{12} , used as an anaesthetic: a clear transparent combustible liquid, evaporating very rapidly.

Amyl oxide, (am'il). [Amyl, *q.v.*] = $(C_5H_{11})_2O$ = Amyl ether: a fragrant liquid, obtained from fousel oil and from amyli chloride.

Amylene, (am'il-ën). [Amyl, *q.v.*] = C_5H_{10} : a colourless volatile liquid hydrocarbon of the olefine series, obtained from amyli alcohol: its vapour destroys sensibility, but not consciousness.

Amylia, (a-mi'li-a). [Amyl, *q.v.*] = $C_5H_{11}H_2N$: a colourless inflammable liquid alkaline base, obtained from fousel oil.

Amyloids, (am'il-oids). [Amylum, *q.v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Substances used as food, such as starch, dextrine, sugar, &c., which consist mainly of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen.

Amylum, (am'i-lum). [The L. name.] = Starch = *Amidum*, *q.v.*

Amyridacæ, (a-mi-rid'ä-se-ë). [Amyris, *q.v.*] = Amyrids: tropical trees and shrubs, such as the balsamodendron, with small flowers, and hard durable timber, belonging to Rutales.

Amyridæ, (a-mi-rid'e-ë). [Amyris, *q.v.*] = Myrrh, frankincense, &c.: tropical plants yielding odorous resins = Amyridacæ, *q.v.*

Amyris, (a-mi'ris), the balsam tree: the type of Amyridacæ.

Anabæa, (an'a-bas). [Gk. *anabaino*, I ascend.] = climbing perch: an Indian fish resembling the perch, which is able to live for some time out of water = *Parca scandens* = *Anthias testudineus* = Tree-climber.

Anableps, (an'a-bleps). [Gk. *anablepo*, I look up.] A fish of Guiana, with cylindrical body, flattened head, and eyes so divided as to seem double, giving the power of looking up and down at the same time.

Anacanthini, (an-a-kan'thi-ni). [Gk. *anacanthos*, without horns.] Fishes, such as the cod, sole, &c., which have soft fin rays, and the ventral fins, if any, near the throat.

Anacardiaceæ, (an-a-kar-di'ä-se-ë). [Gk. *ana*, like; *kardia*, heart.] = Anacards: trees and shrubs, chiefly tropical, usually resinous or milky, with poisonous sap, (Ex. Cashew, Sumach), belonging to Rutales.

Anacharideæ, (an-a-kar-id'e-ë). [Gk. *ana*, without; *charis*, elegance.] = Hydrocharidacæ, *q.v.*

Anacharis, (a-na'ka-ris) = Water thyme: an aquatic herb with small green flower, belonging to Hydrocharidacæ: grows very rapidly.

Anaclasses, (an-a-klas'tiks). [Gk. *anaklasis*, deflection of light.] = Dioptrics, *q.v.*

Anadromous, (an-ad'rô-nous). [Gk. *ana*, up; *dromos*, course.] Used of sea fish that visit rivers at certain seasons, such as the salmon and sturgeon.

Anæmia, (an-ä'mi-a). A disease caused by too little iron in the food.

Anæsthesia, (a-nës-thü'si-a). [Anæsthesia, the Greek word.] Loss of sensation.

Anæsthetics, (a-nës-thet'iks). [Gk. *an*, without; *æsthesia*, feeling.] Agents that produce insensibility to pain, or to feeling generally; used at surgical operations. Ex. Chloroform, methylic alcohol, chloride of methyl, nitrous

oxide, sulphuric ether, amyl hydride, ethyl hydride, &c.

Anagalleidæ, (an-a-gal'i-dē). [Anagallis, *q.v.*] = Primulaceæ, *q.v.*

Anagallis, (an-a-gal'is). [Gk. *anagallō*, I laugh.] = Pimpernel; an herb with red and blue flowers, belonging to Primulaceæ.

Anaglyph, (an-a-glif). [Gk. *ana*, up; *glyphō*, I carve.] A sculptured ornament.

Anaima, (an-āma). [Gk. *anaimos*, without blood.] Used by Aristotle for invertebrate animals.

Anal, (a'nal). [Anus, *q.v.*] Belonging to the anus, *q.v.*

Analtime, (a-nal'sim). [Gk. *an*, not; *alkimos*, strong. Analctes; a mineral of the Zeolite group, chiefly silicate of sodium and aluminum, feebly electrical; also called cubic zeolite.

Analectrics, (an-a-lek'triks). [Gk. *an*, not; *Electric*, *q.v.*] Substances, such as metals, that are not electrified by friction, unless insulated; now called conductors, *q.v.*

Analeptics, (an-a-lep'tiks). [Gk. *analepsis*, recovery.] Means of restoring health or vigour.

Allantoides, (an-a-lan-toi'de-a). [Gk. *an*, without; *Allantois*, *q.v.*] = Anamniota, a division of Vertebrata, including Amphibia and Fishes, marked by the absence of any allantois.

Allantoidians, (an-a-lan-toi'di-anz). [Gk. *an*, without; *Allantois*, *q.v.*] = Allantoides.

Analogues, (an-a-logz). [Gk. *ana*, according to; *logos*, ratio.] Objects which have a general resemblance in functions, as the wing of a bird, the fin of a fish, or the patagium of a bat.

Analysis, (an-a-liz-'shun). The separation of a compound body into its constituents, and the measurement of these.

Analysér, (an-a-liz'er). [Analysis, *q.v.*] In a polarising apparatus, the portion which detects and exhibits the polarised ray.

Analysis, (a-nal'is-s). [Gk. *analysein*, to unloose.] The separation of a compound body into its constituents. *A. by combustion*, in Organic Chemistry, usually by burning the carbon into carbonic anhydride, and the hydrogen into water, so that they can be measured.

Analytical geometry, (an-al-it'ik-al) = Algebraical geometry, *q.v.*

Anamese, (an-a-mēs). [A variety of the Seriform stock.] *v.* Altaic Mongolids.

Anamesite, (an-am'e-sit). [Gk. *anamesos*, intermediate.] A variety of basalt, intermediate between basalt proper and dolerite.

Anamniota, (an-am-ni-'ō-ta). [Gk. *an*, without; *amnion*, *q.v.*] Anallantoidea: vertebrate animals having no amnion = amphibia and fishes.

Anamorphosis, (an-a-mor'fo-sis). [Gk. *anamorphosis*, renovation.] A distorted drawing which looks correct when viewed from a certain point.

Anamphodonta, (an-am-fo-don'ta). [Gk. *an*, not; *Amphodonta*, *q.v.*] A name used by Aristotle for a group of animals, including

the Cetacea, Ungulata, and Glires, which have not continuous rows of teeth.

Ananas, (a-na'nas). *Ananassa* = Pine apple: a plant belonging to Bromeliaceæ, the fruit of which is large and succulent.

Ananobytes, (an-an-'i-tēz). [Gk. *ana*, up; *cheo*, I pour.] Fossil echinoderms peculiar to crataceous beds; also called fairy-loaves and shepherd's-crowns, from their helmet-like form.

Anandm, (an-and'rē). [Gk. *an*, without; *aner*, man.] = Thallogens, *q.v.*

Anantha, (an-an'tha). [Gk. *an*, without; *anthos*, flower.] Used by Marcius for flowerless plants.

Anapophysis, (an-a-pō'fis-is). [Gk. *ana*, backwards; *apophysis*, a branch.] A small projection from the last of the dorsal vertebrae.

Anapnotic, (an-ap-tō'tic). [Gk. *ana*, back; *ptosis*, case.] Falling back from inflexion: used of languages (such as the English) that gradually lose the use of inflexions.

Anarthropoda, (an-ar-throp-o-da). [Gk. *a*, without; *arthros*, joint; *pous*, foot.] Annulose animals, having no articulated limbs; such as Annelida, Chætogonatha, and Cephalopoda: a sub-division of Annulosa, *q.v.*

Anas, (a'nas). The Latin name at first used by Linnaeus for a group of aquatic birds, including the swan, goose, and duck, having blunt bills, fleshy tongues, and webbed feet; now confined to one genus of duck-like birds, of which the shoveler is the type; belonging to Natatores, *q.v.*

Anastomosis, (an-a-to-mō'sis). [Gk. *anastomosis*, an opening.] Growing together of two parts by inoculation, as in grafting.

Anatidæ, (a-nat'i-dē). [Anas, *q.v.*] = Ducks: a family of aquatic birds, belonging to Natatores, *q.v.*

Anatomy, (a-nat'o-mi). [Gk. *ana*, apart; *tome*, a section.] The science of the relation to each other of the various parts of an animal or plant; the science of the structure of organic beings: comprises anthropotomy, *q.v.*, and zootomy, *q.v.*

Anatropal, (an-at'rō-pal). [Gk. *ana*, back; *trōpo*, I turn.] = Anatropous: having the ovule inverted.

Anchoic acid, (ang-kō'ic). [Gk. *agko*, I choke.] = Lepargylic acid = $\text{H}_5\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{O}_4$; produced by the action of nitric acid upon oleic acid, named from its irritating effects upon the throat and lungs.

Anchor, (ang'kor). [L. *ancora*.] An iron instrument for holding ships at rest in the water. *Stream A.*, used in rivers. *Kedge A.*, an extra light anchor. *A.* consists of shank, fluke, and stock.

Anchor lining, a casing interposed between the anchor and side of the ship.

Anchovy, (an-chō'vi). [*Anchova*, the Spanish name.] = *Engraulis encrasicolus*: a small fish resembling the herring, common in the Mediterranean, used as a sauce; also found on the coast of Devonshire and Cornwall.

Anchusa, (ang-kū-sa) = Alkanet: an herb with blue and purple flowers, belonging to Boraginaceæ. *A. arvensis* = Bugloss.

Anchylosis, (an-ki-lō'sis). [Gk. *agkylosis*, bending.] = Ankylosis, *q. v.*

Ancon, (an'cōn). [The Latin word.] An elbow or angle of a building; from which is derived the words coin=corner and quoin=corner-stones.

Anconeus muscle, (ang-kō'ne-us). [L. *ancon*, elbow.] A small muscle, connecting the humerus and ulna, at the elbow.

Encylotherium, (an-si-lō'thē'ri-um). An animal between the extinct mastodon and living pangolin, known only by fossil remains.

Ancllus, (an'si-lus)=Fresh-water limpet; a molluscous animal belonging to Limnæada.

Ankyropus, (an-si'ro-pus). [Gk. *ankura*, anchor; *pous*, foot.] A tortoise-like animal, known only by fossil footprints.

Andalusite, (an-da-lō'sit). [Andalusia, in Spain.] A mineral of the topaz group, chiefly silicate of aluminum, variously colored by iron and other metals.

Andrea, (an-drē'a). A genus of mosses; the type of the division Andreaeae.

Andraeae, (an-drō-ā'e-ē). [Andrea, *q. v.*] = Split mosses: red or brown moss-like plants, found, in cold climates, on mountain sides, belonging to Muscales.

Androcœum, (an-drō-sē-um). [Gk. *aner*, man.] = Stamen: the fructifying organ in plants.

Androgynous, (an-drō-jin-us). [Gk. *aner*, man; *gyne*, woman.] = Hermaphrodite: in animals, such as have the male and female organs in the same body; in plants, those having them both in the same flower, or having both male and female flowers.

Andromeda, (an-irom'e-da). [Classical.] 1. A small shrub with pink or white flowers, belonging to Ericaceæ. 2. Fossil remains of these found in Lower Miocene rocks. 3. A N. constellation, of which Alpherat and Mirach are the chief stars.

Androphores, (an'dro-fōrēz). [Gk. *aner*, man; *phero*, I carry.] = Medusiform gonophores, *q. v.*, which carry the spermatozoa of Hydrozoa.

Analectrics, (an-e-lek'trics). [Electricity, *q. v.*] Substances, such as metals, that readily conduct electricity, and cannot be electrified by friction = Analectrics, *q. v.*

Analelectrotonus, *v.* Electrotonus.

Anellata, (an-ne-lā'ta). [L. *anellus*, a little ring.] = Annelida, *q. v.*: ringed worms.

Anemograph, (an-em'ō-graf). [Gk. *anemos*, wind; *grapho*, I write.] An apparatus which registers, automatically, the amount and variations of the wind's force.

Anemometer, (an-e-mom'e-ter). [Gk. *anemos*, wind; *metron*, measure.] An instrument which measures the velocity and direction of the wind.

Anemone, (a-nem'ō-ne or a-ne-mō'ne). [Gk. *anemone*, wind flower.] = Wind flower; corn rose: a flower of the crowfoot kind, belonging to Ranunculaceæ. *Sea-anemone* = Actinia, *q. v.*

Anemoscope, (an-on'ōs-kōp). [Gk. *anemos*, wind; *skopeo*, I show.] An instrument to show the direction of the wind.

Entererati, (an-en'ter-ā'ti). [Gk. *an*, in; *enteron*, intestines.] Used by Leuckart for

a division of Vermes, including Acanthocephalis and Cestodæ.

Aneroid barometer, (an'e-roid). [Gk. *a*, not; *neros*, wet; *eidos*, form.] An instrument which measures the pressure of the atmosphere by its action on a small watch-shaped metallic box, from which the air is removed. *Maury's B.* is an improved form of aneroid.

Anet, (a'net). [Anethum, *q. v.*] = Dill seed = Anethum graveoleus: a species of Anethum. **Anethum**, (a-nē'thum). [Anethon, the Greek name.] = Dill: a plant, belonging to Apiaceæ: formerly applied also to fennel, which is now separated and called Fœniculum.

Aneurism, (an-ū'rizm). [Gk. *aneurino*, I widen.] = Extension or widening: used especially of an artery.

Angel fish, (an'jēl). [Angel and fish, *q. v.*] = *Squatina angelus*: a fish remarkable for its white colour and wing-like fins.

Angelic acid, (an-jel'ik). [Angelica, *q. v.*] = $\text{HC}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$: solid acid found in angelica roots; also obtained by the action of caustic potash on essence of camomile.

Angelica, (an-jel'ik-a). [Gk. *angelikos*, angelic.] A tall herb with white or purple flowers, a pleasant odour, used in medicine, belonging to Apiaceæ.

Angelicæ, (an-jol-is'e-ē). [Angelica, *q. v.*] A sub-division of Seselinae, including Angelica.

Angiography, (an-ji-ō-grā-fi). [Gk. *angion*, vessel; *graphe*, description.] Description of the vessels of an organised body.

Angiology, (an-ji-ol'ō-jī). [Gk. *angion*, vessel; *logos*, discourse.] The science of the vessels of organic bodies.

Angiospermeæ, (an-ji-o-sper'mē). [Gk. *angion*, a vessel; *sperma*, seed.] A general term for plants whose seeds are inclosed in a pericarp.

Angiotomy, (an-ji-ō'tō-mī). [Gk. *angion*, vessel; *tome*, cutting.] Dissection of the vessels of an organised body.

Angle, (ang'gl). [L. *angulus*, corner.] 1. The point where two lines meet. 2. The difference between the directions of two lines in the same plane.

Angler fish = *Lophius piscatorius* = Fishing frog: a fish some 4 feet long, having some degree of resemblance to a frog.

Angleate, (ang'gl-sit). One of the lead group of minerals, chiefly sulphate of lead, crystallising in rhombs.

Angola tree = *Pisgaon-pea*: a shrub with long leaves and edible pea-like fruit.

Anguilla, (an-gwī'lā). [The Latin name.] = *Muræna*, *q. v.* = Eel: a snake-like fish, belonging to Apodes.

Anguillulidæ, (an-gwīl-lā'id-e). [L. *anguilla*, eel.] Free nematoids: worm-like animals, of small size, belonging to Scolecida, *q. v.*; found in fresh water and on sea-shore.

Anguis, (ang'gwīs). [L. *anguis*, a snake.] = Slow-worm = blindworm: a small snake-like reptile, belonging to Lacertilla, *q. v.*

Anharmonic ratio, (an-hār-mon'ik). [Gk. *an*, without; *harmonia*, harmony.] See Ratio.

Anhydrides, (an-hī'dridz). [Gk. *an*, without; *hydor*, water, *q. v.*] Oxygen compounds in which there is no water, such as carbonic

anhydride, which form acids when combined with water= CO_2 . *Metallic A.*= M_2O_3 . *E.g.*, *Antimonic A.*= Sb_2O_3 . *Organic A.*=Anhydrous acids=acids not containing water= $(\text{C}_x\text{H}_{y-1}\text{O})_2\text{O}$. *E.g.*, Acetic acid= $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_3$.

Anhydrite, (an-hi'drit) = Karstenite = anhydrous gypsum: a variety of sulphate of lime containing no water.

Anhydro salt, (an-hi'dro). Salts having no water in combination with them.

Anhydrous, (an-hi'dras). [Gk. *an*, without; *hydr*, water.] Free from admixture of water.

Aniles, (an'ilz). [Aniline, *q.v.*] Compounds formed by the union of aniline with dibasic acids and the abstraction of water.

Anilic acid, (an'il-ik). [Aniline, *q.v.*] = Indigotic acid = Nitro salicylic acid, obtained from action of nitric acid on indigo.

Anilidated acids, (an-il-i-dā'tēd). [Aniline, *q.v.*] Compounds of aniline and dibasic acids.

Anilides, (an'il-idz). [Aniline, *q.v.*] Compounds formed by the union of aniline with monobasic acids and the abstraction of water.

Aniline, (an'il-lin). [Port. *anil*, indigo.] = $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{H}_2\text{N}$ = Phenylia = Kyanol = Phenylamine = Phenamide = Benzidam: a colourless aromatic poisonous liquid, which readily unites with oxygen, acting as a base = Ammonia with one atom of H replaced by phenyl = $\text{H}_3\text{N} - \text{H} + \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, obtained from coal.

Aniline bases= $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2$ =Aniline, Cuminylin, Cymunylia, Tolunylia, &c.

Aniline dyes. Dye stuffs obtained from aniline. *Mauve*, a violet-coloured dye stuff prepared from aniline by acting on it by potassic dichromate. *Roseine*, a rose-coloured dye stuff. *Magenta*, a red dye stuff. *Rosaniline*, the base of a red dye. *Triphenyl Rosaniline*, a blue dye stuff.

Animal, (an'i-mal). [L. *anima*, breath or life.] An organism having power to feed on other organic substances, to move either in part or as a whole; capable of sensation, of reproduction, and of growth, which inspires oxygen, and respires carbonic acid, and whose size, specific gravity, solidity, temperature, and power of locomotion, are usually greater as its development is more complex.

Animal electricity. Found in fishes, such as the torpedo and electric eel, which, when touched, give an electric shock resembling the discharge of a Leyden jar.

Animal flowers, a popular name for Actinozoa, *q.v.*

Animal heat, caused by chemical changes in the body; increased by activity; highest in birds, lowest in invertebrates. *A. H.* of man about 98° F., of swallow, 111° F.

Animal kingdom, includes all animals, arranged in groups according to general resemblances. Most modern division, that of Huxley, into

Mollusca.	Vertebrata.	Annulosa.
Molluscoida.		Annuloida.
Cœlenterata.		Infusoria.
	Protozoa.	

For divisions by various naturalists, see under the given name.

Animalcule, (an-i-mal'kūl). [L. *animalculum*, little animal.] A very minute organism = Infusoria, *q.v.*

Animalia, (an-i-mā'lī-a) = Animal kingdom, *q.v.*

Anione, (an'i-ōn). [Gr. *ana*, up; *ion*, going.] The electro-negative constituent of a chemical compound, which, in decomposition by electricity, goes to the anode, or positive pole.

Anisamide, (an'is-a-mid). [Anisyl, *q.v.*] = $\text{C}_9\text{H}_9\text{O}_2\text{N}$ = Ammonia in which one atom of H is replaced by one of anisyl: one of the primary monamides.

Anise, (an'is). [Anison, the Gk. name.] = *Pimpinella anisum*, also called anny: a plant with aromatic seeds, belonging to Umbellifere.

Aniseed (essence of). [Anise, *q.v.*] = $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}$: a crystalline substance from oil of A., found in the seeds of anise, fennel, &c.

Anisohydramide, (an-is-hid-ra-mid). [Anisyl, hydride, and amide.] $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$: a compound of ammonia and anisyl hydride; one of the hydramides, *q.v.*

Anisio series, a series of chemical compounds containing the radicle anisyl.

Anisoine, (an'i-soin). [Anise, *q.v.*] A white resinous substance obtained from essence of aniseed.

Anisol, (an'i-sol). [Anise, *q.v.*] = $\text{C}_7\text{H}_9\text{O}$ = Phenomethol = Methyl phenate; a colourless aromatic liquid, obtained from anisic acid.

Anisuric acid. [Anise, *q.v.*] = $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{NO}_4$: a crystalline acid substance obtained from anisyl chloride.

Anisyl, (an'i-sil). [Anise, *q.v.*] = $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{O}_2$: the radicle of the anisio series, obtained from oil of aniseed.

Ankle joint, (ang'kl-joint). The joint between the leg bones and the tarsus, connecting the foot with the leg.

Ankylosis, (ang-ki-lōs'is). [Gk. *ankylosis*, a stiffening]. The joining of two bones so as to become practically one.

Annatto, (an-nat'to). A pasty colouring matter, used as a yellow dye, obtained from the seeds of *Bixa orellana*.

Annelida, (an-nel-i-dā). [L. *annellus*, little ring.] = Worms: a group of invertebrate animals, mostly aquatic, including the leech, earthworm, forming a division of Annulosa, *q.v.*; also called Annulata: are mostly segmented; possess a nervous system and a circulatory system, but no heart, nor any articulated limbs.

Annelidans, (an-nel-i-dans). [Annelida, *q.v.*] Worm-like animals, known only by fossil tracks. *v.* Invertebrate Lithichnozoa.

Annelidaria, (an-nel-i-dā'rī-a) = Gastrophysaria: De Blainville's term for the group of animals now termed Annelida, *q.v.*

Annellata, (an-nel-lā'ta). [L. *annellatus*, ringed.] Used by Owen for the group of animals now termed Annelida, *q.v.*

Annals, (an'nu-als). [L. *annus*, year.] Plants



that live but one year=Monocarpus: having but one set of seeds.

Annular, (an-nū-lar). [*L. annulus*, ring.] Having the form of a ring. *A. ligament* one round the instep. *A. eclipse*: a solar eclipse in which only the central portion of the sun is hidden, the whole circumference being visible.

Annulata, (an-nū-lā'ta). [*L. annulus*, a ring] =Red-blooded worms: having the body in segments=Annelida, *q.v.*

Annulated columns. Columns, usually in clusters, joined by bands or rings.

Annuloida, (an-nū-lō'id-a). [*Annulosa*, *q.v.* and *eidos*, like.] Considered temporarily as a primary division of the animal kingdom: sea-urchins, star-fishes, and entozoa, removed from Annulosa, and made into an independent group by Huxley. Also called Echinozoa: it comprises Echinodermata and Scoleleida; invertebrate animals having a nervous system, a closed alimentary canal, and a water-vascular system.

Annulosa, (an-nū-lō'sa). [*L. annulus*, ring] Insects, shrimps, crabs, leeches, &c., all being animals formed of a series of segments or rings = Articulata and Anarthropoda: a primary division of the animal kingdom.

Anoa, (a-nō'a). An animal, resembling the antelope, belonging to Ruminantia.

Anode, (an'ōd). [*Gk. ana*, up; *hodos*, a road.] The positive pole, or electrode, of a galvanic battery.

Anodon, (an'ō-don). [*Gk. an*, without; *odontes*, teeth.] =Anodonta=Fresh-water mussel: belonging to Lamellibranchiata, the only shell found in Old Red Sandstone in Britain.

Anodontophora, (an-ō-don-tof'ō-ra). [*Gk. an*, without; *odontes*, teeth; *phero*, I bear.] =Lamellibranchiata: a division of mollusca having no odontophore.

Anodyne, (an'ō-din). [*Gk. a*, without; *odyne*, pain.] =Soothing medicine.

Anolis, (an'ō-lis), a tree lizard = Anolins, *q.v.*

Anolus, (a-nō'l-us). An American reptile, belonging to Iguanidae.

Anomalistic, (a-nō-nā-lis'tik). [*Anomaly*, *q.v.*] =Anomalous, irregular. *A. year*, 365 days, 6 hours, 13 min., 49.3 sec., the time between two consecutive passages of the sun through the aphelion or perihelion point. *A. month*, 27 days 13 hours, 18 min., 37.40 sec., the time between two consecutive passages of the moon through any given point in her orbit.

Anomalous, (an-ō-mā'l-us). [*Anomaly*, *q.v.*] Irregular: not according to the ordinary law.

Anomaly, (an-ō-mā-li). [*Gk. a*, not; *homalos*, equal.] In astronomy, the angular distance of a star from its perihelion. *True A.* = Distance of a star or comet from perihelion. *Mean A.* = Estimated distance, assuming: a mean velocity.

Anomodontia, (a-nō-m-ō-don'shi-a). [*Gk. anomos*, irregular; *odontes*, teeth.] A group of reptiles, including the Diconodon and Cryptodon, in which the teeth, if there be any, are abnormal: known only by fossil remains; found in Triassic rocks.

Anomopteris, (an-ō-mopt'er-is). [*Gk. anomos*, irregular; *ptēris*, fern.] Ferns with unusually large leaves, known only by fossil remains found in New Red Sandstone rocks.

Anomura, (a-nō-mū'ra). [*Gk. anomos*, irregular; *oura*, tail.] Crustaceans, intermediate between Brachyura and Macrura, characterized by irregular tail. Ex. The hermit crab.

Anona, (an-ō'nā). [Said to be a corruption of *L. aliment*, nourishment.] =Custard apple, &c.: the type of Anonaceae, *q.v.*

Anonaceae, (a-nō-nā'se-ē). [*Anona*, *q.v.*] =Aunads = Anonae: custard-apple, &c., evergreen exogenous plants, chiefly tropical and often fragrant; trees and shrubs with axillary flowers having leathery petals; belong to Ranales.

Anophytes, (a-nōf'i-tēz). A division of cryptogamous plants, consisting of cellular tissue only.

Anoplophora, (an-ō-plof'ō-ra). [*Gk. a*, not; *hoplon*, weapon; *phero*, I bear.] An insect, having no sting.

Anoplotheria, (an-ō-plo-thē'ri-a). [*Gk. a*, not; *hoplon*, arm; *therion*, beast.] Fossil pachydermatous quadrupeds, resembling the rhinoceros, but having no tusks, horns, or trunk; found in Lower Miocene and Upper Eocene strata: the most ancient form of Paradigmita, intermediate between the present Pachydermata and Ruminantia.

Anoplotherium, (an-ō-plo-thē'ri-um), singular of Anoplotheria, *q.v.*

Anoplura, (an-ō-plū'ra). [*Gk. anoplos*, unarmed; *oura*, tail.] =Lice: parasitic insects, belonging to Aptera.

Anorthic crystals, (a-north'ik). [*Gk. a*, not; *orthos*, upright.] Crystals in which no two of the axes are at right angles.

Anorthite, (an-ōr'thīt). [*Gk. a*, not; *orthos*, upright.] =Lime felspar: a mineral of the felspar group, in which the cleavages are not at right angles. Cf. Orthoclase.

Anorthoscope, (an-ōrth-ō-skōp). [*Gk. anorthoo*, I set straight; *skopeo*, I see.] An instrument by which distorted images are made to appear correct.

Anosteozaaria, (a-nos-to-ē-zō-sā'ri-a). [*Gk. a*, not; *osteon*, bone; *zoa*, animal.] Used by De Blainville for animals having articulated forms, but no bones, such as insects, Crustaceans, Myriapoda, &c.

Anoura = Anura, *q.v.*

Anourous, (a-nū'rus). [*Gk. a*, without; *oura*, tail.] =Tailless.

Anse, (an'sē). [*L. anser*, handles.] The parts of Saturn's ring that are visible on each side of the disc, and have the appearance of handles.

Anser, (an'sēr). [*L. anser*, goose; from *gha*, to open the mouth.] =Goose: an aquatic bird, belonging to Natatores.

Ant, (ant). [Contraction of *anmet*, the Anglo-Saxon name.] =Formica: a small insect belonging to Hymenoptera, living in communities, in nests called ant hills, as bees do in bee hives; probably the most intelligent of all animals, excepting man, having larger cerebral ganglia than any other insect.

Ant-bear, (ant'bār)=*Myrmecophaga jubata*=Great ant-eater: an animal belonging to Edentata, living chiefly on ants.

Ant-lion, (ant/li-on)=*Myrmecoleon*: A large burrowing insect belonging to Neuroptera, feeding on ants and other insects.

Antacid, (ant'as-id). [Gk. *anti*, against; acid, *g.v.*] Having properties contrary to those of an acid.

Ante, (ant'e). [The L. word.] 1. Piers formed by the ends of the side walls of a building, when they are prolonged beyond the end walls. 2. Pilasters opposite columns.

Antagonistic actions, (an-tag-on-ist'ik). [Gk. *anti*, against; *agonizomai*, I contend.] Opposed to each other, as the actions of morphia and quinia, atropia and muscaria, &c.

Antarctic, (an-tark'tic). [Gk. *anti*, against; *arktos*, north.] Relating to the south. **Antarctic circle**: 23½° round the south pole.

Antares, (an-tā'rez). [The Arabic name.] = a Scorpii, a red star of first magnitude, sometimes called the Scorpion's Heart.

Ant-eater, (ant'et-er). A quadruped whose chief food is ants and other insects. *Cape A.* = *Orycteropus capensis*. *Great A.* = *Myrmecophaga jubata*. *Short-tailed A.* = *Manis paca*.



Ant-eater.

Antecian, (an-tē'si-an). [Gk. *anti*, against; *oikeo*, I dwell.] On the same meridian, but on opposite sides of the equator, and equidistant from it.

Antedon, (ant'e-don) = Feather star = Comatulæ, *g.v.*

Antefixa, (an-ti-fik'sē). [L. *ante*, before; *fixo*, I fix.] Upright ornamented blocks, at intervals, on a cornice.

Antelope, (ant'e-lōp). [Gk. *anthos*, splendour; *opsis*, eye.] = Antelope: a graceful quadruped resembling both the deer and the goat, having hollow horns and especially bright eyes; belongs to Ruminantia.



Antelope.

Antemural, (an-te-mū'ral). [L. *ante*, before; *murus*, wall.] The outer wall of any large group of buildings; an outwork.

Antennæ, (an-ten'nē). [L. *antenna*, sail yard of a ship.] 1. Small horn-like organs on the heads of insects and crustacea, serving as organs of touch, or of smelling, or both. 2. An order of Annelida.



a a. Antennæ.

Antennaria, (an-ten-nā'ri-a). [Antenna, resemblance to.] 1. A group of plants, such as the cat's-foot, be-

longing to Asteraceæ. 2. A fungus belonging to Physcomyces.

Antennules, (an-ten'nūlz). [Antennæ, *g.v.*] Small antennæ.

Anthelia, (ant-hē'li-a). [Gk. *anti*, against; *helios*, sun.] = Mock-suns: circles opposite the sun.

Anthemides, (an-the-mid'e-sē). [Anthemis, *g.v.*] A sub-division of Compositæ, including the chamomile, tansy, and corn margold; also considered as a sub-division of Asteraceæ.

Anthelmintic, (an-thel-min'tik). [Gk. *anti*, against; *helmins*, a worm.] Any substance destructive of worms.

Anthemis, (an-thē-mis). [Gk. *anthemis*, flowery: from its many flowers.] Herbs, including the chamomile and stinking Mayweed, belonging to Asteraceæ.

Anthēr, (an'ther). [Gk. *anthos*, flower.] The termination or head of a stamen, *g.v.*, containing the pollen.

Anthēridia, (an-thēr-id'i-a). [Anther, *g.v.*, and *eidos*, form.] = False anthers: organs in flowerless plants containing the spermatozooids.

Anthērozoa, (an-thēr-o-zō'a). [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *zōa*, animals] = Flower animals = Anthozoa, *g.v.*

Anthērozoids, (an-thēr-o-zō'idz). [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *zōon*, animal; *eidos*, form.] Animals resembling Anthozoa, *g.v.*

Anthocarpous, (an-thō-kā'pus). [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *karpos*, fruit.] Fruits such as the pine-apple and fir-cone.

Antholites, (an-thō-lit-a). [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *lithos*, stone.] Fossil impressions made by flowers.

Antholites, (an-thō-lith'ez). = Antholites, *g.v.*

Anthology, (an-thō'lō-jī). [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *logos*, discourse.] A general description of flowers.

Anthony's nut. [St. Anthony, the patron saint of pigs.] = Pig-nut = *Bunium flexuosum*.

Anthony's rape = Anthony's turnip = *Ranunculus bulbosus*: tubers eaten by pigs.

Anthophora, (an-thō'fō-r-a). A bee.

Anthophore, (an-thō'fō-r). [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *phero*, I bear.] A small stalk supporting a petal.

Anthophorids, (an-thō'fō-rī-dē). [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *phora*, bearing.] Used by Van Beneden, for a sub-division of Medusæ, *g.v.*

Anthophyllite, (an-thō'fil-it). [Anthophyllum = Clove.] A mineral: a variety of hornblende, resembling the clove in colour.

Anthophyllum, (an-thō'fil-lum). [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *phyllon*, leaf.] A fossil coral in Miocene strata.

Anthospermes, (an-thō-sper'mē-sē). [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *sperma*, seed.] Plants belonging to Cinchonaceæ.

Anthoxanthine, (an-thok-san'thin). [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *xanthos*, yellow.] Yellow colouring matter in plants.

Anthoxanthum, (an-thok-santh'um) = Vernal grass: a plant belonging to Gramineæ.

Anthozoa, (an-thō-zō'a). [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *zōon*, animal.] = Actinozoa, *g.v.* = Coral polypes = Zoophyta: a class of Coelenterati, sometimes called animal flowers, from their resemblance to flowers.

Anthracene, (an'thra-sēn). [Gk. *anthraz*, live coal.] = Paranthralin = $C_{14}H_{10}$; a white crystalline hydrocarbon obtained from coal tar.

Anthracite coal, (an'thra-sit). [Gk. *anthraz*, coal.] = Stone coal = Culm = Blind coal = Glance coal: a hard shining variety of coal, which burns without much flame or smoke, owing to the small quantity of bitumen, composed chiefly of carbon.

Anthracomite, (an-thra'ko-nit). [Gk. *anthraz*, coal.] = Black marble.

Anthracosaurus, (an-thra-ko-saw'rus). [Gk. *anthraz*, coal, *saurus*, lizard.] A large lizard-like reptile, known only by fossil remains found in coal.

Anthracosmia, (an-thra-kō'si-ē). [Gk. *anthraz*, coal.] Bivalve shells found in or near coal.

Anthracotherium, (an-thra-ko-thē'r-um). [Gk. *anthraz*, coal; *therion*, beast.] A pachydermatous animal, known only by fossil remains found in coal.

Anthraquinic acid, (an-thra-fla'vik) = $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$ = Monoxanthraquinone.

Anthrakerpeton, (an-thra-kēr'pe-ton). [Gk. *anthraz*, coal; *herpeton*, lizard.] A small air-breathing reptile, known only by fossil remains found in coal-fields.

Anthropography, (an-thrō-pō'gra-fi). [Gk. *anthropos*, man, *grapho*, I write.] The account of the distribution, customs, and manners of men.

Anthropoid, (an'thrō-poid or an-thrō'poid). [Gk. *anthropos*, man; *eidos*, form.] Applied to those apes, such as the Siamese Gibbon, which approximate most nearly to the human form.

Anthropolite, (an-thrōpō'-lite). [Gk. *anthronos*, man; *lithos*, stone.] A term used to express any petrified human remains.

Anthropology, (an-thrō-pō'lo-jī). [Gk. *anthropos*, man; *logos*, discourse.] The science of man: the natural history of the human species.

Anthropomorphic, (an-thrō-pō-mor'fus). [Gk. *anthropos*, man; *morphe*, shape.] Having the form of man.

Anthropomorphous apes = Anthropoid apes: gorilla, chimpanzee, and orang. Hylobates is sometimes considered to belong to this group.

Anthrophagous, (an-thrō-pōf'a-gus). [Gk. *anthropos*, man; *phago*, I eat.] Cannibal.

Anthropotomy, (an-thrō-pōt'o-mi). [Gk. *anthropos*, man; *temnein*, to cut.] = Anatomy confined to the human body; the study of man's anatomy.

Anthyllis, (an'thil-lis). = Kidney-vetch; an herb belonging to Fabaceae.

Antiarin, (an-ti'ar-in) = $C_{14}H_{20}O_5 + 2H_2O$: a poison obtained from the upas tree = Antiaris, q.v.

Antiaris, (an-ti'ar-is). [Antjar, the native name.] A genus of Artocarpaceae, including the poisonous upas tree and sack tree, found in Java.

Antibrachium, (an-ti-brak'i-um). [The Latin name.] The fore-arm of the higher vertebrata = Ulna and radius.

Anticlinial, (an-ti-klī'nal). [Gk. *anti*, against;

klinein, to bend.] Sloping away in different directions. *A. curve*: formed by strata that curve concavely downwards. *A. line*: the line from which strata slope: a vertical line passing through the middle of an anticlinal curve: cf. synclinal.

Antichthones, (an-tik'thōnz). People living far apart on the same latitudes.

Antidesmeae, (an-ti-dēs-mē-ē) = Stiglinaceae, q.v.

Antihelix, (an-ti'hē-lik). [Gk; *anti*, against; *helix*, margin of ear.] The elevation within the outer border of the external ear in man;

Antilogous pole, in a crystal which is being electrified by heat that end which is negative, and afterwards when cooling, positive.

Antelope, (an'ti-lōp) = Antelope, q.v.

Antimonates, (an-ti-mō'n-ātes). [Antimony, q.v.] Compounds of antimonious acid with the metals of the alkalies. Ex. Potassic antimonate.

Antimonie acid, (an-ti-mō'nik). [Antimony, q.v.] = now called antimonious anhydride, q.v.

Antimonious acid, (an-ti-mō'ni-nē) [Antimony, q.v.]. Now called antimonious antimonate = Sb_2O_3 : a compound obtained from antimonious anhydride, which possesses no acid properties.

Antimonite, (an'tim-o-nit). [Antimony, q.v.] A mineral of the antimony group: the chief ore of antimony.

Antimoniuretted hydrogen, (an-ti-mō-ni-ū-ret'ted) = HSb : an inflammable gas obtained from dissolving antimony in sulphuric acid.

Antimony, (an'ti-mō-ni). [Antimonium, the Latin name.] = Sb : a brittle crystalline metal, in great use as a constituent of Britannia metal, type metal, pewter, &c.: one of the phosphorus group. *A. glance*, an ore of antimony. *A. group* = Antimonite, Jamesonite, &c.: soft and easily fusible minerals, which colour the blowpipe flame green, and contains antimony as a chief constituent.

Antinous, (an-tin'ō-us). [Classical.] A part of the constellation Aquila, q.v.

Antipathidæ, (an-ti-path'i-dē). A division of Zoantharia sclerobasica, q.v.

Antiphlogistic, (an-ti-flō-jis'tik). [Gk. *anti*, against; *phlogizo*, I burn.] Preventing, or tending to prevent, consumption by burning.

Antipodes, (an-ti-pō-dēz). [Gk. *anti*, against; *podēs*, feet.] Inhabitants of opposite sides of the globe.

Antirrhineæ, (an-tir-hī'nē-ē). [Antirrhinum, q.v.] 1. A sub-division of Scrophulariaceae, includes toadflax and snapdragon. 2. Also used, by De Candolle, as = Scrophulariaceae.

Antirrhinum, (an-tir-hī'nūm). [Gk. *anti*, against, *rhin*, snout. Form of flower.] = Snapdragon: an herb belonging to Scrophulariaceae.

Antisai, (an-tis'ai-i). [Gk. *anti*, against; *skia*, shadow.] = Antiscians: people living on different sides of the equator, so that their shadows are, at noon, in opposite directions.

Antium, (an'ti-um). The porch to a southern door: that to a northern door being a portum.

Antiseptic, (an-ti-sep'tik). [Gk. *anti*, against; *septos*, putrid.] Preventing putrefaction.

Antjar, (an'ti-ar). [The native name.] A poison extracted from *Antiaris toxicaria*.

Antlers, (an'tlerz.) [*Andouiller*, the French word.] The horns of Cervidae or deer: properly confined to the branches.

Antlia, (an'tli-a). [L. *antlia*, pump.] Spiral proboscis of butterflies, &c., used to suck up honey, &c., from flowers.

Antlia pneumatica=The Air-pump: a southern constellation.

Antioei, (an-ti-oi)=Antiscii, *q.v.*

Antozone, (an'to-zōn). [L. *anti*, against; *Ozone*, *q.v.*] Probably=peroxide of hydrogen: used by Schönbein to express a theoretical condition of oxygen, opposed to ozone.

Antrum Highmori, (an'trum hi-mō'ri). [L. *antrum*, cave; Highmori, of Highmoor.]

=Cave of Highmoor: a large cavity in the body of the maxillary bone.

Antwerp Crag=Black Crag: rocks found near Antwerp, and corresponding to Red Crag of Suffolk.

Anura, (a-nū'ra). [Gr. *an*, without; *oura*, tail.] =Frogs, toads, &c.=Theriomorpha: a division of Amphibia, the adults of which have no tail. The term Batrachia is sometimes limited to this group.

Anus, (a'nus). [The Latin name.] The terminal aperture of the intestines.

Aorta, (a-or'ta). [*Aorte*, the Greek word.] The great artery, or chief vessel, conveying blood from the heart, and subdividing into the iliac arteries.

Aortic arch, (a-or'tik). [Aorta, *q.v.*] The bend of the aorta.

Apará, (ap'ar-a). [The native name.] =Mataco =Dasypus 3 cinctus=3 banded armadillo= *Tolypoutes conurus*. *v.* Armadillo.

Apathetic, (ap-a-thet'ik). [Gk. *a*, not; *pathetikos*, sensitive.] Without highly developed senses. *A. animals*: term used by Lamarck to describe Infusoria, Polyps, Tunicata, &c.

Apatite, (ap'a-tit). [Gk. *apate*, deception.] =Phosphorite: chiefly phosphate of lime: a variously-coloured mineral found in Cornwall.

Apatite group. Apatite, francolite, phosphorite, &c.

Apes, (aps). [*Ape*, the early English name.]

=Pithecius: tailless monkeys: those approximating most nearly to man. *Anthropoid a.*: chimpanzee, gorilla, &c.

Apetalæ, (a-pet'a-læ). [Gk. *a*, not; *Petal*, *q.v.*]=Incomplete: plants the flowers of which have no corolla, and often no calyx=Monochlamydeæ=Achlamydeæ.

Apetalous, (a-pet'a-lus). [Gk. *a*, not; *Petal*, *q.v.*] Having no corolla.

Aphanapteryx, (a-fan-ap'ter-iks). [Gk. *aphanes*, obscure; *pteryx*, wing.] A genus of wingless birds, of large size, recently become extinct. *A. brackii*=Dodo.



Ape.

Aphaniptera, (a-fan-ip'ter-a). [Gk. *aphanos*, hidden; *pteros*, wing.] Insects whose wings are not developed. *Ex.* Flea.

Aphanite, (af-an-it). [Gk. *aphanes*, obscure.] A variety of dolomite, in which several minerals are so mingled as to be with difficulty distinguished.

Aphelion, (a-fē-li-on). [Gk. *apo*, from; *helios*, sun.] That point in a planet's orbit which is the most remote from the sun.

Aphides, (afi-déz). [The Latin name.] =Plant-lice: insects belonging to Hemiptera.

Aphis, (ā'fis). Singular of Aphides, *q.v.*

Aphis-lion=Hemerobius, *q.v.*

Aphlogistic, (a-fō-jist'ik). [Gk. *a*, not; *phlogizō*, I flame.] Without flame.

Aphroditaceæ, (af-rō-dit-ā-se-ē). [Aphrodite, *q.v.*]=Sea-nice: worm-like animals belonging to Evertania, a sub-division of Annelida.

Aphrodite, (af-rō-dī'te). [Classical.] =Scamouse: the type of Aphroditaceæ, *q.v.*

Aphyllæ, (a-fil'læ). [Gk. *a*, not; *phyllon*, leaf.] Plants having no leaves, and no apparent sexual characters=Thallogens.

Aphyllous, (a-fil'lus). [Gk. *a*, without; *phylon*, leaf.] =Leafless.

Apiaceæ, (a-pi-ā-se-ē). [L. *apium*, parsley.] =Umbellifers: herbs, often milky, with polypetalous flowers in umbels, belonging to Umbellales.

Apiocrinidæ, (a-pi-o-krin'id-ē). [Apicrinite, *q.v.*] Animals belonging to Crinoidea, *q.v.*, supposed to be extinct, until one was found in 300 fathoms of sea, near Norway, in 1866.

Apicrinite, (ap-i-o-krī'nit). [Gk. *apion*, pear; *krinon*, lily.] =Pear-lily: an echinoderm, belonging to Crinoidea, *q.v.*, somewhat pear-shaped: known only by fossil remains.

Apium, (ā'pi-um). [The Latin name.] =Celery, an herb belonging to Apiaceæ.

Apicalental, (a-pla-sent'al). [Gk. *a*, without; *Placenta*, *q.v.*]=Apicalentalia: used of animals belonging to Mammalia that have no placenta=Monotremata and Marsupialia.

Apicalentaria, (a-pla-sent-ā'ri-a). [Gk. *a*, without; *Placenta*, *q.v.*]=Apicalental, *q.v.*

Aplanatic, (a-plan-at'ik). [Gk. *a*, not; *planomaia*, I wander.] Corrective of spherical aberration: used of lenses which collect rays into one focus.

Aplettrum=Ribbles=Plectognathi, *q.v.*

Aploporææ=Fucaceæ, *q.v.*

Aplysæ, (a-pli'si-ē). [Gk. *a*, not; *plyno*, I clean.] =Sea-hares: molluscous animals whose tentacles resemble the ears of a hare.

Apocarpæ, (a-po-kar'pæ). [Gk. *apo*, from; *karpas*, fruit.] Plants in which the carpels are distinct from each other, including Rosales, Saxales, &c.

Apocarpous plants, (a-po-kar'pus)=Apocarpæ, *q.v.*

Apocinææ, (a-po-si'ne-ē)=Dog-worts=Apocynaceæ, *q.v.*

Apocrenic acid, (a-po-krē'nik). [Gk. *apo*, from; *krēne*, spring.] =C₂H₄O₃: an acid substance found in some mineral springs.

Apocynaceæ, (a-po-sin-ā-se-ē). [Gk. *apo*, from; *kyon*, dog.] =Dogbanes: shrubs and trees,

chiefly tropical; usually milky, and often poisonous, with large showy flowers and opposite leaves: belonging to Gentianales.

Apoda, (ap'o-da). [Gk. *a*, not; *podes*, feet.] =Apodes: used for animals having no feet: 1, by Aristotle for Cetacea; 2, by Vogt for a sub-division of Reptiles; 3, by Lamarck for a sub-division of Annelida; 4, by Cuvier for such fishes as the eel, which have no ventral fin.

Apodemata, (a-po-dē'ma-ta). [Gk. *apo*, from; *daso*, I divide.] Septa dividing the tissues in Crustacea.

Apodes, (ap'o-dēz)=Apoda, *q.v.*

Apogee, (ap'o-jē). [Gk. *apo*, from; *ge*, earth.] That point in the orbit of a planet which is farthest from the earth.

Apogluic acid, (ap-o-glū'sik). [Gk. *apo*, from; *glucose*, *q.v.*]=C₆H₁₁O₆: an acid substance obtained from gluic acid.

Apomorphia, (a-po-mor'fi-a). [Gk. *apo*, from; *Morphia*, *q.v.*]=C₁₇H₁₇NO=Morphia-H₂O: a base obtained from morphia: a powerful emetic; also called Apomorphine.

Apomorphine, (a-po-mor'fin). [Gk. *apo*, from; *Morphine*, *q.v.*]=Morphine-H₂O=C₁₇H₁₇NO₂: obtained from morphine=Apomorphia, *q.v.*

Aponeuroses, (a-po-nē-rō'ses). [Gk. *apo*, apart; *neuron*, sinew.] Membranes separating the muscles.

Apophyge, (a-po'fi-ge). [Gk. *apo*, from; *phye*, sight.] A concave moulding connecting the shaft of a column with the base and with the capital: also called an *escape*.

Apophyllite, (ap-o'fil'it). [Gk. *apo*, from; *phyllon*, leaf.] =Ichthyophthalmite=Fish-eye stone: a mineral, chiefly silicate of lime, which readily breaks up into leaf-like scales.

Apophysis, (a-po'fis-is). [Gk. *apophysis*, a branch.] 1=Apophyge: the part at the top or bottom of a fillet, where it springs out to meet the fillet. 2 Any prominence on the surface of a bone, or flower stalk, &c.

Aporosa, (a-po-rō'sa). [Gk. *aporos*, not open.] A division of Zoantharia scleroderinata.

Apotasiaceae, (ap-os-ta-si-ā'se-ē). [Gk. *apostasias*, separation.] =Apotasiads: herbaceous plants with thin sheathing leaves, resembling orchids: chiefly tropical.

Apparatus sculptoris, (ap-pa-rī'tus skulp-tō'ris). [The Latin name.] =The Sculptor's Workshop: a southern constellation.

Appendicular, (ap-pen-dik'ū-lar). [L. *ad*, to; *pendo*, I hang.] =Appended: subordinate to a central body. *A. skeleton*=The skeleton of the limbs. *A. muscles*=Muscles belonging to the limbs.

Appendiculata, (ap-pen-dik'ū-lā'ta). [L. *ad*, to; *pendo*, I hang.] A sub-division of Infusoria; fringed with small appendages.

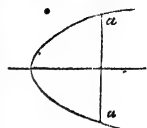
Apple, (ap'pl). [Aepl, the A.-S. name.] Formerly applied to any rounded fruit: now restricted to the fruit of the cultivated varieties of *Pyrus Malus*. *Devil's A.*=Mandrake; *Thorn A.*=*Datura stramonium*. *Wild A.*=Crab apple=*Pyrus Malus*, L. *Love A.*=*Solanum persicum*. *A. of the eye*=Pupil of the eye. *A. oil*=C₂H₁₁, C₃H₉O₂=Alcoholic

solution of amyl valerate, having an apple-like flavour.

Apple-weevil=*Anthonomus pomorum*, an insect belonging to Rhynchophora.

Apple-worts, (ap'pl wurts). [Apple and worts, *q.v.*]=*Pomacea*, *q.v.*

Appliate ordinate, (ap'pli-kūt)=Double ordinate: a straight line crossing the axis of a conic section at right angles, and reaching from side to side, bisected by the diameter.



Apricot, (ā'pri-kot). [F. *abricot*, from; L. *præcocia*, early.] =*Prunus ameniaca*: a plant with *aa* Appliate ordinate. a plum-like fruit, named from the supposition of its being an early peach.

Apricot-weevil=*Otiorhynchus tenobriacus*: an insect belonging to Rhynchophora.

Apron, (ā'pron). 1 A platform of plank at the entrance of a lock, on which the gates shut. 2 Timbers connecting the stem and keel of a ship.

Apron-piece. Timbers fixed in the wall to support the landings of a staircase.

Apse, (aps). [Gk. *apsis*, arch.] The portion of a building which has a circular or polygonal termination, such as the eastern, or altar end of a church; also called *apsis*.

Apsides, (ap'si-dē). [Gk. *apsis*, arch.] Plural of *apsis*: the two points in the orbit of a planet that are respectively nearest and most distant from the sun. *Lower A.*=Perihelion. *Upper A.*=Aphelion.

Apsis, (ap'sis). [Gk. *apsis*, arch.] 1. Singular of *apsides*, *q.v.* 2=Apsæ, *q.v.*

Aptera, (ap'ter-a). [Gk. *apteros*, without wings.] Applied to insects that have no wings.

Apteral, (ap'ter-al). [Gk. *a*, without; *pteron*, wing.] =Apteros, *q.v.*: used of a building that has columns in front, but none at the sides.

Apteros, (ap'ter-us). [Gk. *a*, without; *pteron*, wing.] =Wingless.

Apteryx, (ap'ter-iks). [Gk. *a*, without; *pteryx*, wing.] =Kiwi: a nocturnal insectivorous bird of the ostrich kind, very rare, in N. Zealand, having the wings almost entirely abortive.

Apotie, (ap-tō'ik). [Gk. *a*, without; *ptosis*, case.] Used of languages in which the nouns do not express variety of case by variety of spelling.

Apus, (ā'pus). [Gk. *a*, without; *pus*, foot.] =The Bird of Paradise: a southern constellation, named from the belief that the bird of paradise had no feet.

Aqua, (ak'wa). [The Latin word.] =Water.

Aqua-fortis, (ak-wa-for'tis). [L. *aqua*, water; *fortis*, strong.] =Nitric acid, *q.v.*

Aqua-marine, (ak-wa-ma-rēn'). A less brilliant variety of emerald and beryl.

Aqua-regia, (ak-wa-rē-jā). [L. *aqua*, water; *regia*, royal.] =Nitro-muriatic acid =Nitro-hydrochloric acid: a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, which will dissolve gold and platinum.

Aquarium, (ak-wā'ri-um)=Aquavivarium.

Aquarius, (a-kwā'ri-us). [The Latin name.] = The Water-bearer: the sign of the Zodiac in which the sun is from Jan. 20 to Feb. 20: one of the Zodiacal constellations.



Aquatic (a-kwat'ik). [*L. aqua*, water.] Inhabiting water.

Aquatic respiration, (a-kwat'ik). [*L. aqua*, water.] By means of gills or branchiae, which absorb oxygen from the air present in water. *Sub-a. nests*, built by sticklebacks, water spiders, caddis flies, &c.

Aquarius.

Aquaintance, (ak-wa-tin'ta). [It. *acqua*, water; *tinta*, tinted.] Etching on copper by means of aqua-fortis.

Aquavivarium, (ak-wa-vi-vā'ri-um). [*L. aqua*, water; *vivo*, I live.] = Aquarium: an enclosed space filled with water, in which animals and plants live in their accustomed manner.

Aqueduct, (ak-we-duk't). [*L. aqua*, water; *ductus*, led.] An artificial water-course.



Aqueduct.

Aqueous, (ā'kwe-us).

[*L. aqua*, water.] = Watery. *A. formations* = Fossiliferous formations = Sedimentary formations = Stratified rocks: covering the greater part of the earth's surface, chiefly deposits of sand and mud, spread out by the action of water: may be divided into silicious, argillaceous, and calcareous. *A. humors*: a watery liquid in the eye.

Aquifoliaceæ, (ak-wi-fō-li-ā'fō-ē). [*L. aquifolium*, pointed leaf.] = Holly, &c.: evergreen trees and shrubs, with small axillary flowers: also called Hicneæ.

Aquila, (ak-wil-a). [The Latin name.] = Eagle. 1. A large bird of prey, belonging to Accipitres. 2. A northern constellation: in which Antinous is now included. The chief stars are Altair and Alshain.

Aquilariceæ, (ak-wi-la-ri-ā'fō-ē). [*L. aquila*, eagle.] = Aquilariads: trees with apetalous flowers, having a tubular calyx, in tropical Asia only, including eagle wood and aloes, belonging to Rhamnales.

Aquilarinæ, (ak-wi-la-rin-ā'fō-ē) = Aquilariaceæ, *q. v.*

Aquilegia, (ak-wi-lē'ji-a). [*L. aquila*, eagle:] from form of flower. = Columbine = Water-pheasant: an herb with leaves that catch water, belonging to Ranunculaceæ.

[*L. aquila*, eagle:



Arabesqua.

Ara, (ā'ra). [The Latin name.] = The Altar: a southern constellation. **Arabian architecture** = Arabesque. *A.* = Moroccan. *A.* = Saracenic. *A.* = ornamented with repre-

sentations of fruit and flowers, but not of animals.

Arabideæ, (a-ra-bid'e-ē). [Arabis, *q. v.*] = Stocks, wallflower, cross, &c.: a sub-division of Cruciferae, *q. v.*

Arabin, (ar-a-bin). [From Arabia.] = Gum Arabic, found in all plants, but especially in acacia: a compound of gummy acid with sodium and potassium.

Arabis, (ar-a-bis). [From Arabia.] Rock-cress: an herb with white flower, belonging to Brassicaceæ.

Araçes, (a-rā'se-ē). [Arum, *q. v.*] = Aroidæ = Arads: tropical herbs and shrubs, sometimes stemless, with sheathing leaves, and naked flowers, the type of Arales.

Arachidic acid, (a-rak'id-ik). [*Arachis*, ground-nut.] = Butic acid = $C_{22}H_{44}O_2$, from *Arachis hypogæa*, from butter, and from oil of ground-nut. *q. v.* One of the fatty acids.

Arachnida, (ar-ak'ni-da). [Gk. *arachnes*, spider; *eidos*, form.] = Spiders, scorpions, mites: spider-like animals, mostly carnivorous, forming a sub-division of Arthropoda: the body of each is divided into segments, having articulated appendages; they breathe by means of pulmonary sacs or simple lungs.

Arachnoda, (ar-ak'no-da). [Gk. *arachnes*, spider, *eidos*, form.] Used by Burmeister to include Myriapoda and Arachnida.

Arachnoderma, (a-rak-nō-der-mā'ri-a). [Gk. *arachnes*, spider; *derma*, skin.] Used by De Blainville for Acalephæ.

Arachnoid, (a-rak'no'id). [Gk. *arachne*, spider's web; *eidos*, form.] 1. A very thin membrane covering to the brain. 2. One of the coats of the eye. 3. A fossil coral.

Arads = Araçes, *q. v.*

Aræometer, (a-ræ-on'e-ter). [Gk. *araios*, thin; *metron*, measure.] A variety of hydrometer used to find the specific gravity of any fluid or solid; but especially adapted to fluids less dense than water.

Aragonite = Arragonite, *q. v.*

Arales, (a-rā'lēz). [Araçes, *q. v.*] The lowest flowering plants: with naked or petaloid flowers = Duckweeds, bulrushes, &c., forming a division of Endogenes.

Araliaceæ, (a-rā-li-ā'se-ē). [Aralia, *q. v.*] = Ivy-worts: herbs, shrubs, and trees: with green pentamerous flowers, and many-celled fruits, including the ivy and ginseng.

Aralia, (a-rā'li-a) = Ivy.

Araliæ, (a-rā'li-ē). [Aralia, *q. v.*] Ivy-worts = Aralinceæ, *Id.*

Araneida, (ar-ā-ni-da). [*L. araneus*, spider.] = Spiders: a division of Arachnida, *q. v.*

Araneiform, (a-rā-ni-form). [*L. araneus*, spider; *forma*, form.] = Spider-like.

Arar tree, (ār'ar). Of Barbary = Sandarach tree; the gum of which is sandarach.

Araucanians, (a-raw-kā'n-ans). A S. American race.

Araucaria, (a-raw-kā'ri-a). [Araucania, in S. America.] A pine-like tree of very large size, found in Australia.

Araucarites, (a-raw-ka-rī'tēz). [Araucaria] Fossil remains of trees resembling the living *Araucaria*, found in Secondary rocks.

Arbór, (ár'bor)=Axle, when small, as in a watch.

Arbor Diana, (ár'bor di-á-nú). [L. *arbor*, tree; *Diana*, of Diana.] =Silver tree, *q.v.*, a tree-like deposit of metallic silver, obtained from a salt of silver.

Arbor sáturni, (ár'bor sa-túr'ni)=Lead tree, *q.v.*, analogous to silver tree.

Arbor vitæ, (ár'bor ví'tê). Tree-like ramifications in the brain.

Arborescent, (ár-bo-res'sent). [L. *arbor*, tree; *creasco*, I grow.] Tree-like.

Arboreal monkeys. [L. *arbor*, tree.] Having the hands more or less modified into hooks, with which to grasp the branches, especially in *Hylobates* and *Ateles*.

Arbutæ, (ár-bú'tê). [Arbutus, *q.v.*] Includes strawberry tree, bearberry, and plants belonging to Ericaceæ.

Arbutin, (ár-bú-tin). [Arbutus, *q.v.*] =C₁₂H₁₄O₇; a crystallised principle found in leaves of bearberry.

Arbutus, (ár-bú-tus). [L. *arbutus*, strawberry tree.] A shrub with white and red flowers, belonging to Arbutæ, *q.v.* *A. unedo* =Strawberry tree.

Arc, (ark). [L. *arcus*, a bow.] Any part of a simply curved line.

Arcanite, (ár'ka-nít). [L.

arcanus, hidden.] A colourless variety of sulphate of potash.

Arch, (ártsh) [Are the French word.] Any structure concave below, supported at the lower extremities, usually supporting a weight, and bridging over a space, as a doorway, window, or the arch of a bridge. *Neural A.*, encloses the spinal chord. *Cranial A.* encloses the brain; *Visceral A.* encloses the stomach, &c.

Archegosaurus, (ár-kê-gô-saw'rús). [Gk. *archegos*, first or leader; *sáuros*, lizard.] A batrachian reptile, known only by fossil remains found in Carboniferous rocks. Properly Archegosaurus.

Archæodactylus, (ár-kê-ô-síd'á-ris) [Gk. *archaios*, ancient; *dactylus*, tufted.] =Seed-egg. A turban-shaped sea-urchin, found fossil in Palæozoic rocks.

Archæoniscus, (ár-kê-ô-nis'kus). [Gk. *archaios*, ancient; *niscus*, wood-louse.] A crustacean animal, resembling the wood-louse, known by fossil remains in Oolitic rocks.

Archæopteryx, (ár-kê-op'ter-iks). [Gk. *archaios*, ancient; *pteryx*, wing.] An extinct bird: fossil remains of one were found in Upper Oolite strata. *A. macrura*, unites reptiles and birds, but not so closely as does the *Compsognathus*; has a Saurian feathered tail.

Archæotherium, (ár-kê-ô-thê'ri-um). [Gk. *archaios*, ancient; *therion*, beast.] A pachydermous animal known only by fossil remains found in Lower Miocene rocks in Nebraska.

Archal, (árt'shal, corruption of orchil)=Orchil=Rocella tinctoria; a lichen, from which a purple colouring matter is obtained.

Archangel, (árk-án'jêl). [Blossoming at St.

Michael's day.] =Angelica archangelica: a tree belonging to Labiata. *Yellow A.* = *Lamium galabodon*. *White A.* = *Lamium album*. *Red A.* = *Stachys sylvatica*.

Archebiosis, (ár-ke-bí-ô-sis). [Gk. *arche*, beginning; *bios*, life.] =Independent origination of living matter.

Archegosaurus, (ár-ke-gô-saw'rús). A batrachian reptile, fossil remains of which are found in coal = Archegosaurus, *q.v.*

Archencephala, (ár-ken-sef'a-la). [Gk. *archos*, chief, *egkephalos*, brain.] Owen's term for man, as being first in mental power.

Archer-fish, (árt'sher)=Toxotes: a fish belonging to Squamipinna, named from its habit of discharging drops of water at insects by means of its tubular mouth.

Archetype, (ár-ke-típ) [Gk. *arche*, beginning; *typos*, pattern.] Original model or type.

Orchil, (árt'shil). [Corruption of *orchella*, the Spanish name.] Orchil, a purple dye obtained from lichens, especially from *Rocella tinctoria*; also called Litmus.

Archimedean Screw, (ár - kim - ê - dê'an). [Archimedes.] A spiral tube wound round an axis: the archetype of the screw-propeller.

Archimulacris, (ár-kim-ú-lá'kris). *A. acadicus*: the only American fossil cockroach, known only by a wing.

Architecture, (úk-i-tek'túr) [Gk. *archos*, chief, *tekton*, builder.] The science and art of building.

Architrave, (ár-ki-tráv). [Gk. *archos*, chief; *trabs*, beam.] =Epistylon. 1. The beam resting upon the columns, and supporting the roof, sometimes represented by an arch: the lower division of an entablature. 2. Moulded lining on the face of jambs.

Archivolt, (ár-ki-volt). [Archivolto, the Italian name.] The inner band, or moulding of an arch, if plain = Soffit.

Areiform, (ár-i-form). [L. *arcus*, form; *forma*, shape.] Arch-like.

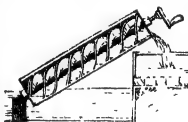
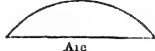
Arctic, (árk'tik) [Arktikos, the Greek word.] Belonging to the north. *A. circle*, extends for 23½° round the N. pole. *A. floral region*, marked by fir and berry trees, in Lapland, Sweden, and the Alps. *A. fox* = *Vulpes lagopus*. *A. miocene beds*, in Iceland, Spitzbergen, &c.: contain fossil beeches, oaks, vines, &c., proving a warmer climate to have once existed there.

Arctisca, (árk-tis'ka). [Gk. *arktos*, bear.] = Water-bears = Tardigrada: minute animals with a vermiform body and suctorial tube for mouth, forming a division of Arachnida.

Arctocyon, found fossil in Eocene beds: the oldest known placental mammal.

Arctomys, (árk'to-mis). [Gk. *arktos*, bear; *mys*, rat.] = Marmot of the Alps = *Mus Alpinus*: a small burrowing rodent quadruped.

Arctovin, (árk-tú-vin). [Gk. *arktos*, bear; *ura*, berry.] = Hydroquinone = C₆H₆O₂: a crystal-



Archimedes' Screw.

line substance found in the leaves of the bearberry.

Arcturus, (árk-tú'rus). [Gk. *arktos*, bear; *oura*, tail.] = a Boötes. A reddish star of the first magnitude, which is also a sun-star and a parallax-star, in the constellation Boötes, near the tail of the Great Bear.

Ardea, (ar-de-a). [The Latin name.] = Heron: a bird belonging to Grallatores.

Ardeide, (ár-dí'dé). [Ardea, *q.v.*] = Herons: a family of birds of which the heron is the type.

Ardisiacæ, (ár-dis-i-á'se-s). Myrsinacæ, *q.v.*

Ardisiads, (ár-dis-i-adz). = Myrsinacæ, *q.v.*

Ardrick-limestone, (árd'wik). [A. near Manchester.] A sub-division of Upper Carboniferous rocks: contains remains of fish and shells.

Are, the unit of land-measure in the French decimal system = 100 square metres = 119.6 square yards.

Area, (á-re-a). [The Latin word.] A plane surface; also used for the measurement of such a surface.

Areca, (a-ré'ka) = Areca palm: a tree belonging to Palmaceæ. *A. catechu* bears the betel-nut.

Arenaceous foraminifera, (ar-é-ná'shú-ns'). Foraminifera having a test, formed entirely of sand-grains in the place of a shell. *A. rocks* = Sandstones, *q.v.*

Arenicolites, (a-ré-ní-kó'lits). [L. *arena*, sand; *colo*, I inhabit; Gk. *lithos*, stone.] Fossil worm burrows found in sandstones.

Arenig, (ar-é-nig) = Stiper stones, the lowest of the Lower Silurian strata.

Areola, (a-ré-o-la). [Areola, the Latin word.] Any small surface or space; especially used in biology for small interstices and rings.

Areolar tissue (a-ré-o-lar). [Areola, *q.v.*] = Connective tissue, *q.v.*

Areometer, (a-ré-om-ét-er). [Gk. *arcios*, thin; *metron*, measure.] An instrument for the measurement of specific gravity. *v.* Areometer.

Areometric method, (a-ré-o-met'rik). [Gk. *arcios*, thin; *metron*, measure.] Measurement of the specific gravity of a solid body by weighing it in a liquid.

Arethusa, (a-ré-thú'sa). [Classical.] One of the Asteroids, No. 95.

Arfvedsonite, (ár-ved'so-nít). A mineral belonging to the hornblende group, chiefly silicate of iron.

Argal, (ár'gal). 1. A sheep = *Ovis argala* = *Ovis naliol*. 2. = Argol, *q.v.*

Argand lamp, (ár'gand). [M. Argand, the inventor.] An oil lamp having a tubular wick, and clock-work machinery for pumping up the oil.

Argentio, (ár-jen'tik). [L. *argentum*, silver.] Silvery; containing silver: used of the ordinary salts of silver. *v.* Chemical nomenclature.

Argentine, (ár-jen'tín). [L. *argentum*, silver.] 1. = *Scopelus Humboldtii*, *q.v.* 2. A white variety of calcareous spar.

Argentisatin, (ár-jen-tis-a-tín). [Argentum and isatin, *q.v.*] = $C_8H_4AgNO_2$: a red anorophous substance obtained from argentic nitrate and isatin.

Argentite, (ár-jen'tít). [L. *argentum*, silver.] = Silver glance: one of the silver group of minerals, chiefly sub sulphide of silver; a common ore of silver.

Argentous, (ár-jen'tús). [L. *argentum*, silver.] Containing silver, used of the sub-salts. *v.* Chemical nomenclature.

Argentum = Ag = Silver: one of the Noble Metals, *q.v.*

Argil, (ár-jíl). [The French word.] = Pure clay.

Argillaceous, (ár-jíl-lá'she-us.). [F. *argil*, clay.] = Clayey. *A. rocks*: clay rocks: containing alumina.

Argillite, (ár-jíl-ít). [F. *argil*, clay.] A rock resembling clay-slate, but without its cleavage.

Argol, (ár'gol) = Crude tartar = Potassic tartrate = Impure cream of tartar: found in all wine casks.

Argonaut, (ár-go-nawt). [Gk. *argo*, Jason's Ship; *nautes*, sailor.] = Paper nautilus: an animal belonging to Cephalopoda, the female only of which has a shell, shaped somewhat like a boat.

Argo-Navis, (ár-go-ná'vis). [L. *navis*, ship.] = The Ship Argo: one of the southern constellations; also called Jason's Ship: sometimes divided into four parts, contains one star of first magnitude, Canopus; also a large nebula. The star η is a very variable star, varying from first to sixth magnitude.

Arguzie, (ár-gú'zi-r) = Cordiaceæ, *q.v.*

Ariadne, (a-ri-ad'ne). [Classical.] One of the Asteroids, No. 43.

Aricine, (a-ri-sín) = $C_23H_7N_2O_4$ = Cinchonaine: a white crystalline base found in cinchona bark.

Aries, (a-ri-é-z). [L. *aries*, a ram.] = Ram: the first of the twelve signs of the Zodiac: also one of the constellations of the Zodiac. The point of intersection of the celestial equator and ecliptic is called the first point of Aries, though it is now really in Pisces.

Ariel, (á-ri-el). A satellite of Uranus.

Aril, (ar'il). [F. *arille*, seed coat.] A cup-like covering for seeds, in which only the lower part is covered.

Aristolochia, (ar-is-to-ló'ki-a). [Gk. *aristos*, best; *locheia*, birth.] = Birthwort: an herb or shrub, often twining; named from being used at childbirth, the type of Aristolochiaceæ.

Aristolochiaceæ, (ar-is-tó-ló-ki-á'se-s). [Aristolochia, *q.v.*] Herbs and shrubs, with axillary apetalous flowers, belonging to Asarales; resemble endogens in flowers, but exogens in stems and leaves, found chiefly in tropical America, &c.

Aristotle's classification of animals. — Zoa (animals) are divided into Enaima (Vertebrata) and Anaima (Invertebrata). The



Aries.



Argand Lamp.

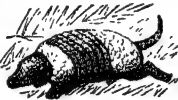
Enafma are divided in Zootoka (Mammalia) and Ootoka (Ovipara). The Zootoka are divided into Dipoda (man), Tetrapoda (quadrupeds), and Apoda (cetacea), and the Ootoka into Pterota (birds), Pholidota (reptiles), and Lepidota (fishes).

Arithmetic, (a-rith'me-tik). [Gk. *arithmeo*, I number.] The science and art of calculation by numbers.

Arithmetical, (a-rith-met'ik-al). [Arithmetic, *q.v.*] Related to the science of arithmetic. *A. mean*, the middle term of three terms in arithmetical progression. *A. progression*, the increase or decrease in a series of numbers when the same number is continually added or subtracted, as 1, 3, 5, 7, &c., or 15, 12, 9, 6, 3, 0.

Arm, (arm). [The A.-S. word.] 1. The anterior limb in man, consisting of the humerus, ulna, radius, and bones of the hand, and accompanying nerves, muscles, &c. 2. The projecting lobes of star-fishes. 3. The tentacles of cuttle-fishes, &c. Often used generally for any processes in invertebrate animals.

Armadillo, (är-ma-dil'lo). [Dim. of Sp. *armado*, armed.] = *Dasyurus*: a small burrowing quadruped, found only in America, belonging to Eulentata, intermediate between anteaters and sloths; having the back and head covered with bony armour plates.



Armadillo.

Armature, (är-mä-tür). [L. *armatus*, armed.] 1. A piece of soft iron used to connect the poles of a magnet when not in use. 2. A bobbin of wire used to connect the poles of an electro-magnet, and to convey the current which is generated.

Armeria, (är-mä-ri-a). [L. *flos armeria*, pink.] = Thrift: sea-pink, an herb belonging to Plumbaginaceæ.

Armillary sphere, (är-mil-la-ri). [L. *armilla*, bracelet.] A number of rings arranged round a centre, so as to represent a sphere: used to illustrate the relative positions of the ecliptic, equator, &c., of the celestial sphere.



Armillary sphere.

Armoracia, (är-mö-rä-si-a) = Nasturtium amphibium; also = Cochlearia armoracia = Horseradish.

American floral region, (äi-më-rik-an). Marked by pastures and orchards, extends through S. England, the Channel Islands, Normandy, and Brittany.

Armstrong gun, (är-m'ströng). [Sir W. Armstrong the



Armstrong gun.

inventor.] A breech-loading rifled gun. *v. Gun.*

Arneb, (är'nëb). [The Arabic name] = *a Leporis*: the chief star in the constellation Lepus. **Arnoseria**, (är-no-së-ri-a). [Gk. *arnos*, lamb; *seris*, succory.] = Lamb's succory = Swine's succory. A small herb belonging to Cichoraceæ.

Arnut, (är-nut). [D. *aard*, earth; *noot*, nut.] 1 = *Carum bulbocastanum*, *q.v.* 2 = *Bunium flexuosum*, *q.v.*

Arnotte = Annatto, *q.v.*

Aroides, (a-roï-de-ë) = *Arads*: herbs with showy flowers; some epiphytous = *Araceæ*, *q.v.*

Aromatic, (är-ö-mat'ik). [L. *aroma*, fragrance.] Fragrant. *A. acids* have the general formula $C_nH_{2n-2}O_2$. *A. alcohols* = Benzene series. *A. aldehyds*: oil of cumin, oil of cinnamon, &c. *A. hydrocarbons*: Benzol, Toluol, Xylol, Cumol, and Cymol, having the general formula C_nH_{2n-6} .

Arquerite, (är-ke-rit). [Aiqueos, in Chili.] An amalgam of silver, found in the mine of Aiqueos.

Arragonite, (är-ra-gö-nit). [Arragon in Spain] A mineral, chiefly carbonate of lime.

Arrie, (är-ri-a). [F. *arete*, corner.] = Edge: used especially for intersections of curved surfaces, as moldings, &c. *A. fillet*: used to raise the slates of a roof, to throw off rain. *A. gutter*: a raised gutter.

Arrow grasses. [Named from shape of capsules.] = Juncaginaceæ, *q.v.*: plants belonging to Alismales.

Arrow head. [Named from shape of leaves.] = Sagittaria, *q.v.*

Arrow-root. A variety of starch obtained from the roots of various tropical plants, and used for food.

Arsenates, (är'se-nätz). [Arsenic, *q.v.*] = Arseniates, *q.v.*

Arsenates, (är'sen-i-tätz). [Arsenic, *q.v.*] = M_3AsO_4 : compounds of arsenic acid with a base.

Arsenic, (är'sen-ik). [Gk. *arsenikos*, strong.] = Arsenicum, *q.v.* A brilliant brittle metal, very poisonous, which is known only as a solid and as a gas, since when heated it volatilises without melting. *White A.* = Arsenious acid = Oxide of arsenic. *A. anhydride* = *A. acid* = As_2O_3 . *Marsh's test for A.*, by deposit of A. on pure copper. *Marsh's test for A.*, by combination with nascent hydrogen.

Arsenic group of minerals: Arsenic, orpiment, and realgar, which tinge the blowpipes flame blue.

Arsenicism, (är'sen-i-kum). [Arsenic, *q.v.*] = As'' = Arsenic: one of the phosphorus group of metals: dark-grey, brittle, lustrous, and very poisonous: used for green and yellow pigments, and in glass-making.

Arsenides, (är'sen-idz). [Arsenic, *q.v.*] Compounds of arsenic with a base.

Arsenites, (är'sen-its). [Arsenic, *q.v.*] Compounds of arsenious acid and a base.

Arsenious, (är'sen-i-us). [Arsenic, *q.v.*] Containing arsenic. *A. acid* = *A. anhydride* = As_2O_3 .

Arseniuretted, (ār-sen-i-ū-ret'ted). [Arsenio, *q.v.*] Saturated with arsenic. Ex. *A. Hydrogen*=H₃As.

Arsmart, (ār-smart). [Named from causing smarting.] = Polygonum hydropiper.

Artemisia, (ār-to-mis-i-a). [*Artemis*, Diana.] = Wormwood: a bitter herb belonging to *Anthemideae*. *A. vulgaris*=Mugwort. *A. cbinthum*=Wormwood. *A. cotula*=Stinking mayweed.

Arterial blood, (ār-tē-ri-al). [Artery, *q.v.*] Pure blood, passing from the heart through the arteries to the various parts of the body. *A. system*, the system of arteries, of which the aorta is the chief.

Arterialisation, (ār-tē-ri-al-iz-ā-shun). [Artery, *q.v.*] The purification of venous blood by the action of oxygen, which fits it for passage through the arteries.

Artery, (ār-tē-ri). [*arteria*, the Greek name.] One of a number of elastic tubes conveying blood from the heart to the capillaries. *Carotid A.*, belonging to the neck. *Pulmonary A.*, belonging to the lungs. *Hepatic A.*, belonging to the liver. *Renal A.*, belonging to the kidneys. *Splenic A.*, belonging to the spleen.

Artesian wells, (ār-tē-si-an). [F *Artois*, where they are common.] Openings made in the earth deep enough to reach water, which is driven up to find its level.

Arthrodia, (ār-thrō-di-a). [Gk. *arthroo*, I join.] = Ball and socket joint, *q.v.*

Arthrodies, (ār-thrō-de-ē). Bory's term for *Algae*, *q.v.*

Arthrogastra, (ār-thro-gas'tra). [Gk. *arthron*, joint; *gaster*, stomach.] A sub-division of *Arachnida*, in which the abdomen is in segments.

Arthropoda, (ār-throp'o-da) [Gk. *arthron*, joint; *podes*, feet.] = *Articulata*=*Arthropodaria*: a sub-division of *Annulosa*, having jointed limbs attached to an exoskeleton, and the head composed of six somites and appendages, includes *Insecta*, *Myriapoda*, *Arachnida*, and *Crustacea*.

Arthrozoa, (ār-thro-zō'a). [Gk. *arthron*, joint; *zoon*, animal.] Used by Burmeister for *Vermes*, *Crustacea*, *Insecta*, *Myriapoda*, and *Arachnida*; and by Fitzinger for *Crustacea*, *Arachnida*, and *Insecta*.

Artichoke, (ār-ti-ohōk). [Fr. *ardi*, earth; *schaaki*, thorn.] Succulent receptacle of *Cynara Scolymus*. *Jerusalem A.*=Tubers of *Holanthus tuberosus*.

Articular, (ār-tik'ū-lar). [L. *articularis*, belonging to a joint.] Relating to, or connected with, a joint. *A. bone*, a projection of the mandible; also a small bone in the ear=A segment of the malleus. *A. processes*, bony projections of vertebrae, by which they are connected.

Articulate, (ār-tik'ū-lā'ta). [L. *articulus*, little joint.] 1. A sub-division of *Brachyopoda*. 2. A sub-division of *Polyzoa*. 3. A sub-division of *Annulosa* called *Arthropoda*.

Articulated limbs, (ār-tik'ū-lā'ted). [L. *articulatus*, jointed.] Jointed appendages: in *Vertebrata* never more than four, always

having an internal skeleton. In *Invertebrata* the number may be greater than four, and the skeleton is external.

Artificial, (ār-ti-fish'i-al). [L. *ars*, art; *facio*, I make.] Made by art. *A. bases*, organic chemical bases formed by synthesis or metathesis=Ammonia, Amide, Indide, Nitride, and Ammonium, bases. *A. stone*, stone formed by aggregation of particles of sand by means of cement.

Artiodactyla, (ār-ti-o-dak'ti-la). [Gk. *artios*, even; *daktylos*, finger.] A division of *Ungulata*, including the Ruminantia, hippopotamus, and all others having either two or four functional toes and a complex stomach.

Artiomorpha, (ār-ti-o-mor'fa). [Gk. *artios*, even; *morphe*, shape]=*Artiozoaria*: De Blainville's term for *Vertebrata*, *Articulata*, and *Mollusca*.

Artiozoaria, (ār-ti-o-zō-ā-ri-a). [Gk. *artios*, even; *zoon*, animal.] = *Artiomorpha*, *q.v.*

Artocarpaceae, (ār-tō-kār-pā-ē-ē). [*Artocarpus*, *q.v.*] = *Artocarpidae*=Bread-fruit, *Upas*, &c.; tropical shrubs and trees belonging to *Urticales*, with milky sap, dense flower-heads, and edible fruit; many yield caoutchouc.

Artocarpus, (ār-tō-kār'pus). [Gk. *artos*, bread; *karpos*, fruit.] A tropical tree belonging to *Artocarpaceae*. *A. incisa*=Breadfruit tree. *A. integrifolia*=Jack tree.

Arum, (ār'um). [Arum, the Greek name.] = Cuckoo punts: larks and ladies, &c.; an herb belonging to *Araceae*.

Arvicola, (ār-vik'o-lā). [L. *arvum*, field; *colo*, I inhabit.] A field mouse.

Arytenoid, (ār-ri-tē-noid). [Gk. *arytaina*, pitcher.] Pitcher-shaped. *A. cartilage*: two small cartilages in the larynx.

Asafetida, (as-a-fet'i-da). [L. *asa*, gum; *fetida*, stinking.] 1. A gumresin having a strong unpleasant odour, obtained from *Ferula A.* and *Narthex A.* 2. Also used for the plant from which it is obtained.

Asangos. An African people.

Asarales, (as-a-rā-lēz). Plants with monochlamydeous flowers, and small albuminous embryo, forming a sub-division of *Epigynous Exogens*.

Asbestos, (as-bee'tos). [Gk. *asbestos*, indestructible.] A name used for actinolite, tremolite, and other minerals of the Amphibolic series, occurring in long hair-like crystals, which do not burn readily, and when fresh are often ductile.

Ascarides, (as-kar'i-dēz). [*Ascaris*, *q.v.*] = Thread worms: the plural of *Ascaris*, *q.v.*

Ascarina, (as-ka-rī'na). [*Ascaris*, *q.v.*] A plant, the anthers in the flowers of which resemble worms.

Ascaris, (as'ka-ris). [Gk. *askarizo*, I leap.] Thread worm.

Ascension, (as-sen'shun). [L. *ascensio*, rising.] *Right A.*: the distance of a star E or W. from the first point of Aries, measured along the equinoctial or celestial equator. *Ascensional difference*=Difference between right and oblique A.

Asci, (as'si). [Gk. *askos*, a leathern bottle.]

Membranous sacs, containing the sporules of lichens, fungi, &c.

Ascian, (a-si-an). [Gk. *a*, not; *skia*, shadow.] Used of people living near the equator, who have sometimes the sun right overhead.

Ascidia, (-as-sid'i-a). [Gk. *askidion*, a little wallet.] 1=Simple Ascidians: leathery molluscous animals, having no head or shell, found on rocks, &c., forming a division of Tunicata, and being probably the ancestors of vertebrate animals, since the embryo has a rudimentary chorda dorsalis. 2=Pitchers: bottle-shaped leaves found on some plants, as the Nepenthes.

Ascidiana, (as-sid'i-an). [Ascidia, *q.v.*] Invertebrate, hermaphrodite, marine animals, permanently fixed to a support: the larvae can swim freely, like tadpoles. *Compound A.* = Botryllaria, *q.v.* *Simple A.* = Ascidia, *q.v.*

Ascidiodia, (as-sid-i-o-dia). [Ascidia, *q.v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] = Tunicata: a division of Mollusca, consisting of Ascidians and animals resembling them.

Ascidium, (as-sid'i-um). [Gk. *askidion*, a little bag.] = Pitcher leaf. *v.* Ascidia.

Asclepiadaceae, (as-klē-pi-a-dā'se-ē). [Asclepias, *q.v.*] = Asclepiads: milky shrubs: often twining, with flowers in which the anthers and stigmas are consolidated, belonging to Solanales.

Asclepias, (as-klē-pi-as). [Gk. *Asklepios*, the god of medicine.] A genus of plants, including the swallow-wort, much used medicinally, belonging to Asclepiadaceae.

Asclepien, (as-klē-pi-on). [Asclepias, *q.v.*] = $C_{40}H_{72}O_6$: a neutral principle found in the sap of Asclepias.

Ascomycetes, (as-ko-mi-sē'tēz). [Gk. *askos*, bag; *mykes*, mushroom.] = Morels: a division of Fungales, *q.v.*

Ascus, (as'kus). Singular of Asci, *q.v.*

Aseptie, (a-sep'tik). [Gk. *a*, not; *sepo*, I putrefy.] Not putrefying.

Asexual, (a-seks'u-al). [Gk. *a*, without; *Sex*, *q.v.*] = Agamic: without the distinction of sex. *A. reproduction* = Agamogenesis.

Ash, (ash). [*Æsc*, the A.-S. name.] = Fraxinus: a large tree, with tough elastic timber, belonging to Oleaceae. *Common A.* = Fraxinus excelsior. *Flowering A.* = Ornus (from its resemblance in form of leaves). *Mountain A.* = Rowan-tree = Pyrus aucuparia. *A. keys* = Seeds of ash-tree.

Ashantees, (a-shan'tēz). An African race.

Ashburnham beds. A sub-division of Ilstings-sands: in Wealden formation.

Ashdown sand. A sub-division of Hastings-sands: in Wealden formation.

Ashlar, (ash'lar). [It. *asciare*, to square.] 1. Rough-hewn stones. 2. Ashlar: stones used to face brick walls.

Ashlaring, (ash'ler-ing). [Ashlar, *q.v.*] 1. Using ashlar or hewn stone. 2. An upright beam in the roof of a house, which helps to form the wall of the garret by cutting off the angle of roof and floor.

Asia, (ā'shi-a). One of the Asteroida, *q.v.*, No. 67.

Asilide, (ā'sil'i-dē). [Asilus, *q.v.*] A family of insects, of which the hornet-fly is the type.

Asilus, (ā-s'il-us). [L. *asilus*, gad-fly.] = Hornet-fly: an insect belonging to Diptera.

Asiphonate, (ā-sif'o-nāt). [Gk. *a*, without; *siphon*, tube.] Having no siphon or respiratory tube; used of a division of Lamelli-branchiata.

Aiara, (ā-s'i-ra). An African race.

Asmanite, (as-man'it) = A mineral, chiefly meteoric siliceous.

Asp, (asp). [*aspis*, the Greek name.] = Vipera aspis: a venomous serpent. The name is also used generally for several poisonous serpents.



Asparagine, (as-par'a-jin). [Asparagus, *q.v.*] = $C_4H_8N_2O_3$: an amide of malic acid: a crystallisable monobasic compound found in many vegetables, and especially in asparagus: also called Althein and Asparanido.

Asparagine, (as-par'aj'i-nō). [Asparagus, *q.v.*] = Liliaceae, *q.v.*

Asparagolite, (as-par'ag'o-lit). [Asparagus, *q.v.*] = Asparagus-stone, *q.v.*

Asparagus, (as-par'a-gus). [The Greek name.] [Asphodelus officinalis: a plant, belonging to Liliaceae, the young shoots of which are edible. *A. beetle* = Ciceris asparagi: an insect, belonging to Eupoda, which feeds on asparagus. *A. stone* = Asparagolite: a variety of apatite, named from its greenish colour.

Asparamic acid, (as-par'a-mik). [Asparagus, *q.v.*] = Aspartic acid, *q.v.*

Asparamide, (as-par'a-mid). [Asparagus and amide.] = Asparagine, *q.v.*

Aspartic acid, (as-par'tik). [Asparagus, *q.v.*] = $C_4H_7NO_4$ = Asparamic acid: a crystallised bibasic acid substance obtained from asparagine.

Aspasolite, (as-pā'si-o-lit). A variety of Cordierite.

Aspect, (as'pekt). [L. *aspectus*, appearance.] The position of one star relatively to another.

Aspen, (as'pen). [*Aspe*, the old Saxon name.] = Populus tremula, *q.v.*: a poplar tree, the leaves of which move very readily in the wind.

Asperifolium, (as-per-i-fō'l-i-ū). [L. *asper*, rough; *folium*, leaf.] = Borage-wort = Boraginaceae, *q.v.*: plants having rough leaves.

Asperifolious, (as-per-i-fō'l-i-us). [L. *asper*, rough; *folium*, leaf.] Having rough leaves.

Aspermous, (ā-sper'mus). [Gk. *a*, not; *sperma*, seed.] Having no seed.

Asperolite, (as-per'o-lit). [L. *asper*, rough.] A brittle silicate of copper.

Asperugo, (ā-sper'ū-go). [L. *asper*, rough] = Madder-wort = an herb with small blue flowers and rough leaves.

Asperula, (ā-sper'u-lā). [L. *asper*, rough.] = Wood-ruff, &c.: an herb with small funnel-shaped flowers, belonging to Gallicaceae. Named from many species having rough hairs.

Asphalt, (as'falt). [*asphaltos*, the Greek name.] = Bituminous limestone: a solid re-

sinous substance, usually black, resembling pitch, used for pavements, roofs, &c.; of vegetable origin, and composed chiefly of hydrocarbons. Also called mineral pitch and Jew's pitch; said to be a compound of petroleum and asphaltene.

Asphaltin, (as-falt'in). [*Asphalt*, *q.v.*]=*Asphaltene*= $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$: the chief constituent of asphalt; possibly an oxidised form of petroleum.

Asphaltum=*Asphalt*, *q.v.*

Asphodel, (as-fō-del). [*Gk. asphodelos*, daffodil]=*Asphodelus*; also applied to some species of the Narcissus. *A. officinalis*=*Asparagus*. *Bog A.*=*Narthecium ossifragum*. *Scotch A.*=*Tofieldia palustris*.

Asphodeles, (as-fō-dē-lō-ē). [*Asphodel*, *q.v.*]=*Onion*, &c.: plants forming a division of Liliaceae, *q.v.*, having small, gaily-coloured flowers; also used as=Liliaceae.

Asphycta, (as-flīk'ta). [*Gk. asphyctos*, without pulse.] Ehrenberg's term for a group of lower animals, including Bryozoa, Echinocidea, Aclephae, &c.

Asphyxia, (as-fīx'i-a). [*Gk. a*, not; *sphythmos*, pulse.] A temporary stoppage of the action of the heart, and consequent accumulation of carbonic acid and absence of oxygen in the blood, usually producing death: may be caused by strangulation, drowning, &c.

Aspio, (as-pīk). [*Aspis*, the Latin name.] =*Asp*, *q.v.*

Aspidaria, (as-pīd-i-ā-ri-a). [*Aspidium*, *q.v.*] Plants, known only by fossil remains of stems, having shield-shaped leaf scars, found in coal.

Aspidium, (as-pīd-i-um). [*Gk. aspis*, a shield.] =Shield fern: a fern, belonging to Polypodiaceae, the involucre of which are shield-shaped. *A. barometz*=Tartarian lamb.

Aspidorhynchus, (as-pīd-o-rīn'kus). [*Gk. aspis*, shield; *rhynchos*, beak.] Buckler-beak: a fish, known only by fossil remains found in Secondary rocks, having a beak-like upper jaw.

Aspidura, (as-pī-dū'ra). [*Gk. aspis*, shield; *oura*, tail.] A star-fish, known only by fossil remains found in the Muschelkalk of Germany, having small shield-like ossicles on the arms.

Aspirator, (as-pī-rā'tor). [*Lat. aspiro*, I breathe.] An apparatus for drawing a stream of gas through a vessel.

Asplenopteris, (as-plē-nī-op'tēr-is). [*Asplenium*, *q.v.*; *Gk. pteris*, fern.] A fern-like plant, resembling the asplenium, known only by fossil remains found in Lias and Oolite rocks.

Asplenium, (as-plē-ni-um). [*Gk. a*, not; *splen*, spleen.] =Spleen-wort: a fern belonging to Polypodiaceae, named from having been used as a medicine for the spleen.

Ass, (as). [*Lat. asinus*]=*Equus asinus*: an animal somewhat resembling the horse, but usually more or less marked by bands of colour, belonging to Equidae, *q.v.*

Assafetida=*Asafoetida*, *q.v.*

Assai=*Euterpe oleracea*: a plant found in Brazil.

Ass's-foot=*Colt's foot*=*Tussilago farfara*.

Assamar, (as-sam-ar). [*Lat. asso*, I roast; *amarus*, bitter.] = $C_{24}H_{12}O_{12}$: a bitter substance obtained from meat, bread, sugar, &c., by roasting them.

Assaying, (as-sā'ing). [*Fr. essayer*, to try.] =Partial analysis: for the purpose of estimating one constituent, usually a metal, of any compound: usually confined to the analysis of compounds containing silver or gold. *A. by dry method*=by heat. *A. by wet method*=by chemical agents.

Assimilation, (as-sim-i-lā'shun). [*Lat. ad*, to; *similis*, like.] The conversion of nutriment into the materials composing the substance of a plant or animal.

Astacolite, (as-tak'o-lit). [*Gk. astakos*, cray fish; *lithos*, stone.] Fossil remains of Crustaceans resembling the cray-fish.

Astacur, (as'ta-kus). [*Astakos*, the Greek name.] Cray-fish, &c.: Crustacean animals belonging to Macrura, *q.v.* Originally included many animals now formed into separate genera.

Astarte, (as-tār'te). [Classical.] 1. A conchiferous animal, belonging to Mollusca, known by fossil remains. 2=Astartea: a plant belonging to Myrtaceae.

Astatic, (a-stat'ik). [*Gk. a*, not; *statikos*, fixed—by the earth's magnetism.] Not under the influence of any directive action. *A. needle*: a magnetised needle so placed that the earth's magnetic influence on it is neutralised. *A. system*: two magnetised needles, combined so as to neutralise each other, and so remain in any position.

Aster, (as'ter). [*Lat. aster*, star.] An herb, with star-like flowers, belonging to Asteraceae; chiefly American.

Asteracanthus, (as-ter-a-kan'thus). [*Gk. aster*, star; *akantha*, thorn.] A fish known only by fin-rays, found in Lias, Oolite, and Wealden rocks, ornamented with star-like tubercles.

Asteraceae, (as-ter-i-ā-sē). [*Aster*, *q.v.*]=Compositae: an extensive and varied group of herbs and shrubs, with unisexual capitate flowerets, having syngenesious stamens: includes nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of all known plants, belongs to Campanales.

Asteria, (as-tē-ri-a). [*Gk. aster*, star.] =*Asterio*, *q.v.*

Asteriadae, (as-ter-i-a-dē)=*Asteridea*, *q.v.*

Asterias, (as-tē-ri-as). A genus of star-fishes, belonging to Asteridea.

Asterid, (as'ter-id). [*Gk. aster*, star; *eidos*, form.] =A star-fish; used especially of the young condition.

Asteridea, (as-ter-idē-a)=*Star-fishes*: a division of Echinodermata; animals having flat, star-shaped bodies, with a mouth in the centre of one side, and the digestive and reproductive apparatus extending into the arms.

Astion and Chars, (as-tē-ri-on)=*Canes Venatici*, *q.v.*

Asterism, (as'ter-izm). [*Gk. aster*, star.] A small cluster of stars.

Asterite, (as'ter-it). A variety of sapphire or

corundum, which, when cut perpendicular to its axis, resembles a star.

Asteroides, (as-ter-oi-de-a). [Gk. *aster*, a star; *eidos*, form.] A division of Echinodermata, including Ophiuridae and Asteriidae, or sand-stars, and star-fishes; pentagonal invertebrate animals, with coriaceous integument.

Asteroids, (as-ter-oidz). [Gk. *aster*, star; *eidos*, form.] 1. = Asteroides, *q.v.* 2. = Minor planets = Planetoids; small stars, nearly 150 in number, varying from 20 to 250 miles in diameter, usually of low magnitude, whose orbits lie between those of Mars and Jupiter: supposed to be fragments of a large planet. These have been discovered at intervals between 1800 and now, and the number is frequently increased by new discoveries.

Asterolepis, (as-ter-ol-e-pie). [Gk. *aster*, star; *lepis*, scale.] A very large ganoid fish, remains of which are found in Devonian strata, named from the star-like markings on the head.

Asterophyllites, (as-ter-o-fil-lites). [Gk. *aster*, star; *phylon*, leaf.] Fossil remains of plants, resembling Calamites, and allied to Lycopods, the leaves of which are in star-like whorls: common in Coal-measures.

Asthenia, (a-sthen-i-a). [Gk. *a*, without; *sthenos*, strength.] Weakness.

Asthenic, (a-sthen-ik). [Asthenia, *q.v.*] Having but little strength.

Asthenopia, (as-then-o-pi-a). [Asthenia, *q.v.*; Gk. *ops*, eye.] Weakness of eyesight.

Stoma, (as-to-ma). [Gk. *a*, without; *stoma*, mouth.] A sub-division of Infusoria, marked by the absence of any mouth.

Astomatous, (a-stom'a-tus). [Gk. *a*, without; *stoma*, mouth.] = Atomotous: having no mouth.

Astracmite, (as-tra-ka-mit). A white mineral, chiefly sulphate of magnesium and sodium.

Astraea, (as-tré'a). [Classical.] 1. One of the Asteroids, *q.v.*, No. 5. 2. = Star-coral: a coral polype, belonging to Aporosa, *q.v.*

Astréide, (as-tré-i-dé). [Astraea, *q.v.*] = Star-corals: a family of coral polypes, of which Astraea is the type.

Astragal, (as-tra-gal). [Gk. *astragalos*, ankle-bone.] A semicircular moulding, forming a kind of ring at the base and top of columns; sometimes cut into beads.

Astragalus, (as-tra-g'a-lus). [Gk. *astragalos*, ankle bone.] 1. Milk Vetch: herbs and shrubs, some with stems that yield gums, belonging to Fabaceae, said to be named from the shape of the seeds. 2. The bone in the ankle by which the foot bears the weight of the body.

Astralite, (as-tra-lit). A glass flux resembling aventurine.

Astrea = Astraea, *q.v.*

Astrogeny, (as-troj'e-ni). [Gk. *aster*, star.] = Astronomy: the laws of the re-distribution of matter and motion among the molecules of celestial masses.

Astrography, (as-tro-gra-fi). [Gk. *aster*, star; *grapho*, I write.] A description of the planets, fixed stars, &c.

Astrolabe, (as'tro-läb). [Gk. *aster*, star; *la-bein*, to take.] Originally used for any instrument used for observing stars; afterwards used for an instrument for measurement of altitude: replaced, in modern practice, by the quadrant.

Astrolagy, (as-trol-o-ji).

[Gk. *aster*, star; *logos*, description.] Properly = Astronomy, but used only for the pretended science, now almost obsolete, of the influence of the stars upon the fortunes and actions of men.

Astrometry, (as-trom'e-tri). [Gk. *aster*, star; *metron*, measure.] The measurement of the stars as to their brightness, diameters, &c.

Astronomy, (as-tron'o-mi). [Gk. *aster*, star; *nomos*, law.] The science of the stars and their motions, and the laws governing them.

Astropecten, (as-tro-pek'ten). An animal belonging to Asteridea, which has no swimming organs, and is found only at the sea-bottom; found fossil in London Clay.

Astrophyllite, (as-tro-fil-lit). [Gk. *aster*, star; *phylon*, leaf.] A variety of mica, containing more iron than usual: named from the crystals being often in star-like groups. *A. crispatus*.

Astroscopy, (as-tros'ko-pi). [Gk. *aster*, star; *skopeo*, I observe.] Observation of the stars.

Asymmetry, (a-sim'met-ri). [Gk. *asymmetros*, disproportionate.] Not symmetrical.

Asymptote, (a-simp'töt). [Gk. *a*, not; *syn*, with; *ptosis*, fall.] = Asymtote: a line which continually approaches a curved line without ever actually touching it.

Azygetic, (a-siz'jet-ik). A system not in evolution. A mathematical term.

Atacamite, (at'a-ka-mit). [From Atacama, Peru.] = Native cupric oxychloride = Copper-sand, found in Chili and Australia.

Atalanta, (at-a-lan'ta). One of the Asteroids, *q.v.*, No. 36.

Atavism, (at'a-vism). [L. *atavus*, ancestor.] The tendency of offspring to closely resemble their parents: one of the causes of species.

Ataxia, (a-taks'ik). [Gk. *a*, not; *taxis*, I arrange.] Irregular; not in order. Cf. Taxonomy.

Atelæ, (at'e-léz). [Gk. *atelles*, imperfect.] = Spider-monkeys: American monkeys, with long, slender limbs and prehensile tails, living in trees, and having no thumb, forming a division of Simia. *A. paniscus* = Quata-Coaita. *A. marginatus* = Chuvu. *A. ater*, Cayou. *A. belzebub* = Marmonda. *A. hypozanthus* = Mono. *A. subpycnodactylus* = Chameck.

Athabasca, (ath-a-bas'ka). An American race. **Athamantin**, (a-tha-man'tin). = $C_{24}H_{30}O_7$: a fibrous crystalline substance obtained from several species of the Athamanta plant.

Athar = Attar, *q.v.*

Atherfield clay. [Atherfield, in Isle of Wight.] A marine sub-division of Upper Neocomian rocks.



Astrolabe.

Athericera, (a-ther-is'er-a). [Gk. *ather*, point; *keras*, horn.] A group of insects belonging to Diptera.

Atherina, (a-ther-i'na). Atherine: a fish, belonging to Abdominales. *A. presbyter* = Atherine = Sandemelt.

Athermaney, (a-ther-man-ai). [Gk. *a*, not; *thermaino*, I heat.] The power of absorbing radiant heat: corresponding to opacity in the case of light.

Athermanous, (a-ther-man-us). [Athermaney, *q.v.*] Not allowing heat to pass through.

Atherospermaceae, (a-ther-o-sper-mä'se-ë) = Plumbe-nutmegs: fragrant trees of Australia and Chili, belonging to Menispermaceae.

Atherospermine, (a-ther-o-sper-mīn). A white electric powder obtained from the bark of *Atherosperma*.

Atlanta, (at-lan'ta). A small molluscous animal, belonging to Gasteropoda.

Atlantea, (at-lan'tē). [The Greek name.] = Atlantides: figures of men used, instead of columns, to support an entablature. Cf. Caryatides.

Atlantic ooze. [Atlantic Ocean.] A fine bluish-grey tenacious calcareous mud, with some sand and many Globigerinæ.

Atlantides, (at-lan'ti-dēz). [The Greek name.] 1 = Pleiades, *q.v.* 2 = Atlantea, *q.v.*

Atlas, (at'las). [Gk. *Atlas*, who was said to carry the world.] 1. The first vertebra of the neck, which supports the weight of the head. 2. A cluster of stars. *A. moth* = Saturnia atlas, builds pensile nest.

Atmidoscope = Atmometer, *q.v.*

Atmology, (at-mol'o-jī). [Gk. *atmos*, vapour; *logos*, discourse.] The science of the nature and laws of vapours.

Atmometer, (at-mou'e-ter). [Gk. *atmos*, vapour; *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring evaporation.

Atmosphere, (at-mos-fēr). [Gk. *atmos*, vapour; *sphaîra*, sphere.] 1. The air surrounding the earth; also any vapour surrounding any heavenly body. *v. Air*. 2. Used as a measure of pressure: 1 At. = about 15 lbs. to the square inch; 2 At. = 30 lbs., &c.

Atoll, (at'ol). [The Maldivé name.] = Lagoon island: a coral island, usually circular, having a lake in the centre.

Atom, (at'om). [Gk. *a*, not; *temno*, I cut.] An ultimate indivisible particle: estimated

not to be smaller than $\frac{1}{500,000,000}$ inch in diameter in the case of water.

Atomic, (a-tom'ik). [Atom, *q.v.*] Relating to atoms. *A. theory* = Molecular theory: the theory that every substance is compounded of atoms which are unalterable in size, weight, or density, and which have a definite value in combining with each other. *A. volume* = Equivalent volume = Molecular volume = Specific volume

$\frac{\text{atomic weight}}{\text{specific gravity}}$: the space occupied by the quantity of a body proportionate to the atomic weight. *A. weight*: used by Berzelius to express the relative weights of equal gaseous volumes. The relative weight of any atom as compared with one atom of H. **Atomicity**, (a-to-mi'ti-ti). [Atom, *q.v.*] The combining capacity of a chemical element; whether monatomic, diatomic, &c.

Atrial, (a'tri-al). [*L. atrium*, hall or open court.] Belonging to an open space or hall. *A. system*: a number of connected cavities open to the exterior, found in the bodies of molluscoids. *A. chamber* = Atrium = The largest of these cavities, serving as the cloaca. *A. tunic* = The lining membrane of the atrium.

Tricha. A term used by Hœven for a subdivision of the Infusoria.

Atriplex, (a'tri-pleks). [*Atriplex*, the Latin name.] = Orache: an herb or shrub with small flowers, belonging to Chenopodiaceæ.

Atrium, (a'tri-um). 1 = Atrial chamber, *q.v.* 2. A large hall of audience.

Atropa, (at'ro-pa). [Gk. *Atropos*, one of the Fates.] = Dweale: an herb with violet or green flowers; mostly poisonous, belonging to Solanaceæ. *A. belladonna* = Deadly nightshade. *A. mandragora* = Mandrake.

Atrophy, (at'rō-a). [Gk. *a*, not; *trepho*, I nourish.] Wasting: want of nutriment.

Atropia, (at-rō'pi-a). [Atropa, *q.v.*] = Atropine = Daturine: composed of tropic and atropic acids = $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, a crystalline poisonous alkaline base found in the atropa, datura, &c. Sulphate of atropia is an antidote to Physostigma.

Atropic acid, (at'rō-pik). [Atropia.] = $C_9H_9O_2$: obtained from atropine, of which it is one of the constituents.

Atropous, (at'rō-pus). [Gk. *a*, not; *trepo*, I turn.] Used of seeds in which the embryo does not turn during growth. Cf. Anatrofal.

Atropa, (at'ri-pa). [Gk. *a*, without; *trype*, hole.] A shell, belonging to Brachiopoda, found in Palæozoic and Trias rocks, in which the foramen is very small.

Attar (of roses), (at'tar). [*H. utr.* essence.] = CH_2 : a fragrant oily hydrocarbon obtained from rose leaves.

Atelabidae, (at-te-lab'i-dē). A family of beetles, belonging to Rhynchophoridae.

Attic, (attik). [Gk. *attikos*, Athenian.] The parapet wall forming the top of a facade; also used for a room at the top of a house. *A. base*: in Ionic and Doric consists of torus, scotia, and torus, with fillets between. *A. story*: the room or rooms behind the parapet wall or attic; also used generally for the top rooms of a house.

Attraction, (at-trak'shun). [*L. ad*, to; *traho*, I draw.] The force which every body exerts upon other bodies in tending to draw them towards itself, of which gravitation is an example.

Attractylis acid, (at-trak-til'ik). A tribasic acid obtained from the root of *Attractylis* sp. **Attwood's machine**, [Attwood, the inventor.]



Atlantea

A machine which illustrates the laws of falling bodies, by showing the spaces through which they pass in given times. Cf. Morin's machine.

Auchenaspis, (aw-ken-as'pis). [Gk. *auchen*, neck; *aspis*, shield.] A fish, known only by fossil remains found in Old Red Sandstone rocks, resembling the Cephalaspis, *q.v.*: named from having a buckler-like plate on the neck.

Auchenia, (aw-kē'nī-a). [Gk. *auchen*, neck.] =Llama and alpaca: Illiger's name for the sub-division of Camelidae, belonging to America, now called Llama, *q.v.*

Auditory, (awd'it-or-i). [L. *audio*, I hear.] Connected with hearing. *A. capsules*: cartilaginous enclosures of the internal ear. *A. meatus*: the canal leading to the internal ear. *A. nerves*: the nerves of hearing, connecting the ear with the brain. The eighth pair of cerebral nerves. *A. organ*=Ear. *A. ossicles*. small bones in the ear=Malleus, incus, and stapes.

Augite, (aw'jit) [Gk. *auge*, lustre] =Pyroxene=(CaMgFeMn)O₂SiO₂ a crystalline mineral, chiefly silicate of magnesium and calcium, belonging to Hornblende group.

Augustite, (aw-gus'tit)=Apatite, *q.v.*

Auk, (awk)=Alca, *q.v.*: a sea-bird: used generally for several different species. Great *A.*=Alca impennis: Little *A.*=Alca alle. *Perroquet A.*=Phaleria pinnatula.

Aulostoma, (aw-lo's-to-ma). [Gk. *aulos*, pipe; *stoma*, mouth.] =Pipe-fishes, *q.v.*

Aurantia, (aw-ran'shi-a). [L. *aurum*, gold—from colour.] =Orange, &c.: plants belonging to Aurantiaceae.

Aurantiaceae, (aw-ran-ti-ā-se-ē). [Aurantia, *q.v.*] =Citron-woods: tropical trees and shrubs, with hard and compact stems, compound leaves, fragrant flowers, and consolidated succulent fruit, belonging to Rutales.

Aurantia, (aw-ran'tin). [Aurantia, *q.v.*] =Hesperidin, *q.v.*

Aurates, (aw-rāts). [Auric acid, *q.v.*] Compounds of peroxide of gold with a base.

Aurelia, (aw-rē'lī-a). [L. *aureolus*, golden.] =Chrysalis=Pupa: the intermediate state of an insect between the caterpillar and imago, which in some is marked by a gold colour.

Aurella, (aw-rē'lā). [L. *aurum*, gold.] Chrysalides of some Lepidoptera, which have a golden lustre.

Auric, (aw'rik). [L. *aurum*, gold.] Belonging to gold: the prefix for compounds containing gold as a chief constituent. Ex. Auric iodide=AuI₃. *A. acid*=Peroxide of gold=AnO₃.

Aurichalcite, (aw-ri-kal'sit). [L. *aurum*, gold; Gk. *chalkos*, ore.] An ore of gold containing also copper.

Auricle, (aw'ri-kl). [L. *auriculus*, ear.] 1. The external ear. 2. The name given (because of their shape) to two cavities in a fully developed heart, which receive blood from the veins, and transfer it to the ventricles.

Auricula, (aw-rik'u-lā). [Auricle, *q.v.*] 1. Mida's ear; a plant-eating molluscous ani-

mal, belonging to Pulmonifera, the shell of which resembles a human ear in shape. 2. Bear's ear: a variety of the primrose=*Primula auricula*.

Auricular, (aw-rik'ū-lār). [Auricle, *q.v.*] Connected with the ear or hearing. *A. muscles*: muscles belonging to the ear. *A. surface*: a portion of the os innominatum.

Auriculate, (aw-rik'ū-lāt). [L. *auricula*, little ear.] =Auriform: ear-shaped.

Auriga, (aw-rī'ga). [L. *auriga*, charioteer.] =The Waggoner=The Charioteer: one of the northern constellations, of which Capella is the chief star.

Aurine, (aw'rīn). [L. *aurum*, gold.] =C₂₄H₁₈O₈=Yellow coralline an orange-coloured dye, formed of sulphuric, carbonic, and oxalic acids.

Auro, (aw'rō). [L. *aurum*, gold.] =Aurous: a prefix for compounds containing gold as an important constituent.

Aurochsen, (aw'rok-sen)=Auroch=Bos usus=Bos Europaeus=Lithuanian bison. *v* Bison.

Aurora australis=Southern dawn: phenomena corresponding to Aurora borealis, visible in the S. heavens.

Aurora borealis, (aw-rō-ra bō-re-ā'lis.) =Northern lights=Northern streamers=Polar light: a luminous appearance resembling daybreak, seen at times in the northern heavens.

Auroral, (aw-rō'al). [L. *aurora*, daybreak.] Term used by Rogers, an American geologist, for American rocks corresponding to our Middle Cambrian rocks. *v* Rogers Nomenclature.

Auscultation, (aws-kul-tā'shun). [L. *ausculto*, I listen.] A method of discovering the condition of the heart, &c., by the sound of its working. Cf. Stethoscope.

Ausonia. One of the Asteroids, *q.v.*, No. 63.

Austral=Southern.

Autochthon, (aw-tok'thon). [Gk. *autos*, self; *chthon*, land.] =Indigenous.

Autogenous, (aw-toj'en-us). [Gk. *autos*, self; *gennao*, I produce.] =Self-generated.

Autogony, (aw-toj'o-ni). [Gk. *autogennetos*, born of itself.] The generation of simple organisms from an inorganic formative fluid.

Automolite, (aw-tom'o-lit). [Gk. *automolios*, desalter.] =Gahnite: a variety of spinel coloured by zinc: also spelt automalite.

Autophagi, (aw-tof'a-jī). [Gk. *autos*, self; *phago*, I eat.] Used by Vogt of birds which can obtain food for themselves as soon as they are hatched.

Autumn, (aw'tūn). [*Autumnus*, the L. word.] The third season of the year, the period of fruition in plants.

Autumn bells. [Shape and time of flowers.] =Gentiana pneumonanthe.

Autumnal, (aw-tūn'al). [*Autumn*.] Relating to Autumn. *A. equinox*: the point where the ecliptic and equator cross in Autumn. In theory this is at the beginning of Libra, but in reality is in Virgo. *A. point*=A. equinox, *q.v.* *A. signs*=Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius.

Avalanche, (av'a-lanch). [The French word.]

=Snow-slip: the fall of a large body of ice or snow down the slope of a hill.

Avanturine, (a-van'tu-rin). [F. *aventure*, chance.] =**Aventurin**: a mineral belonging to the quartz group, especially brilliant, owing to the presence of minute particles of mica. *A. glass*=Gold flux: glass artificially coloured so as to resemble aventurine. The name is said to have arisen from artificial aventurine having been first made by accident.

Avena, (a-vē'na). [The Latin name.] =**Oat**: a plant belonging to Gramineae. *A. sterilis* =**Animal oat**, q.v.

Avenaceous, (a-vē-nā'she-us). [*Avena*, q.v.] Relating to oats.

Avenin, (a-vē-nin). A nitrogenous substance, resembling legumin, found in oats.

Avena, (a'venz)=**Geum**, q.v.: a plant belonging to Rosaceae. *Mountain A.*=*Dryas octopetala*.

Averdupoise=**Avoirdupoise**, q.v.

Averrhoa, (a-ver-hō'a). [Averrhoes, a Spanish physician.] An East Indian plant, having fleshy winged fruits and sensitive leaves, belonging to Oxalidaceae.

Aves, (a'vez). [L. *aves*, birds.] =**Birds**: the general term for all birds: oviparous vertebrate biped animals, covered with feathers, and generally adapted to flying; have the fore-limbs developed into wings, and hot red blood; resemble mammalia in having an amnion and allantois, but differ in the ramus being in several pieces, and not articulated directly with the skull.

Avicularium, (a-vik-ū-lā'ri-um). [L. *avicula*, small bird.] An appendage present in some *Polyscha*, named from its resemblance to the head of a bird, possibly zoids.

Aviculopecten, (a-vik-ū-lō-pek'ten). [L. *avicula*, little bird; *pecten*, comb.] A bivalve shell, common in Carboniferous Limestone.

Avifauna, (a-vi-faw'na). [L. *avis*, bird; *fauna*, animals.] =**Birds**.

Avia, (a'vis). [L. *avis*, a bird.] Singular of *Aves*, q.v.

Avocet, (a'vo-set). A wading bird, belonging to Grallatores, with very long flexible curved beak=Recurvirostra avocetta.

Avoirdupoise weight, (av-war-du-pois'). The system of weight measurement in common use in Britain. 437½ grains=1 ounce; 7000 grains=1 pound; 28 pounds=1 quarter; 4 quarters=1 hundredweight; 20 hundredweight=1 ton.

Awl-wort, (awl'wurt). [Shape of leaves.] =*Sagittaria aquatica*: a small aquatic plant.

Awk (awn)=**Arista**: the beard of such plants as barley.

Azo-stones. A variety of jade-stone, used in the Pacific islands for axes and other weapons.

Axial, (ak'si-al). [*Axis*, q.v.] =**Axile**: connected with an axis. *A. muscle*: muscles connected directly or indirectly with the axis of the body or vertebrae. *A. skeleton*: the central axis of the body. *A. system of mineralogy*: by which the minerals are classed according to their axes. *A. development*: in most plants; and in Cosenterata,

Mollusca, Annulosa, and Vertebrata, amongst animals.

Axiferous, (ak-sif'er-us). [*Axis*, q.v.; L. *fero*, I bear.] A term applied to plants having no leaves or other appendages to the stem or axis.

Axilla, (ak-sil'la). [L. *ala*, a wing.] 1. The arm pit. 2. The junction of a leaf with its stem. 3. Used generally for any junction of a limb with a central body.

Axillary, (ak-sil'la-ri). [*Axilla*, q.v.] Growing or proceeding from an axilla.

Axinite, (ak'sin-it). [Gk. *axine*, axe.] =**Thumite**: a mineral of the garnet group: chiefly a silicate of alumina, lime, iron, &c., named from the shape of its crystals.

Axioms, (aks'i-omz). [Gk. *axioma*.] =**Necessary truths**: those that are self-evident, and therefore do not require to be demonstrated.

Axis, (ak'sis). [L. *axis*, axle tree.] 1=Shaft =**Spindle**=**Axle**=**Arbor**. 2. An imaginary line joining the N. and S. poles of a planet. 3. The central line of any organised body, as the stem of a plant. 4. An Indian deer, an animal belonging to Cervidae. *A. vertebra* =The second vertebra of the neck, on which the atlas, supporting the head, turns as on an axis.

Axle, (ak'sal). [*axis*, the Latin word.] The axis upon which a wheel revolves.

Axolotl, (ak'so-lotl). [The Mexican name.] =**Axolotes**=**Gyrinus**: a small amphibious animal, common in Mexico, having both lungs and gills.

Axotomous, (ak-sot'o-mus). [Gk. *axon*, axis; *tomo*, I cleave.] Used of minerals that can be cleaved in one given direction.

Aye-aye, (ā-ā, its cry). [The local name.] =*Cheiromys Madagascariensis*: a nocturnal burrowing quadruped, found in Madagascar.

Aye-green. [A.-S. *aye*, ever, and green.] =**Ever-green**=**Sempervivum**.

Aymaras. An American race.

Aymestry Limestone. [A., Herefordshire.] Remarkable for numerous *Pentameri*: belongs to Ludlow formation.

Ayr-stone, (āy). [Ayr, in Scotland.] =**Snake-stone**: a variety of whet-stone.

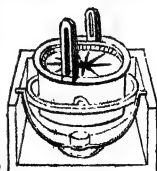
Azales, (a-zā'le-a). [Gk. *azaleos*, parched.] =*Loiseleuria procumbens*: a fragrant plant belonging to Ericaceae.

Azimuth, (a'zi-muth). [A. al, the; *samp*, path.] The horizontal angular distance between two meridians. *Magnetic A.*: the horizontal angular distance of the magnetic from the geographical meridian. *A. compass*: a variety of ship's compass.

Azimuth circle, (a'zi-muth). [A. al, the; *samp*, path.] A graduated circle, showing the difference between two celestial meridians.

Azo. A prefix implying the presence of nitrogen.

Azobenzene, (a-zo-ben'zēn). [*Azote* and *benzene*, q.v.] = $C_{12}H_{10}N_2$ = *Azobenzol* = *Azoben-*



Azimuth.

side: a reddish crystalline substance obtained from nitrobenzene.

Azobenzoyl, (a-zo-ben'zoyl). [*Azote* and *benzoyl*, *q.v.*] = $C_{17}H_{15}N_3$: a crystalline substance obtained from ammonia and bitter-almond oil.

Azotic, (a-zō'ik). [Gk. *a*, not; *zoon*, animal.] 1. Without any traces of animal life: used in speaking of the earlier rocks, in which no animal remains have been found. 2. Without life, either animal or vegetable.

Azoleic acid=Enanthic acid, *q.v.*

Azote, (az'ōt). [Gk. *a*, not; *zoe*, life.] = Nitrogen: which forms four-fifths of the atmosphere, but will not support life.

Azotic acid=Nitric acid, *q.v.*

Azotides, (a'zō-tīdz). [*Azote*, *q.v.*] = Nitrides.

Azoxibenzol, (a-zok-si-ben'zol). [*Azote*, oxygen, and *benzol*, *q.v.*] = Azoxibenzene, *q.v.* = $(C_6H_5)_2N_2O$.

Azoxibenzene, (a-zok-si-ben'zēn). [*Azote*, oxygen, and *benzene*, *q.v.*] = $C_{12}H_{10}N_2O$ = Azoxybenzide = Azoxydifene: a yellow crystalline substance obtained from nitrobenzene.

Azure-stone=Lapis Lazuli, *q.v.*

Azurite, (a'zu-rit). [F. *azur*, blue.] = Chersylite=Lazulite: an ore of copper, composed chiefly of hydrous carbonate.

Azygous, (a'zi-gus). [Gk. *a*, without; *zygon*, fellow.] Single: having no fellow.

Azymous, (a'zi-mus). [Gk. *a*, without; *zyme*, leaven.] Unfermented.

B.

Babbitt's metal, (bab'bit). An alloy of copper, tin, and zinc; named after the inventor.

Babel-quartz, (bā'bl). A variety of rock-crystal, the form of which has some faint resemblance to the tower of Babel.

Babiana, (ba-bi-'āna). [Baboon, *q.v.*] A plant belonging to Iridaceae, the roots of which are eaten by baboons.

Babingtonite, (bab'ing-ton-it). [Mr. Babington.] A mineral, chiefly silicate of iron and calcium; a variety of hornblende.

Babiroussa, (ba-bi-rōo'sa) = Horned hog: a wild animal of the boar kind, found in Malay islands, having large and curved canine teeth.

Baboon, (ba-bōon'). [*Babouin*, the French name.] = *Cynocephalus* = Dog-headed monkey: a catarrhine monkey, the ugliest and lowest of the Quadrumana, almost exclusively African: lives on the ground amongst hills and rocks: also called the Howling monkey of the Old World.

Baccate, (bak'kāt). [L. *bacca*, berry.] Derryl-like.

Baccharis, (bak'kar-is). [Bacchus, god of wine.] = Ploughman's spikenard: a plant, belonging to Asteraceae, having a wine-like odour.

Bacciferous, (bac-sif'er-us). [Bacciferus, the Latin word.] Bearing berries.

Baccivorous, (bak-siv'or-us). [L. *bacca*, berry; *voro*, I eat.] Feeding on berries.

Bachelor's buttons. The popular name of a variety of Ranunculus.

Bacillary layer, (ba-sil'lā-ri). [L. *bacillum*, little staff.] In the retina of the eye: a layer of minute rods and cones.

Bacillaria, (ba-sil'lā-ri-a). [L. *bacillum*, little staff.] Used by Ehrenberg for a group of Infusoria.

Backbone, (bak'bōn). [Back and bone.] = Vertebrae: the spine: the central bone of the endoskeleton.

Backstays, (bak'stāz). [Back and stay=to

hold.] In a ship, long ropes from the mast head to the channels, helping to steady the mast.

Bacon-beetle=Dermestes lardarius: a beetle belonging to Necrophaga.

Bacteria, (bak-tē-ri-a). [Gk. *bakteria*, little stick.] = Microzymes: very minute organisms found in infusions of hay. *v.* Spontaneous generation.

Bactris, (bak'tris). [Gk. *baktron*, cane.] A species of palm tree: the branches of which are used for canes.

Baculites, (bak'ū-lits). [L. *baculum*, a stick.] A group of Ammonoites, with straight conical shells, with many chambers; common in chalk rocks.

Baculometry, (bak-u-lom'et-ri). [L. *baculum*, stick; *metron*, measure.] Used of measurement by rods or sticks.

Badge, (baj). [A.-S. *beag*, a crown.] A small port near the stern of a ship.

Badger, (ba'jer). [L. *biada*, corn.] = Meles: a nocturnal burrowing corn-eating quadruped.

Badigeon, (ba-dij'un). [*Badigeon*, the French name.] A stone-coloured cement or paint.

Baer's classification of animals, according to embryological characteristics, of which the principal divisions are: Double symmetrical type=Vertebrata. Longitudinal type=Articulata. Massive type=Mollusca. Peripheral type=Radiata.

Bagratiomite, (ba-gra'shun-it). A variety of Orthite.

Bagshot-beds. [Bagshot, in Surrey.] = Bracklesham beds: of coloured sands and clays, with few fossils, in Isle of Wight and Sussex, belonging to Middle Eocene strata.

Baguette, (ba-ge't). [The French name.] A small round moulding.



Baierin, (bā'gr-in) = Baierite: a variety of Niobite.

Baikalite, (bā'ka-lit). [Lake Baika.] A variety of augite, found near Baika, a lake in Siberia.

Bailey's beads. [Bailey, the discoverer.] A string of bright spots, seen round part of the moon in an annular eclipse.

Bakalahari. A timid race, found in the desert of Africa.

Bakeless. An African people.

Bakevella, (bā'ke-vel'i-a). A Permian shell.

Bala beds. [Bala, in Wales.] = Bala and Caradoc beds: the highest of the Lower Silurian strata: remarkable for fossil brachiopoda and trilobites.

Balæna, (ba-lē'na). [The Latin name.] A genus of Cetacean mammalia, which includes the whale.

Balenidae, (ba-lē'ni-dē). [Balæna, *q.v.*] = Whales: a general name for all animals resembling the whale.

Balanodon, (ba-lē'no-don). [Balæna and Odontes, *q.v.*] A term used for several teeth of whales, found in a semi-fossil condition.

Balanoptera, (ba-lē'noy'ter-a). [Balæna, *q.v.*: *ptera*, fins.] = Finners: whales having a fin on the back.

Balais ruby. A variety of spinel, *q.v.*

Balance, (bal'ans). [L. *bus*, two; *lanx*, scale.] = Libra: a sign of the Zodiac.

Balanced slide. A valve so arranged that the pressure of steam upon it is balanced, and does not prevent it being easily moved.

Balaners = Halteres, *q.v.*

Balanidae, (ba-lan'i-dē). [Balanus, *q.v.*] = Acorn shells = Sessile Cirripedes: small sessile fixed crustacean animals; a sub-division of Cirripedia, often spoken of as Sessile Cirripedes.

Balaninus, (ba-lan'i-nus). [L. *balanus*, acorn.] An insect belonging to Coleoptera. *B. nucum* = Nut weevil.

Balanites, (bal'a-nits). [Balanus, *q.v.*] Fossil Balanidae.

Balanoid, (bal'an-oid). [Balanus, *q.v.*: Gk. *eidos*, form.] Resembling barnacles, or acorn shells.

Balanophoraceæ, (bal-an-ō-for-ā'se-ō). [Gk. *balanos*, acorn; *phorco*, I carry.] Parasitical fungus-like plants, belonging to Rhizogena, growing upon roots of trees, &c.

Balantia, (bal'an-shi-a). [Gk. *balantion*, a money bag.] 1. = Phalanger, a marsupial animal, somewhat resembling the fox. 2. A fern.

Balanus, (bal'an-us). [L. *balanus*, acorn.] = Acorn shell. A small crustacean animal, usually found on rocks, ships, &c., having a shell somewhat acorn-shaped.

Balas ruby = Ballas, *q.v.*

Balata, (ba'la-ta). [Bully tree.] A gum resin; the dried sap of Sapota Muellieri or Bully tree.

Balcoony, (bal'ko-ni). [Balcon, the French name.] 1. A gallery outside a building. 2. A gallery in the stern of a large ship.

Baldachin, (bal'da-kin). [Baldachino, the Italian name.] A canopy of state, especially one used above an altar.

Bald buzzard = Falco halietus = Osprey = Fishing eagle: a bird of prey belonging to Falconidae.

Bald-coot = Porphyrio melanotus, a S. Australian bird.

Bald crow = Corvus calvus, a bird belonging to Corvidæ.

Bald money. [A corruption of L. *valde bona*, very good.] = Meum anthamanticum. A small herb.

Baldwin's phosphorus. Fused nitrate of lime, which emits light for hours after exposure to sunlight.

Balearia, (ba-le-ā'ri-ka). = Crowned crane: an African bird, belonging to Grallatores.

Baleen, (bal'en). [Balæna, *q.v.*] = Whalebone: the horny plates lining the roof of the mouth in some whales.

Balinese. An Oceanic race.

Balistes, (ba-list'ez). [Gk. *ballo*, I throw; *dart*.] Balistini = Leather jackets = File fish. New Zealand fish with very tough, spiny skins; intermediate between bony and cartilaginous fishes.

Balistidae, (ba-list'i-dē). [Balistes, *q.v.*] File fishes: a sub-division of Plectognathi, *q.v.*

Ball and socket joint, in which a spheroidal surface moves in a cup-like surface, so as to permit motion in any direction, as in the hip or elbow joints.

Ball-soda. A compound of soda with lime, and formed in the manufacture of soda carbonate.

Ball-stone = Wenlock limestone, with large nodules.

Ball-tin. Balls of tin formed by pouring melted tin upon a copper plate.

Ball-vein. A miner's term for a vein in which the metal occurs in nodules.

Ball's dredge. [Dr. Ball, inventor.] A bag of fine network, with a scraper on each side of the mouth.

Ballan wrasse = Labrus bergylta = L. maculatus, *q.v.*

Ballas ruby, (bal'las). A variety of spinel, *q.v.* **Ballast**, (bal'last). [A.-S. *bal*, boat; *last*, load.] Any heavy weight carried in the hold of a vessel to bring the centre of gravity lower down, and so keep the vessel steady.

Ballesterosite. A variety of iron pyrites. **Ballister**, (bal'lis-ter). [L. *balustrum*.] = Baluster, *q.v.*

Ballistic pendulum, (bal-list'ik). [Gk. *ballo*, I throw.] A suspended block of wood used to measure the velocity of projectiles, by the number and extent of its oscillations when struck by the projectile.

Ballcock-grass, (bal'lok). [A.-S. *bealcoo-wyrt*.] A name sometimes used for orchis.

Balloon, (bal-loon). [Ballon, the French name.] 1. A spheroid of any light impermeable material, usually silk, which, when filled with any gas lighter than air (usually hydrogen), rises through the atmosphere. 2. A spherical glass vessel used in chemistry.

Ballota, (bal'lo-ta). [Ballo, I reject—unpleasant.] = Stinking or black horsehound: an herb belonging to Lamiaceæ.

Balm, (bām). [L. *balsamum*, balsam-gum.] = Balsam, *q.v.* = Melissa. *B. of Gilead*, obtained from Ictia carana and Dracoccephalum. *B. of Mecca*, obtained from Balsamodendron myrria. *Canada B.*, from Abies balsamea.

Balsam, (bal'sam). [*Balsamum*, the Latin name.] = *Impatiens*: a plant, chiefly East Indian, the type of *Balsaminaceae*. *B. fr.* = *Abies balsamifera*. *B. of Peru* = *Myrospermum peruvianum*.

Balsam-bog = *Bolax globularis*.

Balsams, (bal'samz). [*Balsam*, *q.v.*] 1. = *Balsaminaceae*. 2. Aromatic liquids, compounds of resins and volatile oils, obtained from trees; intermediate between volatile oils and perfect resins.

Balsams, Artificial. *B. opodeldoc*, a solution of soap in alcohol and ammonia. *B. sulphuris*, a solution of sulphur in linseed oil.

Balsamifera, (bal-sam-if'lu-*f*). = *Liquidambar* = *Altingiaceae*, *q.v.*

Balsaminaceae, (bal-sam-in-'sē-sē). [*Balsam*, *q.v.*] = *Balsams*: succulent herbs, chiefly E. Indian, belonging to *Geraniales*.

Balsamodendron, (bal-sam-ō-dend'rōn). [The Greek name.] A name for trees yielding balm of Gilead, &c., belonging to *Amyridaceae*.

Baltimore oriole = *Yphantis Baltimore*: a bird, also called the honey-bird.

Baltimorite. A fibrous variety of Serpentine.

Baluster, (bal'us-ter). [*L. balustrum*, a place raised in.] = *Balustor*: an ornamental railing or small column. one of a series called a balustrade.

Balustrade, (bal'us-trād). [*L. baluster*, *q.v.*] A row of balusters, used to inclose a staircase, terrace, balcony, &c.

Bamboo, (bam-bōo). [The Malay name.] = *Bambusa*, *q.v.*

Bambusa, (bam-bōo'sa). [*Bambos*, the Indian name.] = *Bambos*: a division of *Gramineae*. Grass-like plants growing to the size of trees, with hard, hollow stems, which are used for walking-sticks, &c.

Bambusaceae, (bam-bōo-si'sō-fē). [*Bambusa*, *q.v.*] Plants, of which the *Bambusa* is the type, growing wild in marshy places.

Bamlite, (bam'lit). A mineral, chiefly silicate of aluminium.

Banana, (ba-nā'na). [*Banana*, the Spanish name.] = *Musa sapientum*, and other species:

a variety of the plantain tree, belonging to *Musaceae*. *Wild B.* = *Urania Amazonia*, has leaves 8 ft. long.

Band, (band). [*Banda*, the A.-S. name.] 1. A flat moulding used in architecture. 2. = *Wrapping connector*: a belt of leather, gutta percha, &c.: or a cord or a chain used to communicate motion from one part of a machine to another.

Bandelet, (band'let). [Dim. of *band*, *q.v.*] A small band or flat moulding.

Banderole, (band'rōl). [The French name.] A narrow streamer or flag; especially one encircling a staff.

Band fish = *Cepola rubescens*.

Bandidoot, (ban'di-kōot). [The native name.] 1. = *Perameles*, an Australian marsupial animal. 2. = *Mus giganteus* = *Great Rat of India*.



Banana

Bandidoots, (ban'di-kōots). [*Bandidoot*, *q.v.*] = *Perameles*: small Australian animals resembling hedgehogs.

Bandolier, (ban'dō-lēr) = *Zanonia indica*, *q.v.*; also called *Indian cucumber*.

Banberry, (bān'ber-ri). [*A.-S. bana*, poison; and *berry*.] = *Actaea spicata*: an herb with fetid leaves and poisonous pulpy fruit, belonging to *Ranunculaceae*.

Banewort, (bān'wurt). [*A.-S. bana*, poison; *wyrt*, plant.] = *Ranunculus flammula*: a poisonous plant.

Bangor group = *Longmynd*, *q.v.*

Banion = *Banyan*, *q.v.*

Banister, (ban'is-ter). [A corruption of *Baluster*, *q.v.*] Especially used in the case of staircase railings.

Bankans, (ban'kanz). An Oceanic race.

Bank-cress. [Grows on banks.] = *Sisymbrium officinale* = *Hedge mustard*.

Banker, (bang'ker). [*A.-S. banc*, bench.] A stone bench used in masonry work.

Banksia, (bangk-si-ā). [Sir J. Banks.] Australian plants belonging to *Proteaceae*.

Bannock fleuk, (ban'nok). = *Rhombus maximus*, *q.v.*

Banquette, (bang-ket). [The French word.] A small bank, usually of earth, against the parapet of a rampart.

Banstickle = *Gasterosteus*, *q.v.*

Banwell cave, (ban well). [B., in *Somersetshire*] In the Carboniferous Limestone, from which many mammalian remains have been obtained.

Banxring, (bangks'ring). [The Sumatran name.] = *Tupua Javanica*: a small arboreal animal resembling the shrew.

Banyan tree, (ban'yan). [The Indian name.] = *Ficus indica*. An Indian tree with large branches, some of which root again into the earth.



Banyan Tree.

Baobab, (bā'ō-bab). [*Bahobab*, the Egyptian name.] = *Adansonia*: the largest tree in the world; found in tropical Africa, with a trunk 20 to 30 ft. in diameter; also called *monkey-bread tree*; belongs to *Bombacaceae*.



Baobab Tree.

Baptistery, (hap-tis'ter-i). [Gk. *baptisterion*.] A building for the ceremony of baptism.

Bar, (hār). [*A.-S. beorgan*, to shut in.] A dry level between two waters.

Bar-magnet. A straight magnet, the ends being the poles.

Baralite, (ba'ra-lit). [*Barillon*, in France.] A mineral containing silica, alumina, iron, lime, and magnesia.

Barammonium, (bar-am-mō'n-i-un). [*Barium*

and ammonium.] A compound of barium and ammonium.

Barb, (bár'b). [From Barbary.] 1. A variety of pigeon. 2. A horse of a Barbary stock.

Barbacou, (bár-ba-kóó'). A kingfisher.

Barbara's cress. [St. Barbara; or a corruption of barbel's cress, eaten by barbels.] = *Barbarea vulgaris*.

Barbarea, (bar-bar'e-a). [St. Barbara.] = Winter-cress: an herb belonging to Brassicaceae.

Barbary ape = *Simia sylvanus*.

Barbasco, (bár-bas'ko) = *Jacquinia armillaris*: a tree found in tropical America, the sap of which is used to poison fishes.

Barbel, (bár'bel). [*Barbus*, the Latin name.] = *Barbus*, *q.v.* A carp-like fish.

Barberry, (bár'ber-ri). [*Berberis*, the Latin name.] = *Berberis*. A shrub, with edible fruit. *B. blight*, a species of *Æcidium*, a parasitic fungus, found on the barberry.

Barbets, (bár'bets). [*L. barbus*, bearded.] = Puff-birds = *Bucco*: climbing birds, with large conical-bearded beaks.

Barbette, (bár'bet). [The French word.] A terrace or bank of earth, on the inner side of a parapet, on which guns may be mounted.

Barbican, (bár'bi-kan). [*Barbacane*, the French name.] An outer fortification, intended for the defence of an entrance or approach.

Barbituric acid, (bár-bi-tú'rik) = $C_4H_4N_2O_3 \cdot 2H_2O$: a crystalline acid, formed by action of urea upon malonic acid.

Barbule, (bár'búl). [*L. barba*, beard.] A diminutive of beard.

Barbus, (bár'bus). [*L. barba*, beard.] = Barbel. A carp-like fish, having fleshy, beard-like projections at the mouth: fresh water and herbivorous.

Baragin. [Bareges, in France.] = Glairin = Plombierin: a gelatinous or horny substance found in sulphurous thermal springs.

Barge, (bárj). [The O. French name.] A boat, about 30 ft. long, used for conveyance of officers and other persons of rank: a pleasure boat. *B. boards*: used in gables of buildings, forming a decorative ending, and serving to keep off the rain. *B. course*: the tiles that project over the gable end of a house, &c. *B. couple*: a strengthening beam.

Baric, (bár'rik). [*Darium*, *q.v.*] Containing barium as a constituent.

Barilla, (ba-ri'lla). [The Spanish name.] = Barillor: ash of marine plants, especially *Sal-sola* = Impure carbonate of soda.

Barita, (ba-ri-ta). A crow-like bird. *B. tibicen* = Piping crow of N. S. Wales.

Barium, (bá'ri-um). [Gk. *barys*, heavy.] = Ba: one of the metals of the alkaline earths, and the heaviest of the alkaline metals; a yellow substance which decomposes water by reason of its affinity for oxygen.

Bark, (bárk). [*Boecan*, the A.-S. name.] 1. The outer coating of trees. *Cascarilla* B. of *Croton eleutheria*. *Jessui's* B. of *Solanum pseudoquina*. *Peruvian* B. of *Cinchona condamina*. 2. = Barque, *q.v.*

Barker's mill = Hydraulic tourniquet, *q.v.*

Barley, (bár'li). [A.-S. *berr*, barley; *tear*, plant.] = Hordeum: a variety of corn, espe-

cially grown to be converted into malt; one of the cereals, *q.v.* *Wall* B. = *Hordeum murinum*.

Barley-bird, (bár'li-bérd) = *Fringilla spinus*: a perching bird.

Barley-sugar, (bár'li-sú'gar). A transparent form of sucrose.

Barm, (bárm). [*Beorna*, the A.-S. name.] = Yeast: a fungus-like substance found in fermenting liquids, which has the property of causing fermentation; for which purpose it is used in breadmaking.

Barbary-thistle. [Flowers about St. Barnabas' day.] = *Centaurea solstitialis*: a plant belonging to Compositae.

Barnacle, (bár'na-kl). [*Perna*, the Latin name.] = *Lepas anatifera*: a small crustacean animal usually found adhering by the peduncle to other animals, ships, rocks, &c. The name is also said to be derived from *S. barn*, child; *aac*, oak, from its being supposed to grow on oak trees.

Barnacles, (bár'na-klz). [*Barnacle*, *q.v.*] = *Lepadidae*, *q.v.*: a sub-division of Cirripedia.

Barnhardtite, (bár'nárd'tit). [Barnhardt's Land, N. Carolina.] A mineral, chiefly sulphide of copper.

Barnstickle, (bár'n'stikl) = *Gasterosteus trachurus* = Stickleback: a small pond fish.

Barrocoite, (bá-ro-kal'sit). [*Baryta* and *Calcium*, *q.v.*] = *Baryo-calcite*, *q.v.* A translucent mineral.

Barograph, (bár'ô-graf). [Gk. *baros*, weight; *grapho*, I write.] = Recording barometer: a barometer and auxiliary apparatus for registering its variations.

Barolite, (bár'ô-lit). [*Barium*, *q.v.*] = Witherite: a mineral, chiefly carbonate of barium.

Barometer, (ba-rom'e-ter). [Gk. *baros*, weight; *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the pressure of the atmosphere, and thus to tell the height of a mountain or the probable state of the weather.

Barometric, (ba-ro-met'rik). [Barometer, *q.v.*] Connected with a barometer. *B. column*: the column of mercury which in an ordinary barometer is supported by the pressure of the air. *B. height*: the height of the column of mercury, usually about 29 in.

Barometz, (ba'ro-metz) = Hare's-foot fern = *Aspidium barometz* = Tartarian-lamb, *q.v.*

Baroscope, (bár'ô-skóp). [Gk. *baros*, weight; *skopeo*, I mark.] A balance supporting two balls, of unequal sizes but equal weights, in air; in a lighter gas the larger ball falls; in a heavier gas it rises.

Baroselenite, (ba-ro-sel'e-nit). [Gk. *barys*, heavy; *selenes*, bright.] = Barytes, *q.v.*

Barque, (bárk). [The French name.] Properly, a three-



Barometer



Barqua

masted vessel; used also for any small vessel.

Barracuda=*Sphyræna*, *g.v.*: a fish.

Barren-wort. [Said to cause sterility.] = *Epimedium alpinum*.

Barrier-reefs=Coral reefs parallel to a coast, but often many miles distant.

Barringtoniaceæ, (*bar-ring-to-ni-ä'se-ä*). [Mr. Barrington.] = Barringtoniads: tropical shrubs and trees, with pulpy fruit, belonging to Grossales.

Barria, (*bar'ris*). A common name for the mandrill and the chimpanzee.

Barrow, (*bar'rö*). [A.-S. *beorg*, hill.] A heap of stones forming a raised grave.

Barsowite, (*bars'ö-wit*). [Barsowska river, Ural Mountains.] A white mineral, chiefly silicate of calcium and aluminium.

Bartizan, (*bar-ti-zan*). [The French word.] A small projecting turret, at the corner of a building.

Bartling's classification of plants, made 1830. Cellular: Homoneurous=Algae and lichens, &c.; Heteroneurous = Mosses. Vascular: Cryptogamic = Ferns, &c.; Phanerogamic = Flowering plants.

Barton beds, (*bär'ton*). [Barton, in Hampshire.] = Upper Bagshot: the lowest of the Upper Eocene strata.

Barton's buttons. [Mr. Barton, the maker.] Steel buttons having the surface engraved with very fine lines, so as to refract light in an ornamental manner.

Barwood, (*bär'wood*) = Camwood: a wood used in dyeing, coloured red by santolin.

Barystrontianite, (*ba-ri-stron'shi-an-it*). [Barytes and Strontia, *g.v.*] = Strommite: a mineral containing carbonate of strontium and sulphate of barium.

Baryta, (*ba-ri'ta*). [Barium, *g.v.*] = Baric oxide=BaO: the protoxide of barium, found in crystalline and earthy forms, used in manufacture of paint, &c.; also called barytes.

Barytes, (*ba-ri'tez*). [Barium, *g.v.*] = Heavy spar=Native sulphate of barium= $BaSO_4$: a crystalline mineral, poisonous, used in making paint: also used as=Baryta.

Barytine, (*ba-ri'tin*). [Barium, *g.v.*] = Barytes, *g.v.*

Baryto-calcite, (*ba-ri'to-kal'sit*) = Alstonite: a mineral, chiefly carbonate of calcium and barium.

Barytophyllite, (*ba-ri'to-fil'it*) = Chloritoide: a silicate of alumina and iron.

Barytum, (*ba-ri'tum*). [Barytes, *g.v.*] Sometimes used for barium.

Basalt, (*ba-saw't*). [Basalt, the Latin name.] A compact amorphous igneous rock, of which silica, in the forms of augite and feldspar, is the chief constituent, and which has usually cooled in columns: a variety of trappean rocks.

Basaltine, (*ba-saw'tin*). [Basalt, *g.v.*] = Crystallised hornblende; a mineral found in basalt.



Basalt

Basalts, (*ba-saw'tiz*). [Basalt, *g.v.*] A division of trappean or volcanic rocks, containing more lime and magnesia and less silica than the others.

Basanite, (*baz'a-nit*). [Gk. *basanos*, touch-stone.] = Lydian stone: chiefly a silicate of lime, magnesia, &c.; a variety of jasper.

Basanion, (*bas-kä'ni-on*). A snake belonging to Viperina. *B. constructor*=Black snake.

Base, (*bäs*). [Gk. *basis*, foundation.] 1. The lowest, fundamental portion, as of a column, &c. 2. The principal line of a survey, to which the others are referred. 3. A compound, relatively electro-positive, substance, which will combine with an acid so as to form a salt. *Ammonia bases*: volatile; resembling ammonia in character. *Ammonium bases*: non-volatile; resembling caustic potash in character. *Bases of organic origin* = Organic alkalies = Alkaloids.

Base broom. [Used as a base in dyeing.] = *Genista humilis*=*Genista tinctoria*.

Base rocket. [Used as a base in dyeing.] = *Reseda lutea*: a variety of mignonette.

Basellaceæ, (*ba-sel-lä'se-ä*). [*Basella*, the Malabar name] = Basellads: climbing herbs and shrubs, usually succulent, belonging to Proccales.

Basal-branchials, (*bä-si-brang'ki-niz*). [*Baso* and Branchial, *g.v.*] Series of pieces to which the branchial arches are attached.

Basic, (*bä'sik*). [*Base*, *g.v.*] Having the properties of a base; able to combine with an acid to form a salt.

Basic group=Dycrasite group, *g.v.*

Basic-hydrogen. The hydrogen contained in an acid which is readily replaced by a metal or basylous radicle.

Basic salts=Sub-salts: in which the proportion of the base is greater than that of the acid, the excess being attached as water of crystallization is.

Basal-cranial axis of the skull. A line drawn from the upper surface of the sphenoid to the anterior margin of the foramen magnum.

Basicity, (*ba-sis'i-ti*). [*Base*, *g.v.*] The power of an acid, or electro-negative, constituent of a salt to combine with a base: measured by the numbers of atoms of basic hydrogen, *g.v.*

Basidia, (*bä-sid'i-a*) = Sporophores: minute stalks supporting spores, in ferns, &c. *B. spores*, the spores on basidia.

Basidium, (*bä-sid'i-jum*). Singular of Basidia, *g.v.*

Basifacial axis, (*bä-si-fä'si-al*). [*Base* and facial.] A line drawn from the sphenoid to the alveolar margin of the maxilla.

Basihyal, (*bä-si-hi'al*). [*Baso* and Hyal, *g.v.*] The body of the hyoid bone; in man, a small bone beneath the tongue.

Basil, (*bä'zil*). [Gk. *basilikos*, royal.] 1. = *Oryzimum basilicum*: an aromatic herb. 2. Wild B. = *Calamintha clinopodium*. 3. Tanned sheepskin.

Basilar, (*baz'i-lar*). [*Baso*, *g.v.*] Belonging to a base. *B. artery*, formed by the union of two vertebral arteries, which serve the brain.

B. regium, the lowest part of the skull.

Basilica, (*bä-si'lik-a*). [Gk. *basiliké*.] Pro-

perly a royal residence; but also used for any spacious, roofed building supported by columns.

Basiliak, (baz'il-isk). [*Basilikos*, the Greek name.] = *Basiliacus mitratus*: a small Saurian reptile.

Basilosaurus, (ba-sil-o-saw'rus). [Gk. *basileus*, king; *saurus*, a lizard.] = *Zenagodon*: a large whale, known only by fossil remains in Eocene strata in Alabama. Its name is owing to its having been supposed, when first discovered, to be a huge reptile.

Basin, (bā'sn). [*Bassin*, the French name.] 1. In geology = *Syncline*, a depression in the surface, caused by sinclinal dips. 2. All the land drained by all the rivers entering any given sea is called the basin of that sea.

Basioccipital, (bā-si-ok-sip'it-al). [L. *basis*, base; *occipitum*, back of head.] The centre of the first cranial segment of the skull, the base of the occipital bone. *B. tooth*: a tooth on the basioccipital bone, as in the Tench.

Basisphenoid, (bā-si-sf'no'id). [L. *basis*, base; *Sphenoid*, *q.v.*] The centre of the second cranial segment of the skull; the posterior portion of the sphenoid.

Basket of lamprey. A cartilaginous basket-like process supporting the gills.

Basking shark = *Selachus maximus*: the largest known shark, found in Northern seas, and named from its habit of floating in the sunlight.

Basque language, (bask). [The French word] Spoken in the Basque provinces and in Navarre.

Bass, (bās). = *Basso* = *Labrax lupus* = *Perca labrax* = *Sciaenops labrax*: a fish of the perch kind.

Basset, (bas'set). [F. *bassette*, low.] = *Ontoprop*: the portion of an inclined stratum that comes to the surface.

Bassia, (bas'si-a). A plant of Africa and India. *B. butyracea* = Indian butter tree.

Bassio acid = *Stearic acid*, *q.v.*

Bassinet, (bas'si-net). [The French word] = *Ranunculus*: from the shape of the flower, like a small basin.

Basso-relievo, (bas-so-rē-lē'vo). Sculpture in which the figures are detached in only a small degree.

Bassorin, (bas'so-rin). [Bassora gum.] = *Salep* = *Tragacanth* = $\text{C}_6\text{H}_9\text{O}_5$ = *Mucilage*: a gum found in many seeds.

Bass-relief, (bā-rē-lēf). [F. *bas*, low; *relief*, raised work.] = *Basso-relievo*: in sculpture, figures which do not stand out far from the surface.

Bastion, (bast-yun). [The French name.] A projecting portion of a fortified inclosure.

Bastite, (bas'tit). [Basti, in Hartz Mountains.] A green mineral, chiefly silicate of magnesium and iron.

Bast-tree, (bast). [*Bast*, the A.-S. name.] = *Lime tree* = *Tilia Europæa*: inner bark used for matting.

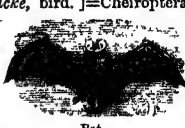


A, Bastion.

Basyl, (bā'sil). [Gk. *basis*, base; *hyle*, material.] = *Base*: the electro-positive ingredient of any chemical compound, usually either a metal or a substance equivalent to it.

Basylous, (bā'sil-ous). [*Base*, *q.v.*] = *Base-like*: fulfilling the functions, or having the properties, of a base.

Bat, (bat). [*Sc. backe*, bird.] = *Cheiroptera* = *Vespertilio*: a mouse-like animal, with membranes connecting its front legs enabling it to fly. Besides this there are—*Lyre B.* = *Megaderma lyra*. *Bulldog B.* = *Molossus longicaudatus*. *Long-eared B.* = *Galeosiphtheca*.



Batara, (ba-tā'ra). A name for Bush-shrikes = *Thamnophrus*.

Batatas, (ba-tā'tas). [The Malay name.] A plant belonging to *Convolvulaceæ* = *Convolvulus batatas*, the root of which is edible. *B. edulis* = Sweet potato.

Bath-bird = *Vanellus cristatus*: a bird of the plover kind.

Bath-metal. An alloy of brass with zinc.

Bathstone. [Bath, in west of England.] = Great Oolite freestone: a shelly limestone much used for building: one of the great Oolite strata.

Bathybios, (bath'ib-i-os). [Gk. *bathys*, deep; *bios*, life.] Mere specks of living gelatinous matter, found at bottom of Atlantic, often in large sheets of amorphous protoplasm. "Organisms without organs," formed by Hæckel into a class of *Rhizopoda*, under the name of *Monera*.

Bathygnaethus, (bath-yg-nā'thus). [Gk. *bathys*, deep; *gnathos*, jaw.] A fossil reptile. *B. borealis*, found in New Red Sandstone of N. America.

Bathymetrical zones, (bath-i-met'ri-ka'l). [Gk. *bathys*, deep; *metron*, measure.] According to depth, comprising littoral, sea-weed, and deep sea regions.

Bathyptilum, (bath-ip'ti-lum). [Gk. *bathys*, deep.] *B. Carpenteri*, a remarkable sea-pen found at bottom of N. Atlantic in 650 fathoms, and formed into a new genus.

Batides, (bat'i-dēs). [Gk. *batis*, thornback, a fish.] = *Rays*, &c.: fishes forming a sub-division of *Plagiostomi*.

Batikin, (bat'i-kin). [Native name.] = *Entomyza cyanotis* = Blue-faced honey eater: a bird living in the nest of another bird.

Batrachia, (bat-rā'ki-a). [Gk. *batrachos*, frog.] = *Frogs and Toads*: animals forming a division of *Amphibia*, *q.v.*

Batrachians, (ba-trā'ki-anz). = *Batrachia*, *q.v.* **Batrachite**, (bat-ra-kit). [Gk. *batrachos*, frog.] A mineral of a greenish colour, somewhat resembling a frog: chiefly a silicate of lime and magnesia, a variety of olivine.

Batracholites, (ba-trā'ko-lits). [Gk. *batrachos*, frog; *lithos*, stone.] Fossil remains of frog-like animals, found in Tertiary strata.

Batrachopus, (ba-trā'ko-pus). Fossil foot-prints of frog-like animals.

Batrachospermee, (ba-tră-kô-sper-mê-s). [*Batrachos*, frog; *sperma*, seed.] Plants belonging to Algae, the fronds of which have some resemblance to the ova of frogs.

Batrachnia, (bat-rik'nîs). [Gk. *batrachos*, frog; *ichnos*, footprint.] Used for footprints of batrachian animals found in New Red Sandstone.

Battalion, (bat-tal'ion). [*Bataillon*, the French name.] A division of an infantry regiment, usually numbering about 1000 men.

Battardeau, (bat-ar-dô'). [The French word.] A wall built across a ditch, having in it a sluice gate.

Battens, (bat'nz). [F. *baton*, a stick.] Lengths of wood, 7 in. wide, used for flooring, &c.

Batter, (bat'ter). [F. *battir*, to build.] The build of a wall that is not perpendicular to its base. *Straight B.*, when the slope is straight. *Curved B.*, when the slope is curved.

Battering walls. Sloping walls, intended to resist side pressure, as in reservoirs, &c.

Battery, (bat'ter-î). [*Batterie*, the French name.] 1. A number of cannon; especially when placed in position. 2. A number of cells or jars for generating or accumulating electricity. *Bunsen's B.*=*Grove's B.*, the platinum being replaced by carbon. *Bunsen's New B.*, with Zn and C in the same cell, in a mixture of sulphuric and chromic acids. *Daniell's B.*, a constant battery; zinc and copper in sulphate of copper solution. *Grove's B.*, a powerful battery; zinc in sulphuric acid, and platinum with nitric acid to absorb the evolved hydrogen. *Secondary B.*, a number of pieces of metal, such as platinum, separated by pieces of moistened cloth, which, after being connected with an active battery for some time, become charged, and act as an independent battery. *Magnetic B.*, a number of magnets arranged to act in unison. *Thermo-electric B.*, a number of thermo-electric couples, arranged in a continuous series.

Battery, chemical action of. The origin of the galvanic current. *Intensity of C. A.*=Intensity of current. *Quantity of C. A.*=Quantity of current.

Bathing machine=Blower=Scutcher. A machine used in spinning.

Battlement, (bat'l-ment). [F. *bastille*, fortress.] The wall of a parapet, usually with openings.

Baudisserte, (bau-dis'ser-it). A variety of magnesite, *q.v.*

Bauhinia, (bau-in'i-a). [M. Bauhin.] A plant, usually twining, belonging to Leguminosae. *B. poruta*=Mountain ebony.

Baulite, (baw'lit). [Baulberg, Iceland.] =Krablite: a mineral, chiefly silicate of aluminium.

Bauxite, (bo'zit). [Baux, in France.] A mineral, chiefly a compound of alumina and ferric oxide.

Bavin, (bâ'vin). Impure and nodular limestone and shale.

Bay, (bâ). [F. *baie*.]=Laurel tree: a tree belonging to Lauraceae. *Dwarf-bay*=*Daphne laureola*.

Bayonet, (bâ'yon-et). [Bayonne, where first made.] A sharp weapon of attack, fitted to the muzzle of a musket or rifle.

Bay salt, (bâ'sawlt). [Bay or tank used in evaporation.] Salt obtained from sea-water by evaporation.

Bay window. A window projecting outwards, so as to form a bay-like recess.

Bdellium, (del'i-um). [*Bdellion*, the Greek name.] A brittle, transparent gum-resin, from *Balsamodendron Africanum*, &c., somewhat resembling myrrh.

Beads (specific gravity). Beads of different densities used to ascertain the specific gravity of a liquid, by the density of the bead which just floats in it.

Beadlet, (bêd'let)=*Actinia mesembryanthemum*. A sea anemone.

Beagle, (bê-gl). [Gael. *beag*, small.] A small hound.

Beak, (bêk). [Beo, the Gaelic name.] 1. A small fillet. 2. A horny modification of the epidermis on the outside of the muzzle or jaws, as in birds.

Beak-head, (bêk'head). A platform on the deck of a ship at the fore end.

Beam, (bên). [A.-S. *beam*, tree or post.] 1. A strong piece of timber. 2. A ray of light. *B. compass*=a compass, one of whose points slides along a beam; used for describing large circles. *B. engine*=an engine having a beam, by the motions of which power can be transmitted. *B. tree*=*Pyrus aria*.

Bean, (bên). [The A.-S. name.] A form of fruit, of which the pea and bean are examples; also a common name for several plants bearing such fruits. *B. capers*=*Zygophyllaceae*. *Buck B.*=*Bog-bean*=*Menyanthes*. *St. Ignatius' B.*=Seeds of *Iguatia amara*. *Jonka B.*=*Dipterix odorata*. *Garden B.*=*Faba vulgaris*. *Vicia faba*. *French B.*=*Phaseolus vulgaris*. *B. copper*=Granulated copper. *B. goose*=*Anser segetum*.

Bear, (bâr). [Bera, the A.-S. name.] 1.=*Ursus*: a large omnivorous hibernating quadruped, belonging to *Plantigrade carnivora*. *Black B.*=*Ursus Americanus*. *Brown B.*=*Ursus arctos*. *Sea B.*=*Phoca ursina*. *Cave B.*=*Ursus spelæus*. 2. The name of two Northern constellations. *Greater B.*=*Ursa Major*. *Lesser B.*=*Ursa Minor*. 3. A local name in N. England for a variety of barley.

Bear's-foot=*Helleborus, q.v.*

Bearberry, (bâr'ber-ri)=*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, a wild trailing plant, fruit eaten by bears, belonging to *Arbuteae*.

Bear-bind=*Convolvulus arvensis*: a trailing plant, used for binding barley sheaves.

Beard, (bêrd). [The A.-S. name.] 1. Hairy appendages on the face, possessed by men, oranges, Diana monkeys, and Sakis. 2. *Greater forked B.*=*Blennius phycis*: a fish belonging to *Gobioidae*.

Beardie, (bêrdi)=*Cobitis barbatula*=Loche: a small fish belonging to *Cyprinidae*.

Bearding-line. The line of intersection of the surface of keel, dead-wood, stem, and stern-post of a ship, with the outer surface of the frame timbers.

Beard-like lichen = *Usnea florida*.

Bearings, (bair'ingz). [To Gear.] 1. Planes, cylinders, spheres, conoids, &c., usually of metal; used to transfer motion from one part of a machine to another, and to direct the motion of the pieces supported. 2. The direction of a line: used in sailing and surveying.

Beatricea, (bē-a-trī'si-a). A fossil: now supposed to be the tube of an annelide animal; at first mistaken for a large fern; found in Silurian rocks.

Beats, (bēta). 1. *Beats in music*, the alternate strengthening and weakening of one tone by another. 2. *Beats of the heart*, caused by the resistance in the arteries to the passage of blood from the heart.

Beaumaris shark = *Lamna cornubica*.

Beaume's hydrometer. A glass tube, containing some mercury, and having a graduated stem, used to test the specific gravity of a liquid.

Beaumontite, (bē'mon-tit). 1. A mineral, chiefly silicate of aluminium and lime: probably = Stilbite. 2. A variety of Malachite.

Beaver, (bē'vēr). [*Befēr*, the A.-S. name.] 1. Castor fiber: a graminivorous amphibious quadruped, living in families, in houses made of wood, mud, &c. 2. The front movable portion of a helmet, from the French name *baviere*.

Beaver-tree, (bē'vēr-trē). [Bark eaten by beavers.] = *Magnolia glauca* = White laurel = Sweet bay, a tree common in American swamps.

Behiric acid, (bē'bi-rik). [*Bibiru*, the native name.] Found in bark of *Noctandra Rodiei*, or *Bibiru*, of Guiana.

Behirine, (bē'bi-rin). [*Bibiru*, the native name, in Guiana.] = $C_{28}H_{57}NO_6$: an alkaloid obtained from the bark of *Noctandra*.

Beccafico, (bek-a-fē'kō). [The Italian name.] = Fig-eater = *Sylvia*, a bird belonging to *Insessores*.

Becker, (bē'ker). A fish = *Sparus pagrus*, *q.v.*

Bequerel's thermo-electric battery, of artificial sulphuret of copper and copper.

Bed, (bed). [The A.-S. name.] In geology, a thick stratum of uniform materials; properly confined to the junction of two such strata.

Bedding, (bed'ding). [Bed, *q.v.*] The determination of the dip and character of one stratum by the stratum upon which it rests. *Cross B.* = False *B.* = *Cross stratification*.

Bedstraw, (bed'straw) = *Galium*, a common herb, used in cheesemaking and for dyeing, belonging to *Galiaceae*.

Bee, (bē). [*Beo*, the A.-S. name.] = *Apis*: an insect living in societies, building dwellings, and storing up honey; belonging to *Hymenoptera*.

Bee-eater, (bē'ē-ter) = *Merops*, a bird, living on bees, wasps, &c., belonging to *Insessores*.

Beech, (bē'ch). [*Beece*, the A.-S. name.] = *Fagus*: a large forest tree, the wood of which is hard and much used, belonging to *Corylaceae*.

Beef-eater, (bē'fē-ter). [*Beef-eater*.] = *Buph-*

aga: a bird that feeds on insects, which it finds in the skins of oxen; at first supposed to feed on the oxen's flesh.

Beefwoods, (bē'f'wōdz). [The Australian name.] = *Casuarinaceae*: exogen trees approximating to endogens.

Bee-hive, (bē'hiv). [From the form.] = *Prosepe*, in Cancer, *q.v.*

Beekite, (bē'kit or bē-kī'te). [Dr. Becke.] Peeble-like varieties of chalcedony, found in New Red Sandstone rocks.

Beer, (bēr). [*Beer*, the A.-S. name.] = Wine of grain: obtained from malt.

Beer and Madler's map of the Moon, in which the surface is divided by triangulation.

Bees-wax, (bēz'waks). [Bee and Wax, *q.v.*] An unctuous yellow animal secretion, composed of myricin, cerin, and cerolein: produced chiefly by bees.

Beet, (bēt). [Celtic, *bett*, rad.] = Beta: an herb having a large succulent red root, much used as food for cattle, and for the extraction of its sugar, belonging to *Chenopodiaceae*.

Beetle, (bē'tl). [*Bytel*, the A.-S. name.] = *Coloptera*; also a sub-division of *Coloptera*: insects having a horny covering.

Beetroot sugar. Obtained in a crystalline form from the juice of the roots of beet, almost identical with ordinary cane sugar.

Begonia, (be-gō'ni-a). [M. Begon.] The type of *Begoniaceae*, *q.v.*: will grow from a very small portion of a leaf.

Begoniaceae, (be-gō'ni-ā'sē-ē) [*Begonia*, the typical plant.] = *Begoniads*: S American and Indian shrubs and herbs, belonging to *Ucubrinales*: generally with succulent stems and fleshy leaves.

Belimbing = *Averrhoa bilimbi*: an East Indian plant, with cucumber-like fruit.

Belemnites, (belem-nitz). [Gk. *belemnon*, a dart.] Conical fossils, remains of dibranchiate cephalopodous molluscs, abundant in Chalk, Oolite, and Lias.

Belemnoteuthis, (be-lem-no-tū'this). [Gk. *belemnon*, dart; *teuthis*, cuttle-fish.] A cuttle-fish, known by well preserved fossil remains.

Belemniziphium, (be-lem-no-zif-i-us). [Gk. *belemnon*, dart; *ziphos*, sword.] A dolphin-like animal, known only by fossil remains in Tertiary rocks.

Belfry, (bel'fri). [O.F. *bel'froit*.] 1. The portion of a steeple containing the bells. 2. Any building erected especially for a peal of bells.

Bell's cement, made of shell-lar and gold size.

Bell-bird = *Chasmorhynchus niveus*: an Australian bird, belonging to the Honey-eaters, whose tinkling voice can be heard two or three miles off.

Bell-crank lever. A lever, the two arms of which are inclined so as to form a bent lever: used to move small pieces of machinery.

Bell-flower = *Campanula*: also used for other plants, belonging to *Campanulaceae*, the flowers of which are bell-shaped.

Bell-gable = Bell turret, a small belfry, of the gable form.

Bell metal. A variety of bronze: an alloy of copper and tin, used for bells. *B. ore*, containing tin and copper pyrites.

Belladonnine. An alkaloid obtained from belladonna.

Belladonna, (bel-la-don'na) [It. *belladonna*, fair lady.] = *Atropa belladonna*: a poisonous plant, belonging to Solanaceæ, having a fruit resembling the cherry.

Bellatrix, (bel-lă'triks). [*Bellatrix*, the Latin name.] = γ Orionis, the north-western star in the quadrilateral of Orion.

Bellerophon, (bel-ler'ô-fon). [Classical.] An animal belonging to Heteropoda, known only by shells found in Palæozoic rocks.

Bellis, (bel'lis). [L. *bellus*, pretty.] 1. Daisy, a small wild flower, belonging to Compositæ. 2. Sea-daisy, belonging to Actinid., a sea-anemone.

Bellona, (bel-lô'na). [Classical.] One of the Asteroids, No. 28.

Bellows, (bel'lôz). [Dutch, the A.-S. name.] Applied to any machine for the purpose of forcing air through a fire.

Bellows-fish, (bel'lôz-fish). [From its form.] = *Centiscus scolopax*: an Acanthopterygian fish.

Bell-worts, (bell'wurtz). [Form of flowers.] = Campanulacæ: herbs and shrubs with bell-shaped flowers.

Belodon, (bel'ô-don). [Gk. *belos*, a dart; *odon*, a tooth.] An extinct reptile of the crocodile kind, fossil remains of which are found in Triassic strata.

Belt, (belt). [The A.-S. name.] *B. of Jupiter*: two streaks of comparative darkness, one on either side of the planet's equator. *B. of Saturn*: appear to be of the same kind as in Jupiter. *B. of Orion*: three bright stars in the constellation Orion. *v. Warrior's belt*.

Beluga, (bê-lôô'ga). [*Beluga*, the Russian name.] A cetacean animal.

Belvedere, (bel've-dûr). [It. *belvedere*, a fine sight.] A small building, sometimes on the roof of a palace, &c., intended as a kind of observatory or pleasured seat.

Belvisiæ, (bel-vi-si-'sê-ê). [M. Beauvois, its discoverer.] = Napoleon-worts: bushes of tropical Africa, with soft wood and berry-like fruit, belonging to Myrtales.

Bembidiidæ, (bem-bi-dî'idê). [Bembidium.] A family of minute beetles, belonging to Geodephaga.

Bembridge series. [Bembridge, in Isle of Wight.] The uppermost beds of Upper Eocene strata, in which are found remains of the Palæotherium.

Bends, (bendz). [A.-S. *benden*, to curve.] The widest part of a ship. *Anchor B.*, the fastening of a cable to an anchor.

Beneden's classification of animals. Hypocotyledones = Vertebrates. Epicotyledones = Insecta, Myriapoda, Crustacea, &c. Allocotyledones = Mollusca, worms, polyps, infusoria, &c.

Bennetnash. The Arabic name of the star η Ursæ Majoris; also called Alkaid, *q.v.*

Bengal hemp = *Crotalaria juncea*, a plant belonging to Fabacæ.

Bengal quinos = *Ægle marmelos*: a fragrant plant, belonging to Aurantiacæ, with an orange-like fruit.

Benic acid, (ben'ik). [Oil of ben.] Name given to two fatty acids obtained from oil of ben. 1. Benostearic acid = $C_{22}H_{44}O_2$. 2. Benomargaric acid = $C_{23}H_{46}O_2$.

Benjamin tree = *Ficus benjamina*, *q.v.*; also = *Laurus benzoin*, *q.v.*

Ben-nut tree = *Moringa*, *q.v.*

Ben-oil tree = *Moringa*, *q.v.*

Bennett's electroscope = Gold-leaf electroscope: two strips of gold leaf, usually enclosed in a glass shade, in metallic communication with a knob or plate at the top, which show the proximity of any electrified body by diverging.

Benolic acid = $C_{22}H_{40}O_2$: obtained from cruciacid.

Bent, (bent) = *Agrostis*: a grass plant, belonging to Graminacæ.

Bentham and Hooker's classification of plants.

Dicotyledones.

Angiosperms.

Polypetalæ.

Thalamifloræ.

Discifloræ.

Calycifloræ.

Monopetalæ.

Monochlamydeæ.

Achlamydeæ.

Monocotyledones.

Petaloidæ.

Gymnacæ.

Acotyledones.

Acrogens.

Thallogens.

Benzalide, (ben'zal'id). [Benzoyl, *q.v.*] = Hydride of benzoyl, *q.v.*

Benzamic acid, (ben'za-mik). [Benzoyl and Amides, *q.v.*] = Amido-benzoic acid = Oxybenzoic acid = $C_7H_5NO_2$: a crystalline substance obtained from benzoic acid.

Benzamide, (ben'za-mid). [Benzoyl and Amide, *q.v.*] = C_7H_7NO : a primary monamide = Ammonia, in which one atom of hydrogen is exchanged for one of benzoyl, forming a crystalline fissile substance.

Benzanil, (ben'za-nil). [Benzoyl.] = $C_{14}H_{11}NO_2$: a crystalline substance obtained from oil of bitter almonds.

Benzanilide, (ben-zan'lid). [Benzoyl and Aniline, *q.v.*] = $C_{13}H_{11}NO$ = Aniline, in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by one of benzoyl = Phenylbenzamid.

Benzene, (ben'zên). [Benzol, *q.v.*] = C_6H_6 = Pure benzol, *q.v.* = Bicarburet of hydrogen; also called Benzine and Hydride of phenyl.

Benzene sulphuric acid = Phenylsulphurous acid = $C_6H_5SO_3$: a compound of benzoic acid and sulphuric acid.

Benzhydramide, (benz-hî'dra-mid). [Benzoyl, Hydrogen, and Amide, *q.v.*] = Cyanazobenzoyl hydride = $C_{22}H_{13}N_3O$. A crystalline substance obtained from essence of bitter almonds.

Benzhydrol, (benz-hî'drol). [Benzoyl and Hydrogen, *q.v.*] 1. A camphor obtained from oil of cassia. 2. A constituent of the above; the other constituent being benzhydric acid.

Benzidam, (ben'zi-dam). [Benzol, *q.v.*] = Phenylamine = Aniline, *q.v.*: so named from its being obtained from nitrobenzol.

Benzidine, (ben'zi-din). [Benzene, *q.v.*]

= $C_{12}H_{12}N_2$: an alkaline substance obtained from azobenzene.

Benzil, (ben'zil). [Benzoin, *q.v.*; Gk. *hyle*, material.] = $C_{14}H_{10}O_3$ = Benzile: a yellow, crystalline, inflammable substance obtained from benzoin.

Benzilam, (ben'zi-lam). [Benzil and ammonia.] = $C_{14}H_9N$: a crystalline substance obtained by the action of ammonia on benzil.

Benzilic acid, (ben'zi-lik). [Benzile, *q.v.*] = Stilbylic acid = Stilbic acid = $C_{14}H_{12}O_3$: a crystalline acid substance from potassic benzoate.

Benzilimide, (ben-zil'i-mid). [Benzil and Ammonia.] = $C_{14}H_9N_2O_2$ = Benzilim: a crystalline compound derived from benzil and ammonia.

Benzimic acid, (ben'zi-mik). [Benzimide, *q.v.*] A crystalline acid substance obtained by acting on oil of bitter almonds with ammonia.

Benzimide, (ben'zi-mid). [Benzoyl and Amide, *q.v.*] = $C_{23}H_{18}N_2O_2$ = Hydride of cyanobenzoyl, a crystallisable substance obtained from oil of bitter almonds.

Benzine, (ben'zin) = Benzol, *q.v.*

Benzoates, (ben'zo-äts). [Benzoic acid, *q.v.*] = $MC_7H_5O_2$: compounds of benzoic acid and a base.

Benzoen, (ben'zo-en) = Toluol, *q.v.*

Benzoeretic acid = Parabenzoic acid, *q.v.*

Benzoglycol = $C_7H_5O_2$ = Oil of bitter almonds and water.

Benzoglycolic acid = $HC_6H_7O_4$: a crystalline compound of benzoic and glycolic acids.

Benzoheloin = $C_{20}H_{12}O_3$: a crystalline substance obtained by dissolving populin in nitric acid.

Benzoic acid, (ben-zö'ik). [Benzoin, *q.v.*] = Water in which one atom of H is exchanged for one of benzoyl = $C_7H_5O_2$ = Benzoyl hydrate = $HBzO$: a crystalline acid obtained from benzoin; also called flowers of benzoin: found in many resins and balsams.

Benzoic alcohol = Benzyl A. = C_7H_9O : an oily liquid obtained from bitter almonds.

Benzoic anhydride = $C_{14}H_{10}O_3$ = Water in which both atoms of H are exchanged for benzoyl; also called benzoate of benzoyl.

Benzoin, (ben-zö'ain). [Benzoyl, *q.v.*] = Benzoate of Glycol: glycerin, in which one or three atoms of H are exchanged for one of benzoyl. *Monobenzoin* = $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$. *Tri-benzoin* = $C_{24}H_{20}O_6$.

Benzoin, (benz'ö-in). [Benzoin, the Arabic name.] 1. = $C_{14}H_{12}O_3$: a fragrant resin obtained from *Styrax benzoin*. 2. *Laurus benzoin*, a plant belonging to Lauraceae.

Benzoin, (benz'ö-in). [Benzoyl, *q.v.*] = $C_{14}H_{12}O_3$: a crystalline substance obtained from benzol. The same as Benzoin.

Benzol, (ben'zöl). [Benzoin, *q.v.*] = Benzene = Phenene = Bicarburet of hydrogen = Phenyl hydride = C_6H_6 : one of the aromatic hydrocarbons: a colourless liquid much used as a solvent for wax, fats, caoutchouc, &c.; when quite pure benzol is called benzene.

Benzolactic acid, (ben-zo-lak'tik). [Benzol and Lactic Acid, *q.v.*] = $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$: lactic acid in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by benzoyl.

Benzoline, (ben'zo-lén). [Benzol, *q.v.*] = Amaline = $C_{27}H_{18}N_2$: an alkaline compound obtained by the action of ammonia on benzol hydride.

Benzone, (ben'zön). [Benzoic, *q.v.*] = Benzophenone = $C_6H_5C_6H_5O$: obtained from benzoic acid.

Benzo-nitrile, (ben-zo-ni'tril). [Benzol and Nitrile, *q.v.*] = C_7H_5N : a colourless odorous oil, the vapour of which is inflammable.

Benzo-sulphuric acid = $C_7H_5SO_3$: compounded of strong sulphuric acid and benzoic acid.

Benzoyl, (ben'zo-il). [Benzoin, *q.v.*; Gk. *hyle*, material.] = Bz = C_7H_5O = The supposed radicle of benzoic acid = Radicle of bitter almonds.

Benzureide, (ben-zü're-id). [Benzoyl and Ureide, *q.v.*] = Urea benzoate = $H_2O = H_5C_6O_2N_2$: a crystalline powder, compounded of benzoyl and urea.

Benzyl, (ben'zil). [Benzoyl, *q.v.*; Gk. *ule*, material.] = C_7H_7 = Toly = Toluenyl: the supposed radicle of the benzoic series of ethers.

Benzylamine: C_7H_9N : a crystalline substance = Toluidine, *q.v.*

Benzylene, (ben'zi-lén). [Benzyl, *q.v.*] = C_7H_8 : one of the acetylene series of hydrocarbons: an hypothetical radicle.

Benzylia, (ben-zü'li-a). [Benzyl, *q.v.*] = Phenylmethylia = $C_7H_9N = CH_3C_6H_5HN$: a volatile base obtained by the action of ammonia on benzyl chloride.

Beraunite, [Beraun, in Bohemia.] A mineral, chiefly phosphate of iron.

Berbers. An African people.

Berberales, (ber'ber-älz). [Berberis, *q.v.*] Plants with very small embryos, and much fleshy albumen, forming a sub-division of Hypogynous exogens.

Berberidaceæ, (ber-ber-i-dä'se-ë). [Berberis, *q.v.*] = Berberids: herbs and shrubs, sometimes spiny, belonging to Berberales.

Berberine, (ber'ber-in) = $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4$: an alkaloid obtained from Berberis.

Berberis, (ber'ber-is). [The Arabic name] = Barberry: a shrub from which a yellow dye and oxalic acid are extracted.

Berberry, (ber'ber-i). = Barberry = Berberis, *q.v.*

Berengelite, (ber-en-je'lit). [Berengela, in Peru.] = Berengela resin = $C_{29}H_{30}O_4$: a pitch-like mineral found in Peru, used for caulking vessels.

Berg (berg). [Sw. *berg*, mountain.] = Iceberg, *q.v.*

Bergamot, (ber'ga-mot). [Bergamotte, the French word.] = Citrus bergamia.

Bergamot camphor = Bergaptene: obtained from oil of bergamot.

Bergamot mint = *Mentha odorata*: a plant belonging to Lamiaceæ.

Bergamot oil. A volatile oil obtained from fruit of Citrus bergamia.

Bergamotte, oil of, (berg'a-mot). [Bergamotte, the French name.] = $SC_{10}H_{16}$: obtained from the rind of the bergamotte or lime fruit.

Bergamint, (ber'ga-mint) = *Mentha citrata*.

Bergaptene, (ber-gap'tén). [Bergamot, *q.v.*] = C_9H_8O : a camphor-like substance obtained from essence of Bergamot.

Bergmehl, (berg-mäl.) [The Swedish name.] = Mountain meal: a fine earth, found in Sweden, containing remains of Diatomaceæ, and said to be nutritious when mixed with flour.

Bergylt, (ber'gilt) = *Sebastes norvegicus* = Perca marina = Norway haddock.

Bernicle goose = *Clakis* = *Anser bernicla*: visits England only in autumn and winter.

Berne. A terrace at the foot of the outer side of a parapet.

Bermuda cedar = *Juniperus bermudiana*.

Berod, (ber'o-e). [Classical.] A small phosphoric marine animal belonging to Actinozoa.

Berry, (ber'ri). [*Berie*, the A.-S. name.] A fruit, such as the gooseberry, which has seeds loose in the pulp.

Berry-bearing alder = *Rhamnus frangula*: a plant belonging to Rhamnaceæ.

Bertsch's machine. An electrical machine, consisting of a plate of ebonite electrified by induction, and fittings for the production of sparks when the plate is made to revolve.

Beryl, (ber'il). [*Beryllus*, the Latin name] = Silicate of aluminum and glucinum: a gem of a rich green colour, which, when very rich in colour, is called an emerald: a mineral of the topaz group.

Beryllium, (be-ri'l-ium). [*Beryl*, *q.v.*] Another name for Glucinum, *q.v.*

Berzelian nomenclature, (ber-zē'li-an). [*Berzelius*, a Swedish chemist] Potassic sulphate for sulphate of potassium; sodic nitrate for nitrate of sodium, &c., &c., the name of the base being used first as an adjective, and that of the acid as a noun.

Berzelian notation. H_2O for water, SO_3 for sulphuric acid, &c., &c., the given substance being represented by the initials of its constituents, and the number of atoms of each expressed by small numerals.

Berzelianite, (ber-zē'li-a-nit). [*M. Berzelius*] A mineral, chiefly sulphide.

Berzelite, (ber'ze-lit). [*M. Berzelius*] = Kuhlite: an oxide of arsenic, lime, and magnesia: also used for Mendipite, Petalite, and Thorite.

Bessemer flame, (bes'se-mer). [*Mr. Bessemer*, the inventor] The flame given out during the Bessemer process: at first yellow and slightly luminous, afterwards a long and extremely luminous body of flame.

Bessemer process. A substitute for puddling and refining, by which cast iron is converted into cast steel, by the removal of all unnecessary carbon: cold air is forced through molten iron until all the carbon is burnt.

Bessemer ship: in which a saloon is designed to remain horizontal even in a rough sea, being supported on telescopic pneumatic tubes.

Beta, (bē-ta). [1. β the second letter in the Greek alphabet; 2. *Celt. bett*, red: the colour of the root.] 1. Used to represent the second star of each constellation. 2. = Beet: a plant with large succulent root, belonging to Chenopodiaceæ.

Betaceæ, (bē-tā'se-ē). [*Beta*, *q.v.*] An order

of plants, of which the beet is the type: now included in Chenopodiaceæ.

Beta-orcin. A homologue of Orcin, *q.v.*, obtained from uranic acid.

Beta-orcellic acid. A variety of orcellic acid, *q.v.*

Betelgeuse = *Betelgeux* = α Orionis: a ruddy star containing no hydrogen, the N.E. star in the quadrilateral of Orion: once red, now orange.

Betel nut, (bēt-l) [*F. betel*]. A compound of areca nut and betel leaves; also = Fruit of piper betel, a plant belonging to Piperaceæ, the leaves of which are used with the areca nut.

Betel nut palm = *Areca catechu*, the nuts of which are narcotic.

Beton, (bē-ton). [The French name.] A hydraulic cement.

Betonica, (be-top'i-ka) = *Betony*, *q.v.*

Betony, (bet'on-i) [*L. betonica*; or *C. ben*, head; *ton*, good] = *Betonica* = *Stachys betonica*: an herb belonging to Labiaceæ.

Bettong, (bet'tong) [Native Australian name.] = *Jerboa*: a small nocturnal kangaroo, building a nest on the ground.

Betula, (bet'u-lā). [The Latin name] = Birch: a tree or shrub belonging to Betulaceæ.

Betulaceæ, (bet-u-lā'se-ē). [*Betula*, *q.v.*] = Birch-worts: shrubs and trees belonging to Amentales, including the birch and alder.

Betulin, (bet'u-lin). [*Betula*, *q.v.*] $C_{10}H_{16}O_3$: a resinoid substance obtained from the bark of the birch tree.

Boudantite. A mineral, chiefly sulphate of lead and iron.

Bevel wheels. Two intersecting wheels revolving in different planes.

Beyrichite, (bē'rik-it) [*M. Beyrich*].

Bezetta. A blue dye, obtained from plants belonging to Chrozophora and Croton.

Bezoar stones, (bē'zōi) [The Persian name] Concretions, consisting of several concentric waxy layers, found in the stomachs of some goats and other ruminating animals.

Bezoaric acid = *Ellagic acid*: so named from being also found in bezoar stones.

Bhotias. An Asiatic people.

Bi, (bi) [*L. bis*, twice] A prefix, usually meaning two: as *bimane*, two handed; *bifacial*, with two faces.

Biauriculate animals, (bi-ā'ur-ik'ū-lit). [*L. bis*, twice, *Auricle*, *q.v.*] Tent used by Oken for *Acephala*.

Biaxial, (bi-ak'si-al). [*L. bis*, twice; *Axis*, *q.v.*] Having two axes. *B. crystals*: crystals having two optic axes, including the monoclinic, trimetric, and trichinic crystals.

Bib, (bib). Whiting pout: a fish = *Gadus lusus*, *q.v.*

Bibasic, (bi-bā'sik). [*L. bis*, twice; *Base*, *q.v.*] Having two atoms of hydrogen, which in combination are replaced by two equivalents of a base.

Bicarbonate, (bi-kar-bo-nāt). [*L. bis*, twice; *Carbonate*] A salt containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of the base.

Bicardial animals, (bi-kar'di-al) [*L. bis*, twice; *cardiacus*, of the stomach.] Oken's term for Cephalopoda.

Biceps muscle, (bi'seps). [*L. bis*, twice; *caput*, head.] Connecting the forearm and shoulder bone, and bending the arm at the elbow: named from being connected with the shoulder bone by two tendons.

Bichloride, (bi-kli'drid). [*L. bis*, twice; *Chloride*, *q. v.*] Compounds containing two equivalents of chlorine to one of a base.

Bichromate, (bi-kro'mät). [*L. bis*, twice; *Chromate*, *q. v.*] Compounds containing two equivalents of chromic acid to one of a base.

Bicipital groove, (bi-sip'i't-al). [*Biceps*, *q. v.*] A depression in the humerus, in which the tendon of the biceps muscle is inserted.

Bicuspid, (bi-kus'pid). [*L. bis*, twice; *cuspid*, point.] Twice pointed. *B. teeth* = teeth having two points: outside the canine teeth.

Bidens, (bi'denz). [*L. bidens*, two teeth.] = Bur-marigold, an herb belonging to Asteraceae, having two prominent bristles.

Biela's comet. [*M. Biela*, the discoverer.] A short period comet, returning every 6½ years, came near the earth 27th Nov. 1872.

Biennials, (bi-en'ni-alz). [*L. biennis*, lasting two years.] Plants producing seed only at the end of their second year.

Bi-equivalent, (bi-e-kwi'v-lent). [*L. bis*, twice; and *Equivalent*.] = Divalent: equivalent to two atoms of hydrogen, or to two units of any standard.

Bifilar suspension, (bi-fi'lär). [*L. bis*, twice; *fili*, thread.] Suspension by two threads.

Bifurculapes, (bi-fur-kü-la-péz). [*L. bis*, twice; *furcula*, a little fork; *pes*, foot.] An invertebrate animal known only by its tracks, probably a crustacean.

Bigeminate, (bi-jem'in-at). [*Digemma*, the Latin name.] Each division having two similar leaflets.

Bignonia, (big-nö'nia). [*M. Bignon*.] = Trumpet flower: a climbing shrub, belonging to Bignoniaceae.

Bignoniaceae, (big-nö-ni-'së-ë). [*Bignonia*, *q. v.*] = Bignoniads: herbs, shrubs, and trees, chiefly tropical, belonging to Bignoniales.

Bignoniales, (big-nö-nälz). [*Bignonia*, *q. v.*] A sub-division of perigynous exogones, of which Bignonia is the type.

Bikh, (bik). [*The Indian name*.] = Aconitum ferox, of Nepal; a very poisonous plant.

Labiate, (bi-lä'i-üt). [*L. bis*, twice; *labium*, lip.] Two-lipped.

Lander, (bi-län'der). [*By*, near; *Land*.] A vessel with fore and aft masts, used chiefly for traffic near land.

Bilberry, (bil'ber-ri). [*A. S. bleo*, blue; and *Berry*.] Fruit of *Vaccinium myrtillus*.

Bildstein, (bild'stein). [*The German name*.] = Agalmatolite, *q. v.*

Bile, (bil). [*Bilis*, the Latin name.] A secretion formed by the liver from the blood: a bitter, yellowish, alkaline fluid, containing the solids bilin and cholesterine. *Crystallised B.*: a mixture of potassic and sodic glycocholates.

Bilge, (bilj) = Bulge, *q. v.*

Bilge and feed pumps. Pumps used to draw off the bilge water, and feed the boilers with water.

Bilhoolas. An American race.

Biliary calculi. Stones found in the gall bladder.

Bilifuscin, (bi-li-fü'sin). [*Bile*, *q. v.*; and *L. fuscus*, dark.] = $C_{14}H_{20}N_2O_4$: a brown colouring matter in the bile.

Bilimbi = Averrhoa bilimbi: an East Indian plant, with edible fruit and sensitive leaves.

Bilin, (bil-in). [*Bile*, *q. v.*] The solid portion of bile: a resinous compound of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulphur = Taurocholic and Glycocholic acids.

Biliphein, (bi-li-fin). A brown colouring matter found in the bile.

Bilirubin, (bi-li-rü'bin). [*Bile*, *q. v.*; and *L. rubens*, red.] = $C_{42}H_{62}N_2O_6$: crystals of a dark red colour, found in the bile.

Biliverdin, (bi-li-ver'din). [*Bile*, *q. v.*; *F. vert*, green.] = A green colouring matter in the bile = $C_{42}H_{62}N_2O_6$.

Billbergia, (bil-ber'ji-a). [*M. Billberg*.] A plant belonging to Bromeliaceae.

Bimaculated, (bi-mak'u-lat-ed). [*L. bis*, twice; *macula*, spot.] Spotted. *B. Snucker* = Lepidogaster bimaculatus, *q. v.* *B. Wrasse* = Labrus bimaculatus, *q. v.*

Bimana, (bi-mä'na). [*L. bis*, twice; *manus*, hand.] Two handed: applied to the human race when it is considered as a class of Mammalia.

Bimane. An Oceanic race.

Binary, (bi'nä-ri). [*L. bini*, two at a time.] Double. *B. stars*: two stars, each revolving round the other. *E. g.*, γ Delphini, a Gemini, and ξ Ursae Majoris. *B. theory of salts*: 1. That salts are compounds of a metal or other basylous radicle, with an acid or chlorous radicle. 2. That hydrated acids consist of a base and radicle, the former being hydrogen. *B. compounds*: consisting of two elements only.

Bindweed, (bind'wëd). [*Bind* and *weed*.] 1. = Convolvulus: twining herbs or shrubs, belonging to Convolvulaceae. 2. = Smilax aspera: a plant belonging to Smilacaceae.

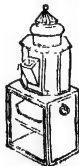
Binnacle, (bin'akl). [*Habitacle*, the French name.] A box to contain a ship's compass.

Binnite, (bin'nit). [*Bin*, nonthal, in Switzerland.] A mineral, chiefly sulpharsenite of lead.

Binoocular vision, (bi-nö'ku-lar). By two eyes, which gives better judgment of distance than with one eye.

Binomial, (bi-nö'mi-al). [*L. binus*, twice; *nomen*, name.] *B. equation*: an equation of two terms, as $x^2=y^2$. *B. theorem*: that a binomial, or expression of two terms, may have any given power of it written at once by use of a general formula. Ex. $(a+b)^n = a^n + na^{n-1}b + \dots + nab^{n-1} + b^n$.

Binoxide, (bi-noks'id). [*L. bis*, twice; and *Oxide*, *q. v.*] An oxide, in which there are two equivalents of oxygen for one equivalent of the base. Ex. CO_2 = Carbonic oxide.



Biogenesis, (bi-ô-jen'es-is). [G. *bios*, life; *genesis*, birth.]=Ilogeny: the origin of life from life only: opposed to Abiogenesis, *q.v.*

Biology, (bi-ol'o-jî). [Gk. *bios*, life; *logos*, discourse.] The science of living beings, including all vegetables and animals, divided into Morphology and Embryology.

Bioplasm, (bi-ô-plazm). [Gk. *bios*, life; *plasma*, formed matter.] = Protoplasm, *q.v.*

Biot's apparatus for measuring the power of rotatory polarization in liquids.

Biotin, (bi-ô-tin). [M. Biot.] = Anorthite, *q.v.*

Biotite, (bi-ô-tit). [M. Biot.] = Magnesia mica: a mineral of the mica group, found in recent volcanic rocks, a silicate of alumina, magnesia, &c.

Bipes, (bi-pez). [L. *bis*, two; *pes*, foot.] 1. A reptile with two pelvic limbs or legs, but no thoracic limbs or arms: belongs to Lacertilia. 2. = Man, sometimes called *Bipes* implumis, to distinguish him from birds.

Biquadratio, (bi-kwad-rat'ik). [L. *bis*, twice; *quadratus*, square.] The fourth power of a numerical quantity.

Birch, (birch). [The A.-S. name] = Betula, *q.v.* A tree belonging to Betulaceae, the timber of which is valuable for the strength and fineness of grain.

Birch-worts, (birch'wurtz). [Birch and wort, *q.v.*] = Betulaceae, *q.v.* Trees resembling the birch.

Bird, (bird). [Birds, *q.v.*] Used as an adjective. *B. cherry* = *Cornus padus*. *B. pepper* = *Capicum baccatum*. *B. lime* = A fermented gley compound, chiefly of hollyhurd. *B. lice* = Mallophaga: wingless parasitic insects, chiefly found on birds. *Bird's-eye*: 1. A N. American stratum, corresponding to the Caradoc of Britain, containing many *Phytosporus* cellulosae, which look like eyes; 2. = *Erinula farinosa*. *B. of prey* = *Accipiter* = *Raptores*, *q.v.* *B. bill* = *Trigonella ornithopodoides*. *B. foot*: 1. = *Ornithopus*; 2. = *Euphorbia ornithopus*. *B. tongue* = *Ornithoglossum*. *B. foot-trefoil* = *Lotus*.

Birds, (birdz). [*Bird*, the A.-S. name.] Vertebrate animals adapted for flying by having the fore limbs modified into wings, covered with feathers; connected with reptiles by the *Archaeopteryx*. Classified by Latham, Blumenbach, Cuvier, Temminck, Vigors, M'Leay, Latrille, Swainson, &c.

Bird's nest. The popular name for *Monotropa*, *q.v.*; also for *Neottia*, *q.v.*

Birds of Paradise. Birds belonging to Corvidae, the males of which are remarkable for the beauty of their plumage: found only in New Guinea.

Birgus, (bir'gus) = Tree-crab: a crustacean animal, belonging to Anomura, said to be able to climb trees.

Birchwort, (birch'wurt) = *Arctostaphylos*, *q.v.*

Biscuit porcelain. Fine Bird of Paradise earthenware in a porous condition, in which any required pattern or design can be printed



on it in colours, the colouring matter being readily absorbed.

Bisethyl, (bis-eth'il). [Bismuth and Ethyl, *q.v.*] = $C_{21}H_{13}I$: an organic radielo, a compound of bismuth and ethyl; also called bis-muthioethyl.

Bisextile. *v.* Bissextile.

Bisexual, (bi-seks'u-al). [L. *bis*, twice, Sexual, *q.v.*] = Hermaphrodite: having both sexes united.

Bishop's weed = *Egopodium*, *q.v.*

Bismethyl, (bis-meth'il). [Bismuth and Ethyl, *q.v.*] = Bistriethyl, *q.v.*

Bismite, (bis'mit). [Bismuth, *q.v.*] A mineral, chiefly oxide of bismuth.

Bismuth, (bis'muth). [*Wismuth*, the German name.] = Bi^{III}: a brittle metal found in quartz rock, which expands in cooling, and is diamagnetic: one of the ingredients of fusible metal. *B. glance* = Native B.-sulphide = Bi_2S_3 . *B. group of minerals*, includes bismuth, bismuthinite, &c.; soft, heavy, fusible, brittle minerals. Native B. crystallises in hexagons, and is usually mixed with small quantities of other metals.

Bismuthethyl, (bis-muth-eth'il). [Bismuth and Ethyl, *q.v.*] = Bisethyl, *q.v.*

Bismuthic acid, (bis'muth-ik). [Bismuth, *q.v.*] = Pontoxide of bismuth, Bi_2O_5 .

Bismuthinite, (bis-mu-thi'nit). [Bismuth, *q.v.*] = Bismuthine: a mineral, chiefly sulphide of bismuth, Bi_2S_3 , crystallising in rhombs; belongs to the bismuth group; also called Bismuth glance.

Bismuthite, (bis'mu-thit). [Bismuth, *q.v.*] A sulphuretted ore of bismuth.

Bismuthyl, (bis'mu-thil). [Bismuth, *q.v.*] = Bi_2O_2 : an oxide of bismuth.

Bismutite, (bis'mu-tit). [Bismuth, *q.v.*] A mineral, chiefly carbonate of bismuth.

Bison, (bi'zon) [The Latin name.] = Bison Europæus: a large ox-like animal, belonging to Bovidae. 1. *European B.* = *Auroch*: very rare. 2. *American B.* = Buffalo.



Bissextile year, (bis-seks'til). [L. *bis*, twice; *sextus*, sixth.] American Bison.

= Leap year: every fourth year, when the year is 366 days, February having 29 days. Named from two consecutive days having been each counted as the 6th of March.

Bistort, (bi'stort). [L. *bistorta*, twisted.] = *Polygonum bistorta* = Snake-weed: a plant.

Bistriethyl = Triethyl-bismuthine = $(C_2H_5)_3Bi$ = Bismethyl: a liquid organic radielo compounded of ethyl and bismuth.

Bisulca, (bi-sul'ka). [L. *bisulcus*, cloven.] Giebol's term for giraffes, goats, &c.

Bisulcate, (bi-sul'kât). [L. *bisulcus*, cloven.] = bisulcous: having the hoof cloven.

Bisulphide, (bi-sul'fid). [Bi and Sulphide, *q.v.*] A sulphide in which there are two equivalents of sulphur to one of the metal.

Bisulphate, (bi-sul'fât). [Bi and Sulphate, *q.v.*] A sulphate in which there are two

equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of the base.

Bittacle, (bit'-kl)=Binnacle, *q.v.*

Bitter (bit'ter). [*Biter*, the A.-S. word.] Having a biting flavour when tasted. *B. almond*=*Amygdalus communis*. *B. almond*, *o.f.* of Benzoyl hydride= C_7H_5O : one of the aromatic aldehyds. *B. apple*=*Cucumis colocynthis*. *B. bean*=*Vandelia diffusa*. *B. cress*=*Cardamine*. *B. principle*: 1.=Carbazotic acid, *q.v.* 2. Used generally for substances such as absinthin, obtained from vegetables. *B. oak*=*Quercus cernis*. *B. sweet*=*Solanum dulcamara*. *B. spar*=A magnesian mineral; also called dolomite and rhomb spar. *B. wood*=*Xylopia glabra*; also=Quassia amara.

Bittern, (bit'tern). 1.=Concentrated seawater. 2.=*Botaurus*: a heron-like bird.

Bitta, (bita). Vertical projections in the deck for securing ropes, &c.

Bitumen, (bi-tū-men). [*L. bitumen*, or *Gk. pitus*, pine tree.] An inflammable amorphous mineral substance, of which there are many varieties. *Solid B.*: Mineral tallow=Hatchetin; mineral caoutchouc=Elaterite. *Fiscous B.*: Mineral tar=Maitha. *Liquid B.*: petroleum and naphtha.

Bituminous, (bi-tū-min-us). Containing bitumen. *B. coal*=Caking coal=Pariet coal, cannel coal, &c.

Biuret, (bi'-ret)= $C_2H_5N_3O_2 \cdot H_2O$: a compound of cyanuric acid and ammonia.

Bivalve, (bi'-valv). [*L. bis*, twice; *valvæ*, doors.] Lamellibranchiata, *q.v.* Having two valves or plates, as mussels, oysters, &c.: mostly marine, divided into Divalvate and Monovalvate.

Bixa, (biks'a). [*S. American name*.] A tree belonging to Flacourtiaceae. *B. orellana*=Arnott.

Bixaceae. Plants, now included in Flacourtiaceae.

Bixads, (biks'adz). [*Bixa*, *q.v.*]=Flacourtiaceae, *q.v.*

Bixin, (biks'in). [*Bixa*, *q.v.*] The red colouring matter of arnott, from *Bixa orellana*.

Bizoacha. A S. American animal of the rabbit kind, connecting the Rodentia with Marsupialia.

Black, (blak). [*Blacc*, the A.-S. word.] Not reflecting light: absorbing all light which falls upon it. *B. adiantum*=*Asplenium adiantum*. *B. ash*=Ball soda: impure sodic carbonate. *B. bond*: 1. A carbonaceous iron ore. 2. A variety of chalybite. *B. belly*=*Pterocles arenarius*. *B. bryony*=*Tamnia*. *B. cock*=*Tetrao tetrax*. *B. cap*=*Motacilla atricapilla*. *B. chalk*: a mineral, chiefly silicate of alumina and carbon. *B. drop*: 1. A sedative medicine containing morphia. 2. A phenomenon in eclipses of the sun at the instant before

contact, when the two appear connected by a small black body. *B. down beds*, in Devonshire, connecting upper and lower cretaceous strata. *B. fish*=*Centrolophus pompius*. *B. flux*: a deliquescent mixture of carbon and potash, used in smelting. *B. speculana*=*Polygala glandulosa*. *B. jack*: 1.=*Quercus nigra*; 2.=Blende: an ore of zinc. *B. lac*=*Melanorrhoea ustata*. *B. lead*=Graphite, *q.v.*, a variety of carbon. *B. marble*=Anthraconite. *B. mustard*=*Brassica nigrus*. *B. olive*=*Bucida buceras*. *B. pine*=*Pinus austriaca*. *B. quitch*=*Agrostis vulgaris*. *B. races*=Caffres, Hottentots, Negroes, Papuans, Andamans. *B. shag*=*Phalacrocorax carboideus*, a bird. *B. scoter-duck*=*Oudemia*. *P. snake-root*=*Macrotus racemosa*. *B. squirrel*=*Fox squirrel*=*Sciurus capistratus*. *B. thorn*=*Prunus spinosa*. *B. walnut*=*Juglans nigra*. *B. wattle*=*Callioma serratifolia*. *B. wadit*: an ore of manganese. *B. wood*=*Melania melanoxylon*. *B. water-beetle*=*Hydrotus piceus*, belongs to Hydropilidae.

Blackbeetle=Cockroach. When young quite white.

Blackberry=*Vaccinias*.

Blackbird=*Turdus merula*.

Bladder, (blad'der). The membranous receptacle for the urine secreted by the kidneys. *B. catfishy*=*Silene inflata*. *B. chain*=*Durivillaea utilis*, a bird. *B. looks*=*Alaria*, a seaweed. *B. nut*=*Staphylea*. *B. senna*=*Colutea*. *B. seed*=*Physospermum*. *B. thread*=*Macrocytis*. *B. urack*=*Fucus vesiculosus*. *B. worms*=Internal parasites: *v. Tenada*. *B. worts*=*Staphyleaceae*.

Blade, (blad). [*A.-S. blad*.] Used of any portion which is flat and spread out. *P. of leaf*, the broad flat part. *B. of screw*: the broad flat part. *P. bone*=Scapula, *q.v.*

Blainville's classification of animals:

Artiomorpha { Osteozoa:ia=Vertebrata,
Anostozoa:ia=Articulata, &c.
Malantozoa:ia=Cirripedia, &c.
Malheozoa:ia=Mollusca, &c.
Actinomorpha=Actinozoa:ia=Actinaria, Infusoria, &c.

Blainville's classification of Mammalia:

Monodelphia: or placental mammals.
Didelphia: all marsupial animals.
Ornithodelphia: duck-mole, and porcupine ant-eater only.

Blastidæ, (blast'id-ē). [*Blaps*, the typical genus.] A family of beetles belonging to Heteromera.

Blast, (blast). [*A.-S. blæst*.] A strong current of air driven through a furnace to increase the heat. *Hot B.*: a current of heated air. *B. furnace*, in which iron, &c., is smelted; a very high temperature being obtained by forcing in a stream of air.

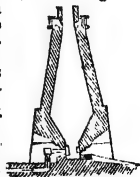
Blastema, (blast-ē-ma). [*Gk. blastema*.] =Formative material of plants and animals: a fluid capable of forming tissues.



Bittern



Bivalve



Blast Furnace

Blasting, (blas'ting). [Blast, *q.v.*] The removal of masses of rock by means of explosive agents. *B. oil*=Nitro-glycerine, *q.v.*=Nitro-leum.

Blastocheim, (blas'to-kēm). [Gk. *blastos*, sprout.] Special generative buds developed from radiating canals in Medusae.

Blastoderm, (blas'to-derm). [Gk. *blastos*, sprout; *derma*, skin.] A primitive organised layer surrounding the embryo in its earliest condition.

Blastoidea, (blas-toi'de-a). [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *eidos*, form.] =Pentremites; an order of Echinodermata, now extinct, found only in Palaeozoic rocks, having a bud-like oval or globular form.

Blatta, (blat'ta). [The Greek word] =Cockroach. an insect, the type of Blattidae.

Blattarius (blat-ti'ri-us). [Gk. *blatta*, moth] Relating to moths.

Blattidae, (blat'ti-de). [Blatta, *q.v.*] Cockroaches, &c.: a family of insects belonging to Orthoptera.

Blattina, (blat-ti'na). [Blatta, *q.v.*] =Cockroaches: a family of insects belonging to Orthoptera.

Blazing-star=*Helonias dioica*: an American plant, named from its flower.

Bleaching, (blech'ing). [A.-S. *blæcan*, to slane] 1. By exposure to air and light, and washing in alkaline leys. 2. By use of chlorine for cotton goods. 3. By use of sulphurous acid for wool and silk. The bleaching is supposed to be performed by the colouring matters being decomposed, and the hydrogen in the n being absorbed by the bleaching compound. *B. compounds*: chloride of lime, of potash, of soda, &c., oxy-muriate of lime, &c. **Black**, (blek). [A.-S. *blæc*.] =*Luciscus albatus* a fish.

Blacknum, (blek'num). [Gk. *bleknon*, fern] A fern, belonging to Polypodiaceae.

Blemerite, (bli'mer-it). A mineral, consisting of antimonate of lead.

Blende, (blend). [G. *blenden*, to dazzle] Black Jack=Zinc sulphide: the most common zinc mineral: also used for other lustrous minerals, as hornblende, &c.: crystallises in cubes: one of the zinc group.

Blennidae, (blen'ni-de). [Blennius, *q.v.*] =Blennies: a family of fishes belonging to Acanthopteri.

Blennius, (blen'ni-us) [Gk. *blenna*, mucous] =Blenny: a small fish, the body of which is covered with a mucous secretion: the type of Blennidae. *B. ocellaris*=Butterfly fish.

Blets, (blets). Spots on decaying fruit, caused by a small fungus.

Blight, (blit). Used for any diseased condition of cultivated plants: caused by insects, fungi, &c. *Potato bl.*=*Pteronospora infectans*.

Blights, (blits)=Coniomycetes, *q.v.*

Blighter, (bli'ter)=Aphis, *q.v.*: an insect parasitic on plants.

Blimbing, (blim'bing). [Corruption of blimbi.] =*Averrhoa bilimbi*: has edible fruit.

Blind, (blind). [The A.-S. name.] Used generally for animals without eyes, or whose eyes are very small: also for inanimate ob-

jects of a specially dull kind. *B. beetle*=*Anommatus*: an eyeless beetle, belonging to Colydiidae. *B. coal*=*Anthraxite*. *B. rat*=*Spalax*. *B. spot*: on the retina of the eye, where the nerve enters the eye. *B. worm*=*Slow worm*=*Anguis fragilis*: a snake-like reptile, about a foot long, with small eyes, belonging to Lacertilia.

Blindage, (blind'aj). [Blind, *q.v.*] A temporary protection against artillery fire.

Blinding, (blind'ing). A layer of sand and gravel spread over newly macadamised roads.

Blinks, (blinks). =Montia, *q.v.*

Blister, (blis'ter). [*Blatter*, the German word.] A bladder caused by external application of irritation. *B. beetle*=Spanish fly =*Lytta vesicatoria*: an insect belonging to Meloidae.

Block, (blok). [The German word.] A pulley or number of pulleys, in a wooden frame. *B. house*: a wooden erection, usually intended to serve as a temporary fort. *B. tin*: an inferior variety of tin. *B. work*: erections composed of blocks of wood or stone.

Blood, (blad). [A.-S. *blod*.] A somewhat viscous, opaque, red fluid, consisting of small, red particles in a colourless fluid, composed of water, fibrin, fatty matter, serum, albumin, metallic salts, &c. *Arterial B.*: pure blood (containing more oxygen and less carbonic acid than venous blood), proceeding from the heart to the various parts of the body by means of the arteries. *Venous B.*: impure blood returning to the heart by the veins, contains more carbonic acid and less oxygen than arterial blood. *B. corpuscles*: small red and white particles of solid matter suspended in the fluid of the blood. *B. discs*=Red corpuscles, the white being more irregular than the red, into which they also develop. *B. flower*=*Ilamanthus*. *B. heat*: 98° Fahrenheit. *B. roots*=*Hemodorum*. *B. stone*, 1.=Red hematite; a variety of ferric oxide. 2.=Heliotrope, a variety of jasper. *B. wort*=*Sanguinaria Canadensis*. *B. plasma*=Liquor sanguinis.

Bloodhound=*Canis sagax*: a dog with a specially acute power of scenting blood.

Blowpipe, (blō'pip.) An apparatus for supplying a continuous stream of air, used to intensify the action of a flame in chemical operations. *Mouth Blowpipe*.



B.: a small bent tube for use with the mouth. *Water B.*: a chamber partially filled with water, into which air is blown by the mouth, and from which it issues in a very regular stream.

Blowing-out. The removal of salt from boilers in which sea-water is used, by using the pressure of steam for this purpose.

Blubber, (blub'ber). The fat of whales. *Sea-B.*: a popular name for sea-ottles.

Blue, (blū). [*Blæoh*, the A.-S. name] One of the primary colours of the spectrum. *B. John*=Derbyshire spar. *B. stone*: an Australian basaltic rock. *B. bird*=*Motacilla alba*. *B. bell*=*Scilla nutans*. *B. bottle*=

Centaurea cyanus. *B.-eyrd grass*=Sisyrinchium: a plant belonging to Iridaceae. *B. fire*: ammonio-sulphate of copper, chlorate of potash and shell-lac. *B. gum tree*=Eucalyptus globulus: Myrtaceae. *B. shark*=Carcharias glaucus. *B. tangles*=Vaccinium frondosum. *B. skate*=Raja beatia. *B. stars*: Capella, Belatrix, Rigel, Procyon, Spica. *B. vitrol*=Sulphate of copper.

Blue colouring matters. *Prussian P.*: a cyanide of iron. *Small, q.v.* *Indigo, q.v.* *Ultramarine, q.v.* *Thenard's B., q.v.* *Saxon B.*: a compound of indigo, sulphuric acid, potash, and water.

Bluffs, an American term for high and steep banks.

Bo-tree=Ficus religiosa: the sacred tree of the Buddhists.

Boa, (bô'a). [Gk. *bous*, cow.] A large snake, belonging to Colubrinae, the type of Boidæ. Said to be named from being supposed to suck cows' teats. *B. constrictor*: a very powerful snake, which kills animals by coiling itself round them so as to crush them.

Boar, (bô'r). [*Bár*, the A.-S. word.] The male of swine: a wild hog. *B. fish*=Cabo-constrictor.

Board, (bôrd). [*Bred*, the A.-S. word.] A carpenter's term for a plank less than 1½ in. thick.

Boart, (bort). A dark opaque variety of diamond.

Boasting, (bôst'ing)=Scabbling: a term used in masonry.

Boat, (bôt). [A.-S. *bât*.] A small vessel, moved by oars. For the varieties *v. bargo*, cutter, gig, &c. *B. bill*=Cancroma cochlearia: a S. American bird. *B. fly*=Notonecta: an insect which moves on the water, and looks like a small boat.

Bob-link=Dolichonyx orizyvorus: an American bird: also called rice-bird.

Bode's law. That the relative distances of the planets from the sun increase regularly, in geometrical progression, with the addition of four as a constant quantity. Column A gives the estimated distances; column B the ascertained distances—

	A	B
Mercury, . . .	4 + 0 = 4	3.9
Venus, . . .	4 + 3 = 7	7.2
Earth, . . .	4 + 6 = 10	10
Mars, . . .	4 + 12 = 16	15
Asteroids, . .	4 + 24 = 28	27.5
Jupiter, . . .	4 + 48 = 52	52
Saturn, . . .	4 + 96 = 100	95

Bodinite, (bô'den-it). [Boden, in Saxony.] A metallic ore, of cerium, magnesium, aluminium, &c.

Bodos. An Asiatic people.

Body plan. A transverse vertical section of a ship.

Bog, (bog). [Gael. *bog*, soft.] 1. A tract of soft earth, with much water: often the result of trees falling across a water-course, so as to

dam it. 2. A tract of decaying vegetable matter, forming a kind of morass. *B. asphodel*=Narthecium. *B. bean*=Menyanthes. *B. butter*: a variety of adipocerite. *B. iron ore*: yellow threads of silica and clay, coloured by iron: a variety of limonite. *B. moss*=Sphagna. *B. myrtle*=Myrica. *B. wood*: trunks and branches of trees found in bogs, darkened by iron.

Bogie=Trolley: a truck running on four wheels, adapted to turning sharp corners. *B. carriage*: usually on eight wheels, in two sets of four, connected by a swivel joint.

Bohemian (bô-hé-mi-an). *B. diamonds*: a colourless variety of rock crystal. *B. chatterer*=B. waxwing=Bombycilla garrula: a bird.

Bohnberg's electroscope. A dry pile, between the poles of which is a piece of gold leaf.

Boidæ, (bô'idé). [Boa, q.v.] A family of reptiles, including the boa, rock-snake, python, &c., the largest known snakes.

Boiled oil. Linseed oil that has been mixed, by boiling, with litharge or manganese oxide.

Boiler, (boil'er). 1. A vessel in which water is converted into steam for the use of a steam engine. *Cornish B.*: long and cylindrical, usually with only one tube and a large amount of heating surface. *Elephant B.*=French B. *Lancashire B.* has two tubes. *Wagon B.* resembles a wagon in shape. 2. A term for the great equinoctial calms.

Boiling, (boiling). The bubbling of a liquid under the influence of heat, when the pressure of its vapour equals that of the atmosphere: the transition from the liquid to the gaseous condition. *B. point* of pure water at level of sea=212° F., 100° C., 80° K.

Bojanus, organ of Renal aperture.

Bolderberg beds, near Brussels, the Belgian Middle Tertiaries or Eocene.

Bole, (bôl). [Gk. *bolos*, clod.] A silicated mineral of the clay group, chiefly silicate of aluminium. *Bed B.*: coloured by ferric oxide.

Boletic acid, (bô-lé'tik). [Boletus, q.v.] =Fumaric acid, q.v.

Boletus, (bô-lé'tus). [The Latin name.] A leathery fungus, resembling the mushroom. *B. destructor*=Dry rot, q.v. *B. igniarius*=Amadou, q.v.

Bolides, (bô-li-déz). [Gk. *bolis*, a missile]=Meteors=Shooting stars: more loose in structure than aerolites, and more inflammable.

Bologna flask. Of thick glass, which has been suddenly cooled, and may be broken by the least scratch.

Bolognese, (bô'lo-néz). [B. in Italy.] *B. phosphorus*=Native sulphide of barium, becomes phosphorescent after exposure to the sun. *B. stone*=Bologna spar: a variety of barytes or sulphate of barium, which is phosphorescent after exposure to sunlight.

Bolsover stone. [B. in Derbyshire.] A building stone, chiefly carbonate of calcium and magnesium.

Boltonite. A variety of olivin, chiefly silicate of magnesium.

Bomb, (bom). [Gk. *bombos*, humming.] = Shell: a general term for explosive projectiles, especially for those used in sieges. *B. ketch* = *B. vessel*: a small vessel for carrying bombs, now called a mortar boat.

Bombacea, (bom-bā'se-ū). [Bombax, *q.v.*] = Cotton trees: tropical plants, usually trees, with light spongy timber, belonging to Sterculiaceae, sometimes considered as a separate order.

Bombardier beetle, (bom-bār-dēr). [The F. word.] = *Brachinus crepitans*: a beetle belonging to Geodephaga, which has a small explosive apparatus in its abdomen.

Bombax, (bom'baks). [Gk. *bombyx*, cotton.] A large forest tree, the seeds of which have cottony hairs, belonging to Sterculiaceae. *B. pentandrum* = Cotton tree of India.

Bombazine, (bom-ba-zēn'). [Gk. *bombyx*, cotton.] A mixture of silk and worsted.

Bombic acid, (bom'bik). [Bombyx, *q.v.*] An acid obtained from the silkworm.

Bombidae, (bom'bi-dē). [Bombyx, *q.v.*] Humble-bees: insects, belonging to Hymenoptera, living in communities, and building nests in trees, amongst stones, &c.

Bombinator, (bom-bi-nā'tor) = Yellow-bellied toad = *Rana bombina*.

Bombus, (bom'bus). [Gk. *bombos*, humming.] Humble-bee = Humming-bee = Humble-bee: wild social bee, an insect the type of Bombidae, *q.v.*

Bombycids, (bom-bi'si-dē). [Bombyx, *q.v.*] = A family of moths, including the silkworm moth.

Bombycilla. [Bombyx, *q.v.*] = Waxwing = Clutterer: a bird, belonging to Dendroica, known also as Bombycivora, from eating bees. *B. garrula* = Bohemian waxwing. *B. carolinensis* = American waxwing = Cedar-bird.

Bombyx. [Gk. *bombos*, humming.] = Oak-eggar moth: an insect, belonging to Lepidoptera, the larva of which is the silkworm.

Bonaparte's classification of vertebrate animals—

Vertebrata	Educabilia,	Mammalia
		Osteo
		Bellua
	Ineducabilia,	Pecora
		Bruta
		Bestia
	Birds,	Glres
		Insectoros
		Grallatores
	Fishes,	Anseres
		Marsipobranchii
		Elasmobranchii
		Lophobranchii
		Pomatobranchii
Marsipobranchii		
Monopnoa		
Reptiles,	Dipnoa	

Bonasia, (bo-nā'si-a). A bird belonging to the grouse family, or Tetraonidae, *q.v.*

Bonassus, (bo-nas'sus). [The Latin name.] 1. A variety of the bison, *q.v.* 2. Used by Aristotle for an animal described as having the head of a bull, and the body and mane of a horse.

Bond, (bond). [A.-S. *bond*.] In brick building, the method of union. *English B.*: alternate rows of stretchers and headers. *Flemish B.*: alternate stretchers and headers in each row. *Garden wall B.*: three stretchers and one header alternately.

Bonds (of Frankland). The term used by Frankland to express the centres of attraction of the atoms of chemical elements. A monad is supposed to have but one, a dyad to have two, a triad three, &c.

Bone, (bōn). [A.-S. *ban*.] Cartilaginous matter hardened by phosphate and carbonate of lime, in which are many small spaces. *B. animals*: Oken's term for Fishes. *B. beds*: thin strata containing fossil bones, chiefly of fish and reptiles. *B. black* = Animal black = Animal charcoal = Ivory black: chiefly phosphate of lime and carbon: used as a decolorising agent. Ivory black is also used as a pigment. *B. dog* = B. shark. *q.v.* *B. earth* = Phosphate of lime. *B. liquor*: a compound of carbonate of ammonia and water. *B. oil* = Dippel's oil = Animal oil: a tar-like fluid compound of hydrocarbons, obtained from bones. *B. phosphate* = One form of calcic phosphate = $\text{Ca}_4\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_4$. *B. shark* = *Acanthias vulgaris*.

Bonito, (bo-ni-to) = *Thynnus pelamys* = Scomber pelamys: a fish, which devours flying-fishes: a variety of the tunny.

Bonnet, (bon'net). [The French word.] A projection at the angle of a fortified wall. *B. fleut* = *Rhinobus maximus* = Turbot, *q.v.* *B. monkey* = *Macacus radiatus*: a monkey whose hair radiates from a central point on the crown.

Bonus-henricus, (bō-nus-hen-ri'kus). [The Latin name.] A plant = *Chenopodium bonus-henricus*.

Bony, (bō'ni). [Bone, *q.v.*] *B. fishes*: those having a bony skeleton. *B. horns*: those of oxen, goats, and other Ungulata; which are not shed. *B. labyrinth*: in the ear, *q.v.* *B. pike* = *Lepidosteus*, a ganoid fish. *B. scutes*: plates of hardened dermis found on animals, and on some fishes and reptiles.

Booby, (boo'bi). [F. *bouvie*.] = Sula: a bird of the pelican kind.

Book scorpions = Cheliferidae, *q.v.*

Boom, (boom). [S. *becum*; D. *boom*.] A projecting pole, used in ships, at wharves, &c.

Boomkin, (boom'kin). Booms fixed to the bow of a ship. *B. shrouds*: ropes fastened to the ends of boomkins to fix them.

Bootes, (bo-ō'tēz). [The Greek name.] = *Arctophylax*: one of the Northern Constellations, of which Arcturus is the chief star.

Bopyridæ, (bo-pi-ri-dē). [Bopyrus, *q.v.*] A family of sessile-eyed crustaceans, parasitic on crabs, lobsters, &c.

Bopyrus, (bō'pi-rus). The typical genus of Bopyridæ.

Bora, (bō'ra). [The local name.] A cold Alpine north wind.

Boracic acid (bō-ras'ik). [Borax, *q.v.*] = Boric sesquioxide = Boric anhydride and water: a crystalline substance much used as a flux: $\text{H}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Boracite, (bō-ra-sit). [Borax, *q.v.*] A haloid mineral: a borate of magnesium.

Bottom beds. A term used for Longmynd rocks; also called Lower Cambrian rocks.

Bottoming. Making a foundation for a road.

Boulangerite. (bōo-lan'jer-ite.) [M. Boulanger.] A mineral, chiefly a native sulphuret of lead and antimony.

Boulder. (bōl'der.) [F. boule.] A large water-worn block of stone; usually found to have been moved some considerable distance by ice action, or the movement of glaciers.

Boulder-formation. Till=Diluvium: due to ice action, composed of sand and clay, containing boulders, few fossils; usually differs from Till proper in being of maritime deposition, and marking the termination of glaciers and of the glacial period.

Boulton. (bōl'ton.) A convex moulding, forming a quarter of a circle.

Bounce. (bouns)=Scyllium catulus, also called the Large spotted Dog Fish.

Bourbon palm. Latania.

Bourbouze's machine. A modification of Atwood's machine.

Bournemouth beds. Lower Bagshot = Alum Bay beds: sands and clays belonging to Middle Eocene.

Bournonite. (bour'no-nit.) [M. Bournon.] =Endellionite: an antimonial ore of lead.

Bourrains. (bōor'ranz.) [The Russian name.] A snow-storm blowing from the N.E.; frequent in Russia.

Bovey-Tracey beds. [B. T. in Devonshire] Of lignite and clay, belonging to Lower Miocene.

Bovey coal. A brown variety of coal; chiefly a compound of wood and bitumen: probably the remains of the tree *Pinites carbonaceus*.

Bovides. (bo'vi-dē.) [L. *bovis*, ox.] =Ox tribe: a family of animals forming a division of Ruminantia; also used to include oxen, sheep, goats, deer, giraffes, camels, &c.

Bovista. (bo-vis'ta.) [The Latin form of the German name.] =Bull puff-ball: a fungus of large size, which, when burnt, gives off smoke having narcotic properties.

Bow. (bow.) [*Bug*, the German name.] 1. the curved fore part of a vessel. 2. (bō.) *B. compasses*, compasses having a bow-shaped arm, used to draw large circles. *B. saw*, a flexible saw for cutting along curved lines. *B. suspension truss*, a bow-shaped beam used to strengthen a girder beam. *B. window*, a projecting window, forming part of a circle or ellipse.

Bower. (bow'er.) =*Morhua minima*: also called the Power Cod; the smallest of the Cod family of fishes. *B. anchor*, the anchor in ordinary use. *B. bird* = *Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus*: an Australian bird, which builds a kind of bower with grass.

Bowsprit. (bō'sprit.) [Bow and Sprit.] A spar projecting from the stem of a vessel, to fasten the head sail to.

Bowstring. (bō'string.) A string tightened by the elasticity of a bent bow. *B. girder*, a girder in the form of a bent bow. *B. hemp* = *Sansevieria*.

Box. (boks.) [*Phoxos*, the Greek name] 1 = *Buxus*, an evergreen plant. 2 = A fish be-

longing to Sparoidei. *B. tree* = *Eucalyptus*, a New Zealand tree. *B. coupling*, a metal collar or small box used to connect two pieces of machinery. *B. tortoises* = Land tortoises = Land turtles: so called because they can withdraw their head and legs into their bony covering, which entirely encloses them. *B. slaters* = *Idothea*: sessile-eyed crustacean animals, belonging to Isopoda; s. *Slaters*. *B. thorn* = *Lycium*, a plant belonging to Solanaceae. *B. elder* = *Acer negundo*, a variety of the maple tree = *Negundo*.

Boyeau. (bo-yō') [The French word.] A covered trench made during a siege.

Boyle's fuming liquor. [R. Boyle, English nat. phil.] = Hydrated diammoniac disulphide = Monosulphide of ammonium: a fetid oily liquid, which fumes when freshly made; also called volatile liver of sulphur, and obtained as a mixture of several sulphides of ammonium.

Boyle's law. [R. Boyle, English nat. phil.] = Mariotte's law: that the volume of a gas varies inversely with the pressure to which it is subjected.

Brachelytra. (brak-o-lī'tra.) [Gk. *brachys*, short; *Elytra*, q.v.] = Rove beetles, a primary division of Coleoptera.

Brachelytrum. (brak-o-lī'trum.) [Gk. *brachys*, short; *Elytra*, q.v.] A plant belonging to Gramineae.

Brachial. (brak-i-āl.) [Gk. *brachion*, arm] Connected with the arm. *B. artery* = Portion of the axillary artery between the shoulder and elbow. *B. plexus* = The junction of first dorsal and lower cervical nerves, from which issue the nerves of the arm.

Brachinus. (brak-i-nus.) An insect, belonging to Coleoptera, which expels an acrid liquid with an explosive sound.

Brachiolites. (brak-i-o-līts.) [Gk. *brachion*, arm, *lithos*, stone.] Fossil sponges found in chalk, named from their lateral processes.

Brachiopoda. (brak-i-op'o-dā.) [Gk. *brachion*, arm, *pous*, foot.] = Lamp shells: a division of Molluscoidea: marine bivalves, of wide range, but rare in British seas; also called Paliobranchiata; having no separate organs for breathing, locomotion, or sight, but an intestine, and nervous and atial systems, with two long spinal arms, one on each side of the mouth.

Brachirus. (brak-i-ū-rus.) [Gk. *brachys*, short, *oura*, tail.] A short-tailed American monkey, of timid character, living amongst bushes.

Brachycephalic. (brak-i-sef-āl'ik.) [Gk. *brachys*, short; *kephale*, head.] = Short-headed: term used by Retzius.

Brachylophia. (brak-i-lō-fis.) [Gk. *brachys*, short, *lophia*, neck.] = Banded Igana.

Brachyphyllum. (brak-i-fil'lum.) [Gk. *brachys*, short; *phyllon*, leaf.] An Oolitic conifer.

Brachypodium. (brak-i-pō'di-um.) [Gk. *brachys*, short; *pous*, foot.] A grass plant, belonging to Gramineae, with very short spikelets.

Brachyura. (brak-i-ū'ra.) [Gk. *brachys*, short; *oura*, tail.] = Crabs, a division of Decapoda, q.v.

Bracken, (brak'en). [Gk. *brake*, brushwood.] = *Pteris* : a coarse variety of fern.

Bracket system of shipbuilding. A combination of longitudinal and transverse frames bracketed together.

Bracklesham beds, (brak'el-sham). [B. near Chichester.] = Bagshot beds : a series of rocks belonging to Upper Tertiary, above London clay, contains fossil remains of crocodiles, fishes, &c.

Bract, (brakt). [L. *bractea*, thin layer.] 1. A small leaf or scale from the axil of which a leaf grows. 2. A part of a hydrazoon which resembles a sheath of flowers.

Bracteole, (brak'te-ol). [Bract, *g.v.*] = Bractlet : a small bract.

Bradford clay, (brad'ford). [B. in Yorkshire.] A sub-division of the Oolitic rocks; contains many Apicorinites.

Bradypodidae, (brad-i-pod'i-dē). [Bradypus, *g.v.*] Owen's term for animals such as the sloth.

Bradypus, (brad-i-pus). [Gk. *bradys*, slow; *pous*, foot.] = Sloth : an arboreal quadruped, belonging to Edentata, found only in South America. *B. didactylus* = Unaw = Two-handed sloth.

Brain, (brān). [A.-S. *Bragen*.] = Cerebrum : the chief nervous ganglion, continuous with the spinal cord; the organ of consciousness, reasoning, and volition. *B. case* = Calvarium : the portion of the skull enclosing the brain : in Orang about 28 cubic inches; in Gorilla, 32 cubic inches; in man, average about 90 cubic inches. *B. coral*, having the polyps arranged in rows like the convolutions of the brain.

Brainstone, (brān'stōn) = Meandrina : a coral, belonging to Anthozoa, in which rows of corallites resemble the convolutions of the brain, often 10 or 20 feet in diameter.

Braize, (brāz) = Becker = *Pagrus vulgaris* = Sparus pagrus : a fish.

Brake, (brāk). [I. Welsh, *brwg*, brushwood; 2. A.-S. *bracan*, to pound.] 1. Bracken = *Pteris aculeata*, *g.v.* 2. Rock = Brake, *g.v.* 3. Break : an apparatus for retarding the motion of machinery by the resistance of friction.

Bramah press. An hydraulic machine by which enormous force can be applied, owing to the incompressibility of water.

Bramble, (bram'bl). [*Brembl*, the A.-S. name.] = *Rubus fruticosus* : a rough prickly shrub, of which the blackberry is a variety.

Branch-building. Building nests amongst the branches of trees. *B. birds* = Rook, crow, heron, chaffinch, goldfinch, oriole, mocking-bird, &c. *B. mammalia* = Dormice, &c.

Branchia, (brang'ki-ē). [Gk. *branchion*, gill.] A respiratory organ adapted to the use of aquatic animals who breathe the air contained in water.

Branchial, (brang'ki-al). [Gk. *branchion*, gill.] Connected with branchia or gills. *B. animals* = Oken's term for crustacea. *B. arches* = Bony arches supporting the branchia. *B. chamber* = Gill chamber of fishes. *B. ganglia* = Parieto-splanchnic ganglia, *g.v.* *B. sac* : in Tunicata, the general cavity of the body, regarded as the

homologue of the gills in bivalves; in the Lancelet, a large cavity into which the mouth opens.

Branchiata, (brang'ki-ā-ta). [Gk. *branchion*, gill.] A sub-division of Tunicata, marked by a large branchial sac.

Branchiate, (brang'ki-āt). [Gk. *branchion*, gill.] Having gills. *B. vertebra* = Anamniota = Anallantoidea, *g.v.* : a division of vertebrata, comprising Fishes and Amphibia.

Branchio-gasteropoda, (brang'ki-o-gas-ter-op'o-da). [Gk. *branchion*, gill; *gaster*, belly; *pous*, foot.] = Whelks, periwinkles, &c. : molluscan animals, belonging to Gasteropoda, which breathe by gills.

Branchiopoda, (brang'ki-op'o-da). [Gk. *branchion*, gill; *pous*, foot.] Crustacean animals, whose feet serve also for respiration, and whose bodies have either more or fewer than twenty segments.

Branchiostegal, (brang'ki-os'te-gal). [Gk. *branchion*, gill; *stego*, I cover.] In fish, the supports to the gill-covering membrane.

Branchiostoma, (brang'ki-os'to-ma). [Gk. *branchion*, gill; *stoma*, mouth.] = Cirrostoni = Lancelet, *g.v.*

Branchipus, (brang'ki-pus). [Gk. *branchion*, gill; *pous*, foot.] An animal belonging to Branchiopoda, *g.v.*

Branchite, (brang'kit) = C_6H_{16} : a hydrocarbon found in the lignites of Tuscan.

Branchiotooa, (brang'ko-ot'o-ka). Owen's term for a sub-division of Vertebrata = Dipnoa.

Brand goose. A variety of the wild goose.

Brandreth, (brand'reth). [F. *brandr*, to ward off.] A railing or other fence round an opening.

Brands = Blights = *Mucoraceae*, *g.v.*

Brandy, (bran'di). [Ger. *brant*, burnt; *wein*, wine.] Spirit of wine, obtained from wine-grapes, potatoes, pears, &c. *British B.* : obtained from malt.

Brandy-bottle = Yellow Water Lily = Nuphar, *g.v.* The flowers have a brandy-like odour.

Branlin, (bran'lin). A variety of the salmon. **Brash**, (brash). [A provincial name.] Angular fragments of rocks broken off by weather also called rubble.

Brass, (bras). [*Bras*, the A.-S. name.] An alloy of copper and zinc. *Monumental B.* : an engraved plate of brass let into a stone slab to serve as a memorial.

Brassates, (bras'sats). [Brassic acid, *g.v.* Salts of brassic acid.

Brassic acid, (bras'sik). [Brassica, *g.v.*] A constituent of colza oil found in the seeds of Brassica : a mixture of two glycerides. Possibly = Erucic acid.

Brassica, (bras'si-ka). [The Latin name.] Cabbage, turnips, &c. ; herbs of very wide cultivation, belonging to Brassicaceae.

Brassicaceae, (bras-si-ka'se-ē). [Brassica, *g.v.*] = Cruciferae : radiates, turnips, cabbages, &c. ; herbs with cruciform flowers belonging to Cistales.

Brassic acid, (bras'si-dik). [Brassica, *g.v.*] = $C_{22}H_{42}O_2$: a monobasic acid derived from erucic acid, *g.v.*

Brassylic acid, (bras'si-lik). [*Brassica*, *q.v.*] = $(C_{11}H_{19}O_4)$; a bibasic acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on benolic acid.

Brattice, (brat'tis). [*Sc. Brettis*, or a corruption of bartizan.] A partition in the galleries of a coal mine.

Braunite, (braw'nit). [*Ger. braun.*] An ore of manganese; the German name for the peroxide of manganese.

Brazil, (bra-zil'). [*Fig. brazza*, glowing coal.]

B. wood: the timber of *Caesalpinia brasiliensis*, a rich red-coloured dye-stuff. The name of Brazil had been given to this wood, and was also given to Brazil from the abundance of the trees found there. *B. nuts*: the fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*. *B. male*=*B. tea*: *Ilex Paraguensis*.

Brazilin, (brazi'-lin). [*Brazil*, *q.v.*] The colourless principle which, when oxidised, becomes the colouring matter of Brazil wood.

Bread, (bred). [*Breed*, the A.-S. name.] Flour

of corn kneaded into a paste with water, and rendered porous by carbonic acid gas. *B. fruit-tree*=*Artocarpus incisa*, with edible starchy fruit. *B. nut*=*Brosium alicastrum*. *B. root*=*Psoralea esculenta*. *B. tree*=*Zamia caffra*.

Break, (brak). [*A.-S. brican*.]=*Rheotome*=*Com-*

mutator: an apparatus for rapidly breaking and remaking the connection of the parts of an electric battery.

Breakers, (brak'ers). The waves that are broken up into foam by the force with which they fall upon the rocks, &c.

Breaking-joint=*Break-joint*: the method of building up a compound beam in which the joints of the pieces are alternated so that each is strengthened by the side pieces.

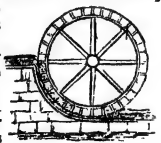
Breakwater, (brak'-waw-ter). A very wide stone wall, with still broader foundation, built in the sea, at a distance from land, to stop the action of the waves and form a roadstead.

Bream, (brēm). [*Breime*, the French name]=*Pagellus centrodontus*=*Sparus smalis*=*Abramis brama*: a fish.

Breast, (brest). [*Breost*, the A.-S. name.]

B. bone=*Sternum*: the bone in which the ribs terminate in front. *B. hooks*: iron or timber knees connecting the two sides of a ship. *B. wheel*: a wheel turned by the force of water which is level with its centre. *B. work*: any rude fieldwork constructed for defence and adapted for firing from.

Breath-figures. Figures visible only in vapour made upon plates of metal glass, &c., probably by the action of electricity. Ex., a coin resting for a time on a plate of smooth metal will leave behind it a faint copy, visible if breathed upon.



Breast-wheel.

Breathing, (brë'ring). [*Breath*.] The inspiration of oxygen, and the expiration of carbonic di-oxide, by which the blood is purified.

Breccia, (brek'si-a). [*It. breccia*, fragment.] Angular fragments consolidated into stone.

Breech, (brëch). Of a gun, from the bottom of the bore to the neck of the cascable.

Breeze-fly, (brëz-flī). [*Brosca*, the A.-S. name.] The gad-fly, bot-fly, &c.=*Cestrus bovis*: produces galls on cattle.

Breguet's thermometer. Three slips of platinum, gold, and silver coiled into one spiral, which unwinds if the temperature rises, and coils more closely if it falls, owing to the difference in the degrees of expansion and contraction of the three metals.

Breithauptite, (brī'top-tit). [*M. Breithaupt*.] An ore of nickel.

Bremer green. A pigment obtained from sulphate of copper and alumina.

Bressummer, (bres'sum-men)=*Breast summer*: a strong beam across any wide opening; a small bressummer=A lintel.

Brett, (bret)=*Rhombus vulgaris*, a fish.

Brevilingua, (brevi'-ling-wi-a). [*It. brevita*, short; *lingua*, a tongue.] A group of lizards having thick fleshy tongues.

Breviped, (brevi'-ped). [*It. brevis*, short; *pes*, foot.] Having short feet.

Brevipennate, (brevi'-pen-at). [*It. brevis*, short; *pennatus*, winged.] Having short wings: used for a group of birds including the ostrich, emu, &c.

Brewing, (brë'ing). [*Breowan*, the A.-S. word.] Extraction of beer and ale from grain.

Brewster's theory of light. That there are three primary coloured rays, red, yellow, and blue, which together make white light.

Brewsterite, (bro'stor-it). [*Sir D. Brewster*] A mineral, chiefly silicate of aluminum, belonging to the Zeolite group.

Brewstoline, (bro'sto-lin). [*Sir D. Brewster*.] =*Brewstolin*: a colourless liquid hydrocarbon, very expandable by heat.

Brexia, (brek'si-a). [*It. brevis*, rain.] A plant with beautiful foliage and green flower, named from the shelter it affords.

Brexiaceæ. [*Brevin*, *q.v.*]=*Brexiads*: trees of Madagascar, with leathery leaves, belonging to Saxifragales.

Brazilin, (brazi'-lin). [*Brazil*, *q.v.*] The colouring matter of Brazil wood, *v. Brazilin*.

Briar, (brī'ar). [*Braer*, the A.-S. name.] A thorny plant belonging to Rosaceæ. *Sweet B.*: *Rosa rubiginosa*.

Brick, (brik). [*A.-S. brice*, fragment.] A piece of baked clay used in building. In Britain a brick is usually 9 in. long, 4½ in. wide, and 2½ in. thick. A brick placed lengthways is called a *stretcher*, and one placed crossways is called a *header*. *Bath brick*: compressed sand, named from the shape of the blocks, and from being taken from the bed of the river near Bath.

Bridge, (brij). [*Brycg*, the A.-S. name.] A roadway across a river or other piece of

water. *B. board*: the timber supporting the ends of a flight of wooden stairs.

Bridlington beds. In East Yorkshire. Belonging to Newer Pliocene, with marine fossils, indicative of an Arctic climate.

Brig, (brig). [*Brigantine*, the French name.] = Brigantine: a square-rigged vessel with two masts and fore and aft mastsail.



Brig.

Brigade, (bri-gād'). [The French name.] A combination of several regiments, battalions, or squadrons, into one company.

Bright's disease. [Dr. Bright.] = Albuminuria = Granular disease of the kidneys.

Brill, (bril) = *Rhombus vulgaris*: a flat fish.

Brilliant, (bril'-ant). [*F. briller*, to shine.] A diamond cut so as to reflect light very vividly.

Brimstone, (brim'stōn). [A.-S. *bryne*, burning; and stone.] = Stick sulphur, *q.v.* *B. butterfly* = *Gonepteryx rhamni*. *B. moth* = *Rumex crataegata*.

Brine, (brin). [A.-S. *bryne*, burning.] Water containing salt, especially sea-water. *B. shrimp* = *Artemia*: belong to Phyllopoda.

Briming-boiler. The removal of the accumulated salt from marine engines.

Bristling, (br'-sing'a). [A Scandinavian name.] A rich crimson starfish, found at 200 fathoms, near Norway, in 1853: resembles the extinct *Protaster*.

Bristle-words. [*Bristle* and *words*.] = Desvuxiacens, *q.v.*

Bristle stone = Bristol diamond: a pure colourless variety of quartz.

Brisure, (bre-sur'). [*F. briser*, to break.] A portion of a rampart which branches from the main wall.

Britannia-metal, (bri-tan'-ni-a) = Tutania: an alloy of antimony, bismuth, brass, and tin, and, in some cases, arsenic; tin being the chief constituent.

British, (brit'-ish). *B. absolute unit*, *v.* Unit. *B. gum* = Dextrine = Gum (artificial), *q.v.* *B. tea* = Made from elm leaves. *B. tobacco* = *Tussilago farfara*. *B. fossil mammalia*, in Oolitic, Eocene, and more modern strata.

Brittle, (brit'l). [A.-S. *bryttan*, to break.] Can be easily broken into small pieces, but not easily cut. *B. silver glance* = Native sulphide of silver.

Brittle-words, (brit'l-wurds). [Brittle and word, *q.v.*] = Diatomaceae, *q.v.*

Brixham cave, (briks'-ham). [B. near Torquay.] In which have been found flint instruments, and bones of extinct and extant quadrupeds, including those of the elephant, rhinoceros, horse, ox, stag, lion, hyena, bear, dog, hare, and shrew.

Briza, (br'za). [The Greek name.] = Quaking grass: a grass plant, belonging to Graminaceae.

Broach, (brōch). [*Broche*, the French name.] A tapering steel instrument used for enlarging holes in metal.

Broad-bill = *Platalea leucorodia*: a bird, also called Spoon-bill, from the shape of the bill,

Broad breast-boned apes = Anthropoid apes, *q.v.*

Broad gauge, (brāwd'-gā). Used of a railway that has a distance of 7 ft. between the rails.

Broca's convolution. In the brain; discovered by Broca.

Broccoli, (brok'-o-li). [The Italian name.] A variety of the cauliflower.

Brocket, (brok'-et). A young red-deer.

Bromacetic acid = $C_2H_3BrO_2$: obtained from bromine and acetic acid: a monobasic deliquescent crystalline substance, which blisters the skin.

Bromal = C_2H_3BrO : obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol; corresponds to chloral: a colourless, pungent, acid oil.

Bromamide = Bromide of nitrogen.

Bromanistic acid = $C_2H_7BrO_2$: a white crystalline substance, obtained from bromine and anisic acid.

Bromanisol = C_7H_7BrO : a compound of bromine and anisol.

Brome grass, (brōm). [Gk. *broma*, nourishment.] = Bromus: a grass plant, of which there are many varieties, belonging to Graminaceae.

Bromelia, (brō-mē'-li-a). [Bromel, a Swedish botanist.] The typical plant of Bromeliaceae, *q.v.*

Bromeliaceae, (brō-mē'-li-ā-se-ē). [Bromelia, *q.v.*] = Bromel-worts = Pineapples, &c. American plants with short stems and numerous seeds; belonging to Nacissales.

Bromhydrins. A series of compounds obtained by the action of bromide of phosphorus on glycerin.

Bromic acid, (brō'mik). [Bromine, *q.v.*] = $11BrO_3$ = Hydric bromate: a monobasic liquid acid. *B. silver*: native bromide of silver.

Bromides, (brō'midz). [Bromine, *q.v.*] Compounds of bromine with other elements, all solid; also compounds of bromine with organic radicles.

Bromine, (brō'min). [Gk. *bromos*, stench.] = Br^2 : a deeply-red heavy liquid, resembling chlorine in properties: one of the Halogens, *q.v.*

Bromiodoform, (brō-mi-od'-o-form). [*Bromine* and *iodoform*.] = $CHBr_3$: a colourless volatile liquid, formed by union of bromine and iodoform.

Bromite, (brō'mit). [Bromine, *q.v.*] Native bromide of silver.

Bromoform, (brō'mo-form). [Bromine and formyl, *v.* Chloroform.] = $CHBr_3$: analogous to chloroform: a limpid liquid, slightly combustible.

Bromus, (brō'mus). [Gk. *bromos*, wild oat.] = Brome grass: belonging to Graminaceae.

Bromyrite = Native bromide of silver.

Bronchi, (brong'-ki). [Gk. *bronchos*, throat.] The branches of the windpipe which convey air to the lungs.

Bronchial tubes, (brong'-ki-al). [Bronchi, *q.v.*] Sub-divisions of the bronchi, ramifying in the lungs and ending in minute air-cells.

Bronchocele, (brong'-ko-sē). [Gk. *bronchos*, throat, *kēle*, swelling.] = Goitre = Derbyshire neck: a swelling of the thyroid gland, pro-

ducing a tumour-like enlargement of the neck.

Bronchotomy, (brong-kot'o-mi). [Gk. *brónchos*, throat; *témno*, I cut.] = Tracheotomy, *q.v.*: an incision for surgical purposes in the windpipe.

Brongniart's classification of plants used in French schools—

Cryptogamæ, { Amphigenæ, Algae, Fungi,
Lichens.
Acrogenæ, Mosses, Ferns.
Monocotyledons.
Phanerogamæ, { Dicotyledons.

Brontozoum, (brón'to-zóom). [Gk. *brontes*, giant; *zoon*, an animal.] An animal known only by fossil footmarks. *v.* Pachydaetylus Lithichnozoa.

Bronze, (bronz). [The French word.] 1. An alloy of copper and tin with some zinc and lead, tough, hard, and unaffected by weather, used for statuary. 2. A figure made of bronze.

Bronzite, (brón'zit). A mineral, chiefly silicate of magnesia.

Brooke's sounding apparatus. [The inventor.] A hollow rod carried down to the sea bottom by a heavy weight, which is then detached. The rod when drawn up is full of sand, &c., from the sea bottom.

Brookite, (bró'kite). A mineral, chiefly oxide of titanium, also called Jurinite and Arkansite.

Brooklime=*Veronica beccabunga*, *q.v.*

Broom, (bróm). [*Broom*, the A.-S. name.] = *Cytisus*: a plant belonging to Leguminaceæ. = *Spartium*.

Broomrape=*Orobancha*, *q.v.*

Broom-cypress=*Kochia*, *q.v.*

Brosen's comet, discovered in 1816, and appeared again 1868.

Brosimum, (bró'si-mum). [Gk. *brosimos*, good to eat.] A plant belonging to Artocarpaceæ, one species of which is the cow-tree, *q.v.*

Brossite, (bros'sit). [*Brossa valley*, Piedmont.] A variety of bitter-spar.

Broussonetia, (bró'son-é'si-a). A plant belonging to Urticaceæ, the inner bark of which is a material for paper. *B. papyrifera*=Paper mulberry, the only species.

Brown, (brown). [*Brun*, the A.-S. word.] Used as an adjective. *B. coal*=Lignite=Wood coal. *B. pigments*=umber, manganese, burnt sienna, &c. *B. races*; Hindoos, Ethiopians, Malays. *B. spar*: a mineral, chiefly carbonate of lime. *B. umber*: a brown earthy variety of limonite. *B. colouring matters*, for china ware: oxides of iron, oxide of manganese, chromate of iron, &c.

Brownian movement, (brown'i-an). [Dr. Brown, discoverer.] The motion of bacteria in their earliest stages, said to have been noticed for some time after death.

Brucine, (brú'sin). [Brucæ.] = *Brucia*= $C_{23}H_{25}N_2O_4$: an alkaloid poisonous base derived from the plant *Strychnos Nux-vomica*, named from the plant *Brucia*.

Brucite, (brú'sit). [Dr. Bruce.] A mineral, chiefly hydrated magnesia.

Brugmansia, (brug-man'si-a). 1. A plant

belonging to Rafflesiaceæ. 2. A plant belonging to Solanaceæ, now called *Datura*, *q.v.* **Brunhilda**, (brun-hil'da). A minor planet discovered in 1872.

Bruniaceæ, (biú-ni-a-se-é). [*Brunia*, the typical genus.] Brunniads: African shrubs with small leaves and flowers, belonging to Umbellales.

Bruniquel cave. Near village of B., dep. of Tarn and Garonne, France, in which are found human and equine remains.

Brunlio acid, (bru-nó'lik). Obtained from coal tar naphtha, named from its brown colour.

Brunonia, (brú-nó-ni-a). [From the Latin form of Dr. Brown's name.] The only genus of Brunoniaceæ.

Brunoniaceæ, (brú-nó-ni-á-se-é). [*Brunonia*, *q.v.*] Brunoniads: stemless herbs of N. Holland, belonging to Menopetalous Exogens.

Brussels sprouts, (brus-é-é sprouts). A variety of *Brassica oleracea*.

Bruta, (broo'ta). [*Bruta*, the Latin word.] = *Pachyderma*: a collective term for elephants, rhinocera, antaters, &c.

Brya, (brí'a). [Gk. *bryō*, I sprout.] A plant belonging to Fabaceæ, the seeds of which begin to germinate on the plant.

Bryaceæ, (brí-á-se-é). [*Bryum*, the typical genus.] = *Urn-mosses*: small cellular plants, belonging to Musciles.

Bryology, (brí-o'lo-jí). [Gk. *bryon*, moss.] The science of the nature and development of mosses.

Bryonia, (brí-ó-ni-a). [Gk. *bryō*, I sprout.] = *Bryony*: an herb, belonging to Cucurbitaceæ, named from its quick growth.

Bryonine, (brí-ó-nin). [*Bryony*, *q.v.*] = *Bryonin* = $C_{48}H_{88}O_{21}$: the bitter principle of bryony.

Bryony, (brí-ó-ni). [Gk. *bryō*, I shoot.] = *Bryonia*, *q.v.* *Red B.*=*Bryonia*. *Black B.*=*Tamus*.

Bryozoa, (brí-ó-zó'a). [Gk. *bryon*, moss; *zōa*, *q.v.*] = *Polyzoa*, *q.v.*, also called *sea-moss*: very small polyp-like mollusca, which secrete moss-like coral.

Bubble shells=*Bullidæ*, *q.v.*

Bubo, (bú'bo). [The Latin name.] = *Owl*: a bird belonging to Strigids. *B. maximus*=Great owl.

Buccinator muscles, (buk-sin-á'tor). [*Bucca*, cheek.] Connected with the alveolar ridge of the jaws.

Buccinidæ, (buk-sin'i-de). [*Buccinum*, *q.v.*] = *Whelks*: molluscs belonging to Gasteropoda.

Buccinum, (buk'sin-im). [*Buccinum*, the Latin name.] A mollusc: the type of *Buccinidæ*. *B. undatum*=*Whelk*.

Buceros, (bú'se-ros). [L. *bucerus*, horn.] = *Hornbill*: a large omnivorous bird, with short legs and wings, and large curved beak, found in warm countries of the E. hemisphere. *B. rhinoceros*=*Rhinoceros bird*.

Bucida, (bú'si-da). A plant belonging to Combretaceæ. *B. bucerus*=*Black olive*.

Buck, (buk). [*Bucca*, the A.-S. name.] The male of such animals as the deer, rabbit, &c. *B. bean*=*Menyanthes*, *q.v.* *B. horn*=*Ithys*, *q.v.* *B. thorn*=*Rhamnus*, *q.v.* *B. wheat*=*Polygonum Fagopyrum*, *q.v.* *B. wheat-tree*=*Mylo-caryum*, *q.v.* *B. wheats*=*Polygon-*

aces, *q. v.* *B. sheep* = Hybrids of the goats and sheep.

Buckler-beak = *Aspidorhynchus*, *q. v.*

Bud, (*bud*). [*Bot*, the Dutch name.] 1. An outgrowth containing the rudiments of a flower. 2. The first stage of gemmiparity, *q. v.*

Budding, (*bud*'ding). [*Bud*, *q. v.*] A variety of fission = Gemmiparity, *q. v.*

Bude light, (*bud*). The consumption of oil or gas in a stream of air; originally the gas was burnt in a number of concentric rings of jets.

Buffalo, (*buffa-lô*). [*Bufalo*, the Spanish name.]

A large wild animal of the ox kind. Common *B.* = *Bos* *buffalus* = *Bubalus* *bubalis*. *Cape B.*

= *Bos* *caffer* = *Bubalus* *caffer*. *American B.* = *Bos* *Americianus* = *Bison*. *B. grass* = *Sesleria dactyloides*.

Buffy-coat. The light-coloured surface of blood, when the coagulated particles have sunk.

Bufo, (*bû'fo*). [*The Latin name*.] = Common toad = *Rana bufo*, *q. v.*

Bufoidea, (*bû-fon'i-dô*). [*Bufo*, *q. v.*] = Toads: very wide spread, especially in S. America.

Bufoites, (*bû'fo-nits*). A general term applied to fossil fish-teeth found in Oolitic rocks; also called serpent's eyes.

Bug, (*bug*). [*W. bug*, scarecrow.] An insect belonging to Heteroptera. *Air B.* = *Jact* *B.* = *Guocoria*. *Scarlet B.* = *Pyrrhæora*. Common *B.* = *Cimex*.

Bugloss, (*bû'gloss*). [*Buglossa*, the Latin name.] 1. *Echium*, *q. v.* 2. *Anchusa* *venalis*: plants belonging to Boraginaceæ. *Viperæ B.* = *Echinus* *vulgaris*.

Buhl, (*bûl*). [*M. Boule*, the inventor.] Industrial work, especially of metal upon wood.

Buhrstone, (*bûr'stôn*). [*O. K. bûr*, whetstone.] A hard stone of cellular structure, chiefly flinty quartz, used for millstones.

Building, (*bûl'ding*). [*A. -S. byldan*, to build.] Used as an adjective for animals which construct hives, nests, &c. *B. birds*: bower-bird, magpie, wren, thrush, &c. *B. insects*: wasps, ants, &c. *B. mammalia*: bectong, musquash, &c.

Builde, (*bûl*). [Probably a corruption of *bulge*.] The full part of a ship, on each side, which has to be supported when aground.

Bulgeways, (*bûl'wâz*). [*Bulge*, *q. v.*] Support the cradle in launching.

Bulb, (*bulb*). [*Bulbus*, the Latin name.] An underground bud, usually can live if separated.

Bulimulus, (*bu-lim'û-lus*). [*Bulimus*, *q. v.*] A variety of *Bulimus*, having a differently shaped lip.

Bulimus, (*bu-lî'mus*). [Altered from *Bulimus*, or *Gk. boulimos*.] Plant-eating molluscs of very many species. *B. auris vulpinus*: a large shell of St. Helena, recently extinct.

Bull, (*bûl*). [*A. -S. bellan*, to roar.] 1. The male of animals belonging to Bovidae. 2.

Used generally for the male of any large quadruped. 3. *Taurus*: one of the signs of the Zodiac.

Bull's eye. [Named from its shape.] A double convex lens, used to condense a ray of light.

Bulla, (*bûl'la*). [*L. bulla*, bubble.] The typical genus of Bullæ.

Bull-dog sounding machine. A large pair of scoops carried down by a weight, afterwards detached, which bring up specimens of the sea bottom; first used in the ship "Bull-Dog."

Bullet-tree = *Mimusops*: a plant belonging to Sapotaceæ.

Bullfinch = *Pyrrhula*: a bird with short hard beak, short wings, living on seeds, related to the canary.

Bullfrog = *Rana* *Mugiens*: a large N. American variety, sometimes used as food; eats small birds.

Bull's horn thorn. A species of *Acacia*, belonging to Gummifera, having horn-like spines on the trunk and branches.

Bullidæ, (*bûl'i-dê*). [*Bulla*, *q. v.*] = Bubble-shells: marine mollusca belonging to Gastropoda.

Bulrush, (*bûl'rush*). 1. = *Typha*: a plant belonging to Typhaceæ. 2. = *Scirpus* *lacustris*: a plant belonging to Cyperaceæ.

Bulrushes = Typhaceæ, *q. v.*

Bungalow, (*bang'û-lô*). [*Bānglā*, the local name.] A slightly-built house, usually of only one story, common in the country districts of India.

Bunium, (*bû'ni-um*). [*Bounion*, the Greek name.] *B. pterispermum* = The Pig nut =

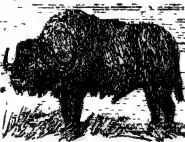
= Ground-nut = Earth-nut. *v. Carum*.

Bunsen. [*Prof. Bunsen*.] *B.'s photometer*: a paper screen, a portion of which is greased: the light to be measured is placed on one side, a standard light on the other. *B.'s battery*: a galvanic battery consisting of rods or plates of carbon in strong nitric acid, and plates of zinc in dilute sulphuric acid, a strong but not constant battery. *B.'s burner*: for burning coal-gas mixed with air in varying quantities, so as give more light or more heat as required.

Bunt, (*bunt*). [*Ger. bunt*.] Wheat-bunt = *Tilletia*.

Bunter-sandstein = Lower Trias = New Red Sandstone: thick beds of sandstone in England in which footprints of the Cheirotherium are found.

Bunting, (*bun'ting*). [*Ger. bunt*, variegated.] 1. The material of flags, &c., the colours of which are especially permanent and bright, used also to mark the length of the lines used in sounding. 2. A general name for a number of small perching birds. Common *B.* = *Emberiza* *miliaria*. *Snow B.* = *Plectrophanes* *nivalis*.



Buffalo



Bungalow.

Buoy, (boy) [D. *boey*, *boei*] Floating bodies, either solid or hollow, used to mark places in rivers and the sea.



Buphaga, (bū'fa-ga). [Gk. *bouphagos*, ox-eater] = Beef-eaters: sparrow-like birds of S. Africa, feeding on maggots found beneath the skin of ruminant animals.

Bupleurum, (bu-plū'rūm) = Hare's ear: a plant belonging to Apineae.

Buprestidae, (bū-pres'ti-dē). [Buprestis, the typical genus.] A family of insects, belonging to Coleoptera, remarkable for the beauty of their colours.

Bur-marigold = *Hydians*, *q. v.*

Bur-paralee = *Caulalis*, *q. v.*

Bur-reed = *Spartanum*, *q. v.*

Burbot, (ber'bot). [L. *barbatus*, bearded.] = *Lota vulgaris*, *q. v.*

Burdock, (ber'dok). 1. = *Arcium*. 2. = *Lappa* major: plants belonging to Asteraceae.

Burgos lustre = Double sulphide of gold and potassium.

Burmanniaceae, (ber-man-i-'a-se-ē) = Burmanniads: herbaceous marshy plants belonging to Orchidales.

Burmeister's classification—

Irregular animals =	Infusoria.
Regular „ =	Radiata, &c.
	Mollusca.
Symmetrical „ =	Arturozoa = Insects,
	Crustacea, &c.
	Osteozoa = Vertebrata

Burnet, (ber'net). The common name for several plants belonging to Rosaceae. *Common B.* = *Sanguisorba officinalis* = *Poterium officinale*. *Lesser B.* = *Poterium sanguisorba*. *B. saxifrage* = *Pimpinella*. *B. moth* = *Zygena*. *B. schneumon*, destroys burnet moths.

Burnett's process of preserving timber, by means of a solution of chloride of zinc. *B. disinfecting fluid* = A solution of chloride of zinc.

Burnt-ear. A disease in corn, in which the ear seems to be burnt up: caused by *Uredo carbo*, a minute fungus.

Burr-stone = *Buhr-stone*, *q. v.*

Burrowing, (bur'ro-ing). [A.-S., *byrian*, to bury.] Living underground. *B. animals*: moles, foxes, rabbits, &c. *B. beetles*: tiger beetle, mole cricket, ant-lion, &c. *B. birds*: sand-martin, kingfisher. *B. crustacea*: crabs, wood-boring shrimps, &c. *B. insects*: brown ant, humble bee, &c. *B. mollusca*: razor shell, limpet, &c. *B. owl* = *Coquimb owl* = *Athene cunicularia*. *B. reptiles* = Land tortoise, yellow snake, &c. *B. spiders*: scorpion, trap-door spider, &c.

Bursa Fabricii. In birds, corresponds to Cowper's glands in Mammalia.

Burse, (ber'sē). [L. *bursa*, purse.] Sacs containing a fluid, sometimes connecting the tendons with the bones to which they attach the muscles.

Burying beetle = *Saxton beetle* = *Necrophorus*: a beetle which buries small birds, &c.

Bushel. A measure of volume, containing 8 gallons, and holding 80 lbs. of pure water.

Bushman 1. An African people. 2. Settlers in the backwoods of a new country.

Bush-shrikes = *Thamnophila*.

Bust, (bust) [*Busto*, the Italian word.] A portrait model of the head and breast, with the upper part of the arms.

Bustard, (bust'ard). [F. *bustarde*.] = *Otis*: a large land bird, with long legs and short wings, somewhat resembling the ostrich: found only in the Old World.



Butcher bird = *Shrike* = *Lanius*, *q. v.*

Butcher's broom = *Great Bustard*.

Ruscus, a plant belonging to Liliaceae.

Buteo, (bū'te-o) = *Buzzard*: a bird belonging to Falconidae.

Butic acid, (bū'tik). [L. *butyrum*, butter.] = $C_{10}H_{14}O_2$: a solid acid substance found in butter, also called *myristic acid*.

Butomaceae, (bu-to-mā'se-ē). [*Butomus*, *q. v.*] = *Butomads*: marshy plants belonging to Alismaceae; removed from Alismaceae because of their tripetaloidous flowers.

Butomus, (bū'to-mus). [Gk. *bous*, ox; *temno*, I cut] = *Flowering rush*: a marsh herb, with handsome flowers, belonging to Butomaceae; named from its cutting the mouths of cattle.

Butt, (but). [F. *but*, aim.] = *Platessa flesus*, the flounder.

Butter, (but'ter). [*Buter*, the A.-S. name.] 1. The fatty part of the milk of the cow, &c., which contains no nitrogen; a compound of olein, palmitin, butin, and several other fatty matters. 2. A term, now obsolete, for several soft metallic chlorides. *B. of antimony* = *Tenichloride of antimony*. *B. of tin* = *Protochloride of tin*. *B. of zinc* = *Chloride of zinc*.

Butter. Used as a prefix. *B. bur* = *Petasilos vulgaris*, *q. v.* a plant which has very wide leaves. *B. cup* = *Ranunculus*, *q. v.*: a plant named from the colour of its petals. *B. fish* = *Blennius gunnellus*: a small fish resembling the Bleuny, also called *Spotted Gunnel*. *B. tree of Sierra Leone* = *Pentadesma butyacea*: a tree belonging to *Clusiaceae*, having yellow, greasy sap. *Indian B. tree* = *Bassia butyacea*: a tree belonging to *Sapotaceae*. *B. wort* = *Pinguicula*: a plant belonging to *Lentibulariaceae*, which is useful in the production of butter from milk. *B. wort* = *Lentibulariaceae*, *q. v.*: marshy plants having greasy leaves.

Butterflies, (but'ter-flis). Diurnal insects belonging to *Lepidoptera*, named from some having the colour of butter.

Butterfly. 1. Singular of butterflies, *q. v.* 2. Used as an adjective. *B. boiler* = *Whistle-mouth*. *B. fish* = *Blennius ocellaris*, a variety of the Blenny. *B. orchis* = *Platanthera*: a plant belonging to *Orchidaceae*, also considered as belonging to *Habenaria*. *B. plant* = *Oncidium papilio*: a plant belonging to *Orchidaceae*, the flower of which resembles a flying butterfly. *B. valve*: a double valve

resembling two wings. *B. weed*=*Asclepias tuberosa*: an American plant.
Button. Used as a prefix. *B. flower*=*Gomphia*. *B. tree*=*Conocarpus*. *B. weed*=*Spermacoce*. *B. wood*=*Cephalanthus*.

Buttress, (but'tres). [*Butoir*, the French name.] An external brick or stone support to the wall of a building, or to a simple wall. *Flying B.*: connecting two walls at a height from the ground.

Butyl, (bū'til)=(C_4H_9)₂=Teteryl, *q. v.*=Valyl: a hydrocarbon radicle *obtained from coal.

Butyrlactic acid, (bū'ti-lak'tik). [*Butyl, q. v.*= $C_4H_9O_2$ =Oxybutyric acid.

Butylamine, (bū'til'a-min). [*Butyl and amine, q. v.*]= NC_4H_9 : ammonia in which one atom of H is replaced by butyl.

Butylene, (bū'ti-lēn). [*Butyl, q. v.*]= C_4H_8 : a gaseous hydrocarbon, one of the ethylene series.

Butylic group, (bū'til'ik). [*Butyl, q. v.*]=Tetrylic group, *q. v.*: of organic substances.

Butyric acid, (bū'ti'rik). [*L. butyrum, butter.*]= $C_4H_7O_2$: a volatile corrosive acid liquid found in butter, sugar, &c. *B. ether*= $C_4H_7O_2$. $C_4H_7O_2$ =Ethyl butyrate; an odorous liquid.



Buttress.

B. series of organic substances comprises Butyric, Propylic, and Pyrotartaric groups.

Butyrine, (bū'ti-rin). [*L. butyrum, butter.*]=Butyrin: a principle found in butter.

Butyrone, (bū'ti-rōn). [*Butyric acid, q. v.*]= $C_7H_{14}O$: the ketone of the butyric series.

Butyryl, (bū'ti-ril). [*Butyric acid, q. v.*]= C_4H_7O : an organic radicle obtained from butter, the radicle of butyric acid.

Buxine, (buk'sin). [*Buxus, q. v.*] An organic base obtained from the box plant.

Buxus, (buk'us). [*Gk. pyxos, dense.*]=Box: an evergreen shrub or tree, with very hard wood, belonging to Euphorbiaceae.

Buzzard, (buz'erd). [*L. buteo, falcon or hawk.*]=Buteo: a bird of the hawk kind.

Byrgius. In moon, *q. v.*

Byrrhidae, (ber'hī-dē)=Pill beetles: a family of beetles belonging to Necrophagous.

Byssaceae, (bis'a-se-ē). [*Byssus (2), q. v.*] A name proposed for fungi found in damp cellars, &c.

Byssus, (bis'sus). [*Gk. byssos, flax.*] 1. Threads by which some molluscs, as mussels, attach themselves to rocks, &c. 2. A fungus.

Byttneriaceae, (bit-ngr-i'a-se-ē). [*Herr Buttner.*]=Byttneriads: *Coccoloba*, &c.: trees and shrubs, usually hairy, belonging to Malvales.

Byzantine architecture, (biz-an'tin). Common in middle ages for buildings of the Greek Church.

C.

Cabbage, (kai'v'ji). [*Cabus*, the French name.] =*Brassica*, *q. v.* *C. butterfly*=*Pieris brassicae*.

C. moth=*Manestra brassicae*. *C. palm*=*Arecia*.

Cabocho, [F. *caboche*, head.] A method of cutting gems.

Cabocle. A mineral somewhat resembling red jasper.

Cabombaceae, (ka-bom-bi'se-ē)=Watershield: aquatic plants, with floating shield-shaped leaves, belonging to Nymphales.

Cacao, (ka-kā'o). [*Cacaual*, the Mexican name.] The chocolate tree. *Wild C*=*Herrania purpurea*. *Cultivated C*=*Theobroma cacao*.

Cachalot, (kash'a-lot). [*Cachalote*, the Spanish name.] =*Physeter*=Sperm whale, *q. v.*

Cacholong, (kash'o-long). A white opaque variety of opal, also called mother-of-pearl opal.

Cachutic acid=Catechu-tannic acid.

Cacodyl, (kak'o-dil). [*Gk. kakos, bad, odne, smell.*]= $Kd=As$ endimethyl- AsC_2H_5 : the base of alkarsin, a heavy, foetid, fuming liquid, which inflames spontaneously in the presence of oxygen.

Cactaceae, (kak-ti'se-ē). [*Cactus, q. v.*]=Cacti: Indian figs: succulent shrubs, often prickly, with angular stems and fleshy leaves, if any; very short-lived flowers and succulent fruit; belonging to Cactales.

Cactales, (kak-ti'lez). [*Cactus, q. v.*] A prim-

ary division of Epigynous exogens, with dichlamydeous polypetalous flowers.

Cactus, (kak'tūs). [*Gk. kaktos, a prickly plant.*]=McLion thistle: the typical plant of Cactaceae.

Caddis-flies, (kad'dis)=Phryganeae: insects belonging to Neuroptera; also called Trichoptera.

C. shrimp=*Cerapus tubularis*, a small crustacean animal.

Cadet's fuming liquor=

Alkarsin=Kakodyl oxide = Kd_2O . a spontaneously inflammable liquid with very poisonous vapour.

Cadmium, (kad'mi-un). [*Cadmia*, the Latin name for the ore]= Cd : one of the magnesium metals; a white, soft, tin-like metal.

Caducibranchiate, (ka-dū-si-brang'ki-āt). [*Caducous and branchiae, q. v.*] Amphibious animals, such as frogs, whose gills are not permanent.

Caducous, (ka-dū'kus). [*L. caducus, falling.*]=Falling off rapidly.

Cæca. Plural of Cæcum, *q. v.*

Cæciliadæ, (sē-sil'i-a-dē). [*Cæcilios, q. v.*]=Gymnophiona, *q. v.*

Cæciliæ, (sē-sil'i-ē). [*L. cæcus, blind.*]=Gym-



Cactus.

nophiona, *q.v.*: snake-like reptiles, named from being thought to be blind.

Cæcum, (sæ-kum). [*L. cæcus*, blind.] 1. A tube which ends in a closed extremity. 2. A fossil mollusc.

Cæsalpinia, (sæ-sal-pin'i-a). [*Lig. Cæsalpinus*] A plant, belonging to Fabaceæ, with gay flowers; named S. American trees. *C. Brazilensis*=Brazil-wood.

Cæsia, (sæ'si-a). [*Cæsium*, *q.v.*] 1.= Cs_2O =Oxide of cæsium. 2. A plant belonging to Tiliaceæ, named after Cæsius.

Cæsium, (sæ'si-um). [*L. cæsius*, sky blue]= Cs , one of the Alkali metals; a rare metal, whose spectrum has two blue bands.

Caffeic acid, (ka-fë'ik). [*F. caf.*, coffee.]= $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{O}_7$; found in coffee, also called caffeotanic acid, and chlorogenic acid.

Caffeine, (ka-fë'in). [*F. cafe*, coffee.] =Theine= $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$; a bitter crystalline alkaline base, found in tea, coffee, &c.; a methyl compound of theobromine.

Caffer-bread=Eriophylarctos, *q.v.*: a plant of which the starch is used, as a material for bread.

Cahow, (ka'how)=Shearwater, *q.v.*: a bird of Bermuda.

Caiman, (kai'man). [The native name]=Alligator palpebrosus: a reptile of Guiana.

Cainozoic, (kai-nō-zō'ik). [*Gk. kainos*, new; *zoon*, organic being]=Tertiary, *q.v.*

Cairngorm, (kain'gorm). [Cairngorm Mountains, Scotland.] =Smoky quartz: a crystalline vitreous variety of native silica.

Cairns, (kai'ns). [*Ir. Gael.*, and *W. cairn*, heap.] Ancient conical piles of stones.

Caisson, (kai'son). [*F. caisse*, case.] 1. A hollow floating dam, used to close an opening, such as the entrance to a dock, &c. 2. =Tumbrel, *q.v.*

Cajeput, oil of, (kai'jə-put). [The native name.] Obtained from *Melaleuca cajuputi*=Hydrated eucalyptene: a green coloured oil.

Cajuputene= $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$: a hydrocarbon obtained from oil of Cajeput.

Cakile, (ka-kile). [The Arabic name]=Sea rocket, *q.v.* A large herb, found on the sea shore, belonging to Crucifereæ.

Calabash, (ka-la-bash)=Adansonia, *q.v.*

Calamaride, (ka-la-ma'ri-dë). [Calamary, *q.v.*]=Teuthidæ, *q.v.*

Calamary, (ka-la-ma'ri). [*L. calamus*, a reed for writing.] =Pen-and-ink fish=Geotonthus bollensis=Lohgo: found fossil in Laas; also called Squid.

Calamine, (ka-la-mîn). [*L. calamus*, reed] =Native carbonate of zinc: a mineral which, when melted, often has a reedy appearance; one of the zinc group; also called Zinc-spar.

Calamint, (ka-la-mint)=Calamintha: an herb or shrub. *C. clinopodium*=Wild basil.

Calamites, (ka-la-mite or ka-la-mi'tëz). [*L. calamus*, reed.] Calamariæ: reed-like plants, representing Equiseta, found in coal.

Calamus, (ka-la-mus). [The Latin name.] A palm tree having a very slender stem.

Calcanem, (kal-kä-ne-um). [*L. calx*, heel] =Os calcis: the bone of the heel.

Calcareous rocks, (kal-kä-re-us). [*L. calx*,

lime.] Compounds of lime and carbonic acid, sometimes entirely of shells and corals.

Calcaria, (kal-kä'ri-a). [*L. calx*, heel] Short horny spurs, rudimentary hind limbs in some snakes.

Calcedony=Chalcedony, *q.v.*

Calcic, (kal'sik). [*Calcium*, *q.v.*] *C. carbonate*= CaCO_3 : the chief constituent of shells and coral; of which marble and Iceland spar are varieties. *C. oxide*= CaO =Lime: a very infusible white substance, much used as the chief constituent of mortar and cements.

Calcination, (kal-kä-na'shun). [*Calcinatio*, the Latin word] Heating, in order to drive off needless materials; or to cause combination with oxygen, &c.

Calcite, (kal'sit). [*L. calx*, lime.] =Calc spar: native carbonate of lime: a mineral of which there are many varieties, crystallising usually in hexagons.

Calcium, (kal'si-um). [*L. calx*, lime.] = Ca : one of the alkaline earth metals: a yellow malleable metal which decomposes water by contact, and forms the base of lime in all its many and abundant forms.

Calculus, (kal'kü-lus). [*L. calculus*, pebble] 1.=Stone. 2. A method of calculation, named from pebbles having been used for counting.

Calibration, (kal-i-brä'shun). [*F. calibre*, bore] The measurement of the diameter of tubes.

Calceiflora=Calyciflora, *q.v.*

Calceophorida, (kal-i-ko-for'i-dë). [*Calyx*, *q.v.*; *Gk. phoreo*, I bear] Hydroids which have cup-shaped swimming organs.

Calcium, (ka-kä'i-um). [*Gk. kalkein*, a little cup] A name used for fungi-like patches found on damp woods, belonging to Graphidææ.

Callan's battery. A galvanic battery consisting of plates of zinc in dilute sulphuric acid, and of platinised lead in sulphuric and nitric acids.

Calling crabs=Gelasimus, *q.v.*

Callithrix, (kal'i-thrix). [*Gk. kallas*, beauty; *thrix*, hair.] =Squirrel monkey: Nyctipithecus.

Callitrichaceæ. [*Gk. kallos*, beautiful; *thrix*, hair.] =Star-worts: small water plants, with very small flowers, belonging to Euphorbiales.

Callorhinus, (kal-lo-ri'n-us). *C. ursinus*: the male six times as heavy as the female.

Callorhynchus, (kal-lo-rink-us). [*Gk. kallos*, beauty; *rhynchos*, snout.] A fish belonging to Holoccephali, which has a large fleshy appendage to the snout.

Calomel= Hg_2Cl_2 =Chloride of mercury.

Calophyllum, (kal-o-fil'lum). [*Gk. kallos*, beautiful; *phylon*, leaf.] A tropical plant belonging to Clusiaceæ.

Calorescence, (kal-o-res'enç). [*L. caloresco*, I grow hot] The change of invisible into visible heat. *cf.* Fluorescence.

Calorie, (kal'o-re). The French thermal unit, the amount of heat required to raise one kilogramme of water one degree centigrade, =2.2 thermal units of Britain.

Caloric paradox = Leidenfrost's phenomenon, *q. v.*

Calorimeter, (kal-o-rim'e-ter). [*L. calor*, heat; *Gk. metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of heat.

Calitha, (kal'tha.) [*Gk. kalathos*, goblet; the form of corolla.] = Marsh marigold: an herb belonging to Ranunculaceae.

Calving, (kaly'ing). The breaking-off of icebergs from glaciers that have reached deep water.

Calycanthaceae, (kal-i-kan-thi'se-e). [*Gk. kalyx*, cup; *anthos*, flower.] = Calycanthus: shrubs with fragrant bark belonging to Rosales.

Calyceae, (kal-i-se-r'i'se-e) [*L. calyx*, flower cup.] = Calycyrs; herbs belonging to Campanales.

Calyciflora, (kal-i-si-fi'or-a). [*L. calyx*, flower cup; *flora*, flower.] Plants in the flowers of which the stamens are inserted on the calyx or disc, forming a division of Polypetalous Dicotyledons.

Calycephorides, (kal-i-ko-for'i-dū). (*Gk. kalyx*, cup; *phoro*, I carry.) A sub-division of Hydrozoa.

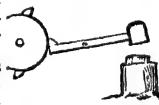
Calymene, (kal-in'e-ne). [*Gk. kalymma*, veiled.] A trilobite, *q. v.*, long mistaken for an insect.

Calyx, (kāl'iks). [*Calyx*, the *L.* name.] The outer cup-like perianth of a flower usually green.



Calyx.

Cam, (kam). [*W. cam*, crooked, bent.] A tooth or other projection on moving machinery, used to cause intermittent motion.



Cam.

Cambray stone = Moss agate = Moehs stone, *q. v.*

Camber, (kam'ber). [*F. cambrer*, to arch.] An arch over an opening.

Cambering, (kam'ber-ing). [*F. cambrer*, to arch.] = Bending.

Camium, (kam'bi-nm). A viscid substance between the wood and bark in exogen stems; also used as = Secondary meristem. *C. fluid*, the sap, or formative fluid of a plant. *C. cells*; narrow, elongated, thin-walled succulent cells.

Cambrian strata, (kam'brī-an). [*Cambria*, the old name of Wales.] A sub-division of Primary strata, *q. v.*; partly the same as Lower Silurian. *Upper C.* = Tremadoc slates and Lingula flags. *Lower C.* = Monevian and Longmynd rocks.

Camel, (kam'el). [*Camelus*, the Latin name.] = Camelus: a large animal belonging to Iturinantia. *Common C.* = Camelus bactrianus. *Arabian C.* = Dromedary.

Camelopardalus, (kam-ol-o-pār'da-lus). [*The Latin name.*] = Camelopard: a northern constellation, formed in the 17th century.

Camellina, (kam-o-lī-na). [*Gk. chamos*, ground; *linon*, flax.] = Gold of Pleasure: a plant belonging to Brassicaceae.

Camellia, (ka-mē'lī-a). [*G. kamel.*] A Chinese plant, belonging to Ternstroemiaceae.

Camelus = Camel, *q. v.*

Cammo, (kam'e-ō). [*Cammeo*, the Italian word.] A medal, coin, &c., in which the figure is carved in relief.

Camera, (kam'e-ra). [*L. camera*, chamber.] *C. lucida*, an instrument consisting essentially of a prism, in which a ray of light is totally reflected: used for drawing outlines of objects. *C. obscura*, a small box with black sides, into which a ray of light enters and forms an image: an early form of the photographic camera.

Campanales, (kam-pan-ā'lēz). [*Campanula*, *q. v.*] A division of Epigynous Exogens, comprising plants with monopetalous dichlamydeous flowers.

Campani's eyepiece. Consisting of three achromatic lenses: used to correct aberration in microscopes.

Campanile, (kam-pa-nī'la). [*The Italian name.*] A bell tower or steeple.

Campanula, (kam-pan'u-la). [*L. campana*, bell.] Bell-flower: an herb with bell-shaped corolla.

Campanulaceae, (kam-pan-nū'lē-se-e). [*Campanula*, *q. v.*] = Bell-worts: milky herbs belonging to Campanales.

Campanus. A crater in the moon, 27 miles in diameter.

Camphamic acid = Camphoric acid, *q. v.*

Camphene, (kam'fēn). [*Contraction of Camphogene.*] = $C_{10}H_{16}$ = Camphino, *q. v.*

Camphenes, (kam'fēnz). = Terphenes: a general name for the volatile oily liquid hydrocarbons, having the form C_mH_{2m} , of which borneene, petroleue, and also oil of turpentine are varieties.

Camphic acid, (kam'fik). [*Camphor*, *q. v.*] = $C_{10}H_{16}O_3$: a solid acid substance obtained from camphor.

Camphin, (kam'fin). [*Camphor*, *q. v.*] = $C_{10}H_{18}$: an oily inflammable liquid obtained from turpentine.

Camphine, (kam'fin). [*Camphor*, *q. v.*] = Oil of turpentine.

Camphoric acid = $C_{10}H_{17}NO_3$ = Amidated camphoric acid = Ammonia in which one equivalent of hydrogen is replaced by one of camphoric anhydride.

Camphoric acid, (kam-for'ik). [*Campher.*] = $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$ = A crystalline dibasic acid, obtained by oxidizing camphor.

Camphorone, (kam'fo-rōn). [*Camphor*, *q. v.*] = Phorone = $C_9H_{14}O$: an odorous oil; the acetone of camphoric acid: also used as = Camphoryl.

Camphors, (kam'forz). Hydrated hydrocarbons: solid essential oils, obtained from trees. *Borneo C.* = Borneol = Camphol = $C_{10}H_{18}O$: from *Dryobalanops camphora*. *Laurel C.* = Common *C.* = $C_{10}H_{18}O$: from *Laurus camphora*.

Camphoryl, (kam'fo-rii). [*Camphor*, *q. v.*] = $C_{10}H_{14}O_2$: the diatomic radicle of camphoric acid.



Campanile.

Camphrene, (kam'frēn). [Camphor, *q.v.*] = $C_9H_{14}O$: a liquid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on camphor.

Camphrone, (kam'frōn). [Camphor, *q.v.*] = $C_{10}H_{14}O$: an oily liquid, obtained from camphor by abstracting the elements of water.

Campon, (kam'pi-on). [L. *campon*, field.] = Lychms a plant belonging to Caryophyllaceae. *Moss C.* = *Silene acaulis*.

Camwood, (kam'wood) = Barwood: a red dyewood of *Baphia nitida*; also called Ringwood.

Canada balsam = Canadian turpentine: from *Abies balsamea*, a thick oleo-resin. *C. ricei* = *Zizania aquatica*: a plant belonging to Gramineae. *C. tea* = *Gaultheria procumbens*: a plant belonging to Ericaceae.

Canary bird, (ka-na'ri). [From Canary Isles] = Canary finch = *Tringula Canariensis*: a song bird, remarkable for its singing and plumage.

Cancellate, (kam'sul-lit). [L. *cancelli*, grating] = Lattice-like.

Cancer, (kan'ser). [The Latin name] = The Crab: the fourth sign of the Zodiac, which the sun enters on June 21st; includes the Bee-hive. *Tropic of C.*: between the Equator and 23½° N. Latitude.



Cancer.

Canceri = Plural of Cancer.

Cancerinite, (kan'kri-nit) A mineral, chiefly carbonate of alumina and silica.

Candelabrum tree = Chandelier tree = *Pandanus candelabrum*.

Candy tuft, (kan'di-tuft). [From Isle of Candia] = Iberis: a plant belonging to Cruciferae.

Cane-sugar = $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ = Sucrose: obtained chiefly from the sugar-cane, but also from the maple, beetroot, &c.

Canes Venatici, (ka'nēz vā-nā'ti-si). [The Latin name.] = The Hunter's dogs: a northern constellation, formed in the 17th century, of which Cor Caroli is the chief star. The two dogs are called Astemon and Chara.

Canine, (ka-nin). [L. *caninus*, dog-like] = Relating to dogs. *C. teeth*: the eye teeth in Mammalia, named from being especially developed in dogs.

Canis, (kanis) [The Latin name] = Dog, wolf, jackal, a group of animals belonging to Carnivora. *C. major* = The Great Dog: a southern constellation of which Sirius is the chief star. *C. minor* = The Little Dog: a southern constellation of which Procyon is the chief star.

Cannabin, (kan'na bin). [Cannabis, *q.v.*] A resinous substance obtained from hemp.

Cannabinaeaceae, (kan-na-bin-ā-se-e). [Cannabis, *q.v.*] = Hemp-worts: annual herbs with rough watery stems, belonging to Urticales.

Cannabis, (kan'na-bis). [The Latin name] = Hemp: a plant resembling the nettle, the woody tissue of which is very tough, and used for cordage, &c. *C. Indica* = Indian hemp. *C. sativa* = Common hemp.

Cannel coal, (kan'nel). [Con. of candle-coal.] A compact variety of coal, much used for gas-making and for ornament; it burns with but little smoke.

Cannon-ball tree = *Couroupia guianensis*.

Cannon-bone = *Metacarpus* or fore-leg of the horse.

Canopus, (ka-nō'pus). [Classical.] = a Argo Navis: a star of first magnitude, and one of the three brightest stars in the heavens.

Cantharidin, (kan-thar'idin). *Cantharis*, *q.v.* = $C_5H_{12}O_3$: a white crystalline substance found in blister beetles, &c.

Cantharis, (kan-tha-ris). [Gk. *kantharis*, beetle.] = *Lytta vesicatoria* = Blister fly = Spanish fly: a beetle used to raise blisters.

Cantores, (kan'tō'rez). [L. *cantor*, singer.] A general name for song-birds.

Caoutchine, (koo'ghin). [Caoutchouc, *q.v.*] = Caoutchun = $C_{10}H_8$: a liquid hydrocarbon obtained from caoutchouc and gutta percha.

Caoutchouc, (koo'chook) [The Hindoo name] = $C_{10}H_8$: an elastic waterproof substance given by many trees of Moraceae. Also called India-rubber and elastic gum. *Vulcanised C.* = C. mixed with sulphur. *Solid C.* = Ebonite, *q.v.* *Mineral C.* = Elastite, *q.v.* *Oil C.* = Congealed linseed oil.

Cape, (káp). [Cape of Good Hope.] *C. anteater*: v. Anteater. *C. marmot* = *Myrmecops*. *C. jessamine* = *Gardenia florida*.

Capella, (ka-pe'la) = a Auriga: a sun star; also a parallax star.

Capers, (ká'piz). [*Caprea*, the French name.] The flowers of *Capraia spinosa*, preserved in vinegar.

Capillaries, (kap'il-la-ri-z). [L. *capillus*, hair.] Small tubes, with thin walls, the ultimate ramifications of the veins and arteries, which distribute the blood to the various parts of the bodies.

Capillary attraction. The form of molecular attraction or repulsion, which acts when fine tubes are partly immersed in a fluid.

Capital, (ká'pit'al). [L. *caput*, head] The head of a column.

Capitular process, (kap-it'ü-lar). [L. *capitulum*, little head.] A small projection in a vertebra.

Capivi, (ka-pe'vi) = Copariba, *q.v.*

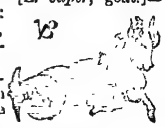
Capparidaceae, (kap-pai-i-da-se-e). [Capparid, *q.v.*] = Capparid: herbs and trees, with broad leaves, belonging to Cistaceae.

Capparis, (kap'paris) [Capparis, the Greek name] = Caper: a plant the type of *Cappariaceae*.

Capra, (kap'ra) [Caper, the Latin name] = Goat: an animal belonging to Ruminantia.

Capric acid, (kap'rik) [L. *caper*, goat.] = $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$ = Butyric acid: found in cocoa-nut, goat's milk, &c. *C. aldehyde* = $C_{10}H_{18}O$.

Capricornus, (kap'ri-kor'nus) [The Latin name.] The Goat: the tenth sign of the Zodiac. *Tropic of C.*: between the equator and 23½° S. Latitude.



Capricorn.

- Caprifoliaceæ**, (kap-ri-fō-lī-ā-ſē-ſē). [L. *caper*, goat; *folium*, leaf.] = *Caprifolia*: herbs and shrubs, with showy flowers, belonging to Cinchonales.
- Caprimulgus**, (kap-ri-mul'gus). [L. *caprimulgus*, goat-milker.] = Goatsucker: a bird belonging to Insectoros.
- Caproic**, (kap'ro-ik). [L. *caper*, goat.] *C. acul* = $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$: one of the fatty acids: obtained from cocoa-nut, and smells like a goat. *C. anhydride* = $C_{16}H_{32}O_3$. *C. aldehyde* = $C_{16}H_{32}O$.
- Caproyl**, (kap'ro-il). [Capric acid, *q.v.*] = $(C_{16}H_{32})_2$ = Dihexyl: an aromatic liquid, the radicle of caproic acid.
- Caproylene** (kap'ro-il-ēn). [Caproyl, *q.v.*] = Hexylene, *q.v.*
- Capryl**, (kap'ri-il). [Capric acid, *q.v.*] = $C_{18}H_{36}O$, also called Rutil, the radicle of capric acid: also used as Octyl, *q.v.*
- Caprylic acid**, (kap'ri-ik). [Capric acid, *q.v.*] = $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$: found in butter, cheese, cocoa-nut, yeast, &c. *C. aldehyde* = $C_{18}H_{36}O$. *C. anhydride* = $C_{18}H_{36}O_3$.
- Caprylin**, (kap'ri-lin). [Capryl, *q.v.*] A fat found in butter.
- Caprylyl**, (kap'ri-lil). [Capryl, *q.v.*] = $C_{18}H_{36}O$: the radicle of the Caprylic series.
- Capsella**, (kap-sel'la). [L. *capsella*, little purse.] = Shepherd's purse: an herb with small white flowers, belonging to Brassicaceæ.
- Capsicum**, (kap'si-kum). [The Latin name] = Bird-pepper: a plant belonging to Solanaceæ. *C. frutescens* = Cayenne pepper.
- Capuchin monkey**, (ka-pū-shen'). [F. *capucine*, hood.] = Brown Sapajou = Cobus: a monkey which looks as if wearing a hood.
- Carabidæ**, (ka-rab'ī-dē). [Carabus, *q.v.*] = Ground beetles = Garden beetles: a family of *Gerrhiptera*, *q.v.*
- Carabus**, (ka-rā-lus). [The Latin name] A carnivorous beetle: the type of Carabidæ.
- Caradoc beds**, (kar-ad'ok) = Bala and Caradoc beds.
- Carapace**, (kar'a-pās). [The French word]. The upper case or shell of lobsters, crabs, tortoises, &c.
- Carat**, (kar'at). [*Carato*, the Italian name.] 1. A weight = $\frac{1}{144}$ grains. 2. A term used to express the relative quantity of gold. 24 carat means all gold, 18 carat = three-fourths gold, &c.
- Caraway**, (kar'a-wā) = Carum: an herb belonging to Apiaceæ.
- Carbamic acid**, (kār-bā-mik). [Carbon and ammonia, *q.v.*] = $H_2N.CO_2$: a monobasic acid formed by the action of ammonia on carbonic anhydride; amidated carbonic acid. *C. ether* = Urethane = $C_2H_5.NO_2$: a spinnaceti-like solid substance.
- Carbamide**, (kār-bā-mid). CH_4N_2O = Urea, *q.v.*
- Carbanilamide**, (kār-ban-il'a-mid) = $C_7H_8N_2O$ = Phenyl urea, *q.v.*
- Carbazotic acid**, (kār-bā-zō'tik). [Carbon and azotic acid.] = Trimuto-phonic acid = Picric acid = $C_6H_3N_3O_7$: a yellow crystalline substance used in dyeing, formed by the action of nitric acid on carbon.
- Carbide**, (kār'bid). [Carbon, *q.v.*] = Car-
- buret: a compound of carbon with a metal. *C. of iron*: a variety of cast iron.
- Carbinol**, (kār-bi-nol). [Carbon, *q.v.*] = Methyl alcohol = CH_4O = Wood spirit: a colourless combustible liquid.
- Carbolic acid**, (kār-bol'ik). [Carbon, *q.v.*] = $C_6H_5.HO$ = Phenyl alcohol = Phenol: a crystalline acid, obtained from coal tar, much used as a disinfectant.
- Carbon**, (kār'bon). [L. *carbo*, coal.] = C : a chemical element, usually solid, occurring in the various forms of diamond, graphite, charcoal, coke, &c., the characteristic constituent of all organic substances. *Carbon group* of minerals: includes diamond, graphite, coal, bitumen, and amber.
- Carbonaceous group of inflammable minerals**. Anthracite, coal, graphite, jet, lignite, and peat.
- Carbomado**, (kār-bo-nā'do). An inferior variety of diamond.
- Carbonate**, (kār'bō-nat). [Carbon, *q.v.*] A compound of carbonic acid and a base.
- Carbonic**, (kār-bon'ik). [Carbon, *q.v.*] Containing carbon as an important constituent. *C. acul* = CH_2O_3 : a solution of carbonic anhydride. *C. anhydride* = CO_2 : a transparent heavy gas. *C. disulphide* = CS_2 = Bisulphide of carbon = Sulpho carbonic acid: a volatile fetid liquid of high refracting power, and very poisonous. *C. oxydichloride* = $COCl_2$ = Chlorocarbonic acid = Phosgene gas: a colourless suffocating gas. *C. ether* = $(C_2H_5)_2CO_3$ = Diethyl carbonate: an inflammable liquid. *C. oxide* = CO : an inflammable gas, the reducing agent in smelting iron.
- Carboniferous formation**. One of the primary groups of strata.
- Carbovinic acid** = Ethylcarbonic acid.
- Carbuncle**, (kar-bun'kl). [*Carbunculus*, the Latin name.] = Fine garnet: a variety of garnet.
- Carburetic acid** (kar-bur-ē'ik) = Allophanic acid, *q.v.*
- Carburets**, (kār'bu-retz). [Carbon, *q.v.*] = Carbides: compounds of carbon with the metals. *C. of iron* = Steel.
- Carburetted hydrogen**. *Light C.* = CH_4 = Sub-carburetted hydrogen = Methyl hydride = Marsh gas: a colourless inflammable gas, common in coal mines, and one of the products of distillation of organic substances. *Heavy C.* = C_2H_2 = Olefant gas.
- Carburization of iron**. Its conversion into steel by the addition of the needful amount of carbon.
- Carcass**, (kār'kas). [L. *caro*, flesh; and *capso*, box] A projectile filled with combustibles which burn fiercely for several minutes; used in bombardments, &c.
- Carcharias**. *C. vulgaris* = White shark.
- Carcharodon**. A shark-like fish, known only by fossil teeth, found in Eocene rocks.
- Cardamine**, (kār-da-min'). [Gk. *cardamon*, nasturtium.] = Bitter cress: an herb belonging to Brassicaceæ.
- Carder-bee** = *Bombus muscorum*: a variety of the humble bee, named for its habit of

carding or combing the materials for the nest by drawing them between its legs.

Cardiac, (kär'di-äc). [Gk. *kardua*, heart.] belonging to or near the heart.

Cardinal beetle=*Pyrochroa coccinea*.

Cardita, (kär'di-tä). A marine shell belonging to Lamellibranchiata, found in Pliocene strata.

Carduelis. *C. spinus*=Aberdevine; a bird.

Carduus, (kär'dü-us). [The Latin name.] Thistle: an herb belonging to Asteraceae.

Carex, (kär'ruks)=Sedge: a grass-like herb belonging to Cyperaceae.

Cariba. An American race.

Carinate, (kär-i-nä'te). [L. *eqyina*, keel.] Flying birds: birds which have the sternum raised so as to resemble a keel, include most ordinary birds.

Caranthian method. A reduction by roasting of pure galena, containing but little silver, named from being first used in Caranthia.

Carminide, (kär'mi-din). A base obtained from shale tar.

Carmine, (kär'min). [L. *carmesinus*, crimson.] = $C_{12}H_8N_4O_3$: the colouring matter of the cochineal insect, much used as a crimson dye.

Carminic acid, (kär'min-ik). [Carmine, *q.v.*] = $C_{14}H_{14}O_8$: the colouring constituent of carmine.

Carnal animals. (kär'näl). Oken's term for birds, reptiles, and fishes.

Carnassial teeth, (kär'nä'si-äl). [L. *caro*, flesh.] Teeth adapted to eating flesh.

Carnation, (kär-nä'shun). [From L. *caro*, flesh.] =*Dianthus caryophyllus*.

Carnelian, (kär-nē'l-an). A variety of Chalcedony, a sub-vitreous gem.

Carnivora, (kär-niv'o-ä). [L. *caro*, flesh; *voro*, I eat.] Flesh-eating animals:

cats, hyenas, dogs, bears, &c., forming a division of Mammalia, sub-divided into *Fissipedes* or terrestrial, and *Pinnipedes* or aquatic.

Carob tree, (kär'ob). [A. *kaur'ab*.] =*Ceratonia siliqua*.

Carotid artery, (ka-rot'id). *v.* Artery.

Carp, (kärp). [L. *carpo*, to seize.] A fish belonging to Cyprinidae.

Carpal bones, (kär'pal). [Carpus, *q.v.*] The bones forming the wrist.

Carpel, (kär'pel). [Gk. *karpōs*, fruit.] The part of a flower which contains the seed. *v.* Fruit.

Carpenter's classification of Foraminifera—

Imperforata.

Gromida.

Miliolida.

Lituolida.

Perforata.

Araneocous.

Carpet moths. A popular name for some moths, because of the carpet-like pattern of their wings.



Carob.



Carp.

Carpinus, (kär-jū'ngs). [The Latin name.] = Hornbeam: a plant belonging to Corylaceae.

Carpology, (kär-pol'ö-j). [Gk. *karpōs*, fruit; *logos*, discourse.] The science of the nature and development of fruits.

Carpophaga, (kär-pof'a-gä). [Gk. *karpōs*, fruit; *phago*, I eat.] 1. A division of Mammalia, represented by the Phalanger. 2. Also used for a bird.

Carpus, (kär'pus). [Gk. *karpōs*, wrist.] = The wrist: the small bones forming the wrist.

Carrara marble. A pure white semi-transparent variety.

Carrier, (kär'i-er)=Proof-plane: used to convey small charges of electricity. Usually a small piece of gilt paper, with a non-conducting handle.

Carrier hawk=*Milvago leucurus*.

Carrot, (kär'ot). [It. *carota*.] =*Daucus*: a plant belonging to Apiaceae.

Carronade, (kär-o-näd). [Carron, where first made.] A short gun, used for throwing heavy shots, &c., through short distances.

Carter-fish=*Lantern-fish* = *Pluteonectes megastoma*.

Carteria, (kär-tē'ri-a). [Mr. Carter.] A cup-shaped sponge.

Cartesian diver, (kär-tē'si-an). [Invented by Des Cartes.] A small hollow figure of glass, nearly filled with water, which can be made to sink or float in water, by increasing or decreasing the quantity of contained water.

Carthamin, (kär'tä-min)= $C_{14}H_{16}O_7$: a pink colouring matter obtained from the safflower.

Cartilage, (kär'tä-lä). [*Cartilago*, the Latin name.] =Gistle: a firm, close tissue.

Carum, (kär'um). [The Latin name.] =Cagava: a plant belonging to Apocynaceae.

Carvel, (kär'vel). A method of boat-building, by placing the planks edge to edge, with caulking between them.

Carvene, (kär'ven). [Carum, *q.v.*] = $C_{16}H_{16}$: a hydrocarbon, obtained from oil of caraway.

Caryatides, (kä-ri-ä'ti-dē). [The Greek name.] Figures of women used instead of pillars to support an entablature. *cf.* Atlantes.

Caryophyllite, (kä-ri-o-fil'it). A silicated mineral of the mica group.

Carvol, (kär'vol). [Carvene, *q.v.*] =Oxidised carvene, *q.v.*

Caryophyllaceae, (kä-ri-o-fil-lä'se-ä). [*Caryophyllus*, typical genus.] = Alsiniaceae: Clove-worts, pinks, &c.: herbs, often weeds, with tumid stems, belonging to Silenales.

Cascable, (kas'ka-bel). [Sp. *cascabel*, knob.] The projection at the breech of a gun.

Cascade, (kas-käd'). [F. *cascade*, waterfall.] Used of an electric charge, when a number of Leyden jars are so arranged that it passes through them successively, and not simultaneously.

Cascarilla bark. *v.* Bark.

Case, (käs). *C. hardening*: a process by which iron is coated with steel, by the conversion



Caryatid.

of its surface into steel: *C. male*. [The French word.] A chamber within the wall of a fortification.

Casein, (kă'sē-in.) [*L. caseus*, cheese.] The nitrogenous portion of butter, which can be made into cheese. *v.* Albuminoid principles.

Case-shot. Sand-shot in cylinders: used at short ranges, up to 300 yards; *v.* Shrapnel.

Cassiopeia, (kas-si-o-pē'a.) [Classical.] = The Lady's Chair: a northern constellation in which a temporary star appeared from 1572 to 1574; supposed to have been a star on fire.

Cassiterite, (kas-si-tēr'-te) = Tin-stone: a mineral of the tin group, chiefly peroxide of tin, SnO_2 ; crystallizing in pyramids. The chief tin ore.

Cassowary, (kas'sō-wa-rī.) [*Kassuaris*, the native name.] = *Casuarius galeatus*: a bird belonging to Cursores; found in New Guinea.

Cassythaceae, (kas-i-thū'se-ē.) [*Cassytha*, the typical genus.] = Dodder-lanreles: parasitic leafless tropical plants, belonging to Daphniales.

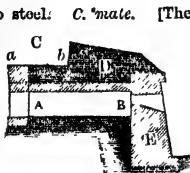
Castor, (kas'tor.) [The Latin name.] 1. = *a Geminorum*: a binary star; one star revolving round the other in about one thousand years. 2. = Beaver, *q. v.* 3. An odorous secretion from the beaver. *C. oil*: an oil obtained from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*, and other plants.

Casuarinaceae, (kas-u-a-rin-ā'se-ē.) [*Casuarina*, the typical genus.] = Beechwoods: drooping leafless trees, belonging to Amentales.

Cat, (kat.) [The *A-S.* name.] = *Felis catus* or wild cat, from which our domestic cat is derived.

Cats. A prefix to many names. *C. ear* = Hypocharis. *C. eye*, a gem: a green variety of quartz. *C. foot* = Antennaria dioica. *C. tail* = Typha. *C. tail-grass* = Phleum. *C. valerian* = All-heal.

Catalysis, (kat-āl'i-sis.) [*Katalysis*, the Greek word.] The name used to express chemical decomposition which requires for its commencement the presence of another substance which is not affected by the process. Fermentation is an example of this.



Casemate.

A B, Casemate. A gun at B would fire through the embrasure in the wall, a gun at C would fire en barbette, or over the parapet. D, a parapet. E, scarp wall, the outer face of which is the scarp; a B, terre plein.



Cassowary.



Castor oil Plant.

Catalytic body = Ferment.

Cataphyllary leaves, (kat-a-ſil'la-rī.) [*Gk. katta*, down; *phyllon*, leaf.] Colourless scale-like leaves on underground shoots.

Cataract, (kat'a-rakt.) [*Cataracta*, the Latin name.] A body of water falling over a precipice.

Catarhina. [*Gk. katta*, down; *rhines*, nostrils.] = Ape: a division of the Quadrumana.

Catchfly, (katch'flī) = Silene: a plant belonging to Carophyllaceae: named from flies and other insects being caught by the flowers, either by hairs or viscid secretions.

Catechu, (kat'e-kū.) [Cochin-Chin, *cay cau*.] 1. = *Acacia catechu*. 2. An extract from the plant.

Caterpillars, (kat'er-pil-larz.) [O. Eng. *caterpillar*.] Elongated worm-like bodies, with soft leathery covering, the larvae of holometabolic insects.



Catharina. A crater in the moon, 65 miles in diameter.

Catharization, (kath-a-rī-zā-shun.) [*Gk. katharizo*, I clean.] = Cleansing thoroughly.

Cathetometer. A graduated scale, with a sliding telescope, for the measurement of small vertical distances.

Catkin, (kat'kin.) An inflorescence resembling the spike, in form like a cat's tail, as in the birch tree.

Catmint = *Nepeta cataria*: a plant belonging to Labiales.

Catoptrics, (kat-op'triks.) [*Gk. katoptron*, mirror.] The science of the laws governing the reflection of light. *C. telescope* = Reflecting telescope, *q. v.*

Cat's ear = *Hypochaeris*.

Cat's eye. A gem: a greenish transparent variety of quartz, found in Ceylon and Hindostan.

Cat's foot = *Antennaria dioica*.

Cat squirrel = *Sciurus cinereus*.

Cat's tail = *Typha*. *C. grass* = Phleum.

Caucalis, (kaw'ka-lis.) [The Greek name.] = Bur parsley, &c.: a plant belonging to Apiaceae.

Caudal, (kaw'dal.) [*L. cauda*, tail.] Relating to the tail. *C. fin* = Tail: a variety of median fin, vertical, and the chief organ of locomotion in fishes.

Caudate, (kaw'dāt.) [*L. cauda*, tail.] = Caudal: belonging to the tail.

Cauliscent, (kaw-les'ent.) [*L. caulis*, stem.] Having an herbaceous stem.

Caulking, (kaw'king.) Closing seams and joints by forcing in oakum tightly.

Caustic, (kaw'stik.) A term in chemistry, applied to substances that burn the skin. *C. soda* = Sodio hydrate. *C. potash* = Potassic hydrate, *q. v.* *Lunar C.* = Nitrate of silver.

Caustics, (kaw'stik.) [*Gk. kaustikos*, burning.] A term in optics. *C. by refraction*: a luminous curve formed by a number of refracted rays. *C. by reflection*: the luminous curved surface formed by the intersection of a number of rays of light reflected from a concave surface.

Cavalier, (kav-a-lér). A mound of earth within a bastion.

Cave, (kāv). [*Il. cavus*, hollow.] For the most remarkable caves, see each name. *C. breccius*: breccias found in caves. *C. bear* = *Ursus spelæus*. *C. lion* = *Felis spelæa*.

Cavette, (ka-ve'té) [The French name.] A small concave moulding.

Caviare, (kav'i-ar). [*Caviar*, the French name.] The roe of the sturgeon prepared as a sauce for the table.

Cavicornia, (ka-vi-kor'ni-a). [*Il. carvus*, hollow; *corn*, horn.] = Bovidæ, *q.v.*: used as a general term for the Ruminantia, which have horns composed of a bony sheath over a bony projection of the frontal bone.

Cavy, (kāv'i) = *Dasyprocta acuti*, *q.v.* *Spotted C.* = *Coelogenes subinger*.

Cawk, (kawk). A massive variety of barytes.

Cayman, (kai'man). [The native name.] = Crocodile.

Cebidæ, (sē'lī-dī). [Cebus, *q.v.*] Arboreal monkeys, with prehensile tails, generally small, in tropical America.

Cebinae, (sē-bi'nē). [Cebus, *q.v.*] = Spider-monkeys: a sub-family of Cebidæ.

Cebus, (sē'būs). [*Ex bos*, the Greek name.] = Weeper monkey = chapulin monkey, &c.: the type of Cebidæ, *q.v.*

Ceciliidæ, *v.* *Cociliidæ*.

Cedar, (sē'dar). [*Cedrus*, the Latin name.] An evergreen tree belonging to Abies.

C. of Lebanon = *Abies cedrus*: does not produce fruit for 25 years.

Cedrelaceæ, (sēd-ro-lā'sē-ū). [Cedrela, *q.v.*] = *Cedrelulæ*: trees with veined and scented wood, belonging to Rutales.

Cedrela, (sēd-ro-lā).

[Cedar, *q.v.*] A tree, the type of *Cedrelaceæ*. *C. odorata*. resembles mahogany, named from its wood resembling cedar.

Cedrene, (sē'drēn). [Cedar, *q.v.*] = *C₁₆H₂₂O₂*: a liquid hydrocarbon obtained from cedar wood.

Celandine, (sēlan-dīn). [Gk. *chelidion*, swallow.] 1 = *Ranunculus ficaria*; 2 = *Chelidonium majus*: plants belonging to Ranunculaceæ; also called Swallow-wort.

Calastraceæ, (se-las-trā'sē-ē) = Spindle-trees: shrubs and trees belonging to Hamamelidæ.

Celery, (sēl'e-ri) = Apium: a plant belonging to Apiaceæ. *C. fly* = *Topilanthus onopordioides*: burrows in leaves.

Celestite, (se-lēs'tit) = Celestine: native sulphate of strontium (*Str₂SO₄*), a pale blue

mineral, crystallising in rhombs, and colouring flame red.

Celieno. One of the Pleiades.

Cell, (sēl). [*Cella*, the Latin word.] Consists of concentric layers of cell-wall, protoplasm, and sap, usually formed by partition of older cells, but also by other methods; the elementary form of organic substances.

Cellular tissue, (sēl'u-lar). [*Il. cellula*, little cell.] The groundwork of plants, hard in shells, compact in wood, tenacious and flexible in fibres, such as hemp, porous in pith, loose and spongy in tubers and roots.

Cellulin, (sēl'u-lin). [*Il. cellula*, little cell] = Cellulose = *C₆H₁₀O₅*: the chief constituent of woody fibre; a white, insoluble, transparent substance.

Celsia, (sē'si-a). [Dr. Celsius.] A plant belonging to Solanaceæ.

Celsius scale = Centigrade scale, *q.v.*; invented by Celsius.

Cement, (sē-mēt). [Ciment, the French word.] A compound of nitrate of lime, gum, and water. *Roman C.*: chiefly of silica and calcic carbonate. *Portland C.*: an hydraulic cement, chiefly of chalk and clay, resembling Portland stone.

Cementation, (sēm-en-tā'shun). 1. The process of converting iron into steel by heating it with carbon. 2. The conversion of glass into porcelain by heating it with sand.

Genomyce, (sēm-o-mi'sē). [Gk. *kenos*, hollow; *mykes*, mushroom.] A lichen. *C. rangifera* = Reindeer moss.

Centauræa, (sēn-taw'i-e-a) = Knapweed: a plant belonging to Asteraceæ.

Centaurus, (sēn-taw'i-us). [Classical.] One of the southern constellations, containing many important stars; the chief, *α Centauri*, has a parallax of one second, and is the nearest fixed star, its distance from the earth being 13 billions of miles.

Centauri, (sēn'taw-ri). [From Centaur.] = Erythraæ, *q.v.*

Centering, (sēn'tēr-ing). The temporary support, usually a wooden scaffolding, supporting the materials of an arch during its construction.

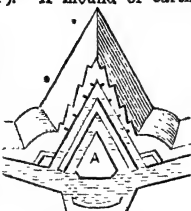
Centi, (sēn'ti). [The French word.] Centimetre = $\frac{1}{100}$ of a metre = .3937 inches; Centigran = $\frac{1}{100}$ of a gram; Centiare = $\frac{1}{100}$ of an are; Centilitre = $\frac{1}{100}$ of a litre; Centime = $\frac{1}{100}$ of a franc.

Centigrade scale, (sēn'ti-grād). [The French word.] In which the freezing point of water is 0°, and the boiling point 100°, the distance between these being divided into 100 equal parts or degrees.

Centipedes, (sēn'ti-pēdz). [Centipeda, the Latin word.] Small animals belonging to Annulosa, having a pair of legs to each somite of the body.

Centranthus, (sēn-tran'thus). [Gk. *leontion*, spur; *anthos*, flower] = Spur valerian.

Centre, (sēn'tēr). [Centrum, the Latin word.] *C. of forces*: the point of application of a number of forces; the point at which a number of parallel forces may be counter-



A, Cavalier Fortress.



Cedar.

acted by a single force. *C.* of *gravity*, the point of a body round which its weight is balanced.

Centrifugal force, (sen-trif'u-gal). [*L. centrum*, centre; *fugio*, I fly from.] The force which impels a revolving body away from the centre of its orbit.

Centripetal force, (sen-trip'e-tal). [*L. centrum*, centre; *peto*, I seek.] The force which impels a revolving body towards the centre of its orbit.

Centrisca, (sen-tris'kus). A fish having a tubular snout. *C. scolopax*=Bellows-fish=Trumpet-fish.

Centrosymnus, (sen-tro-sim'nus). *C. celestis*: a shark found off the coast of Portugal, at a depth of more than 400 fathoms.

Centrum, (sen'trum). [The Latin word.] The main body of a vertebra.

Centunculus, (sen-tun'ku-lus)=Bastard pimpernel: a small herb belonging to Primulaceae.

Cephalanthera, (sef-a-lan'ther-a). [*Gk. kephale*, head; and *anthos*, flower.] =Helleborine.

Cephalaspis, (sef-a-las'pis). [*Gk. kephale*, head; *aspis*, shield.] =Buckler head: a ganoid fish, known only by remains found in Old Red Sandstone.

Cephalic, (sef'al'ik). [*Gk. kephale*, head.] relating to the head. *C. index*: the ratio of the transverse to the longitudinal diameter of the skull.

Cephalo, (sef'al-o). [*Gk. kephale*, head.] A prefix meaning head. *C. branchiata*=Tubicola, *g.v.* *C. thorax*=The amalgamated head and thorax in Anachnida and Crustacea.

Cephalophora, (sef'al-ofo-ra). [*Gk. kephale*, head; *phoreo*, I bear.] 1. Used by De Blainville and Burmeister as a term for Cephalopoda and Gastropoda. 2. A primary division of Mollusca, also called Encephala and Odontophora. 3. A plant belonging to Asteraceae.

Cephalopoda, (sef'al-ofo-da). [*Gk. kephale*, head; *pous*, foot.] =Cuttle-fishes, &c.: marine carnivorous animals, forming the highest division of Mollusca, divided into *Dibranchiata*, more highly, and *Tetrabranchiata* less highly organized, the foot is developed into long tentacles, often with suckers. Placed by M'Leary between Vertebrata and Mollusca.

Cephalotaceae, (sef'al-o-to-se-e). [Cephalotus the only genus.] Stemless marsh plants found in New Holland.

Cepheus, (sef'fo-us). [Classical.] One of the northern constellations.

Ceramiaceae, (ser-a-mi-se-e). [Ceranium, *g.v.*] =Rose-tangles: rose-coloured sea-weeds, multiplying by tetraspores, belonging to Algae.

Ceranium, (ser-a'mi-um). [*Gk. keramion*, pitcher.] =Rose-tangle: the typical genus of Ceramiaceae.

Cerargyrite, (ser-ar'ji-rit). [*Gk. keras*, horn; *argentum*, *g.v.*] =Horn-silver: an ore of silver, chiefly chloride.

Cerasin, (ser-a-sin). [Cerasus, *g.v.*] =Cherry-tree gum: chiefly calcic metagummate.

Ceraatium, (se-ra-si-ti-um). [*Gk. keras*, horn: shape of capsule.] =Mouse-ear chickweed: an herb with white flowers, belonging to Caryophyllaceae.

Cerasus, (ser-a-sus)*. [*L. cerasum*, cherry.] =Cherry: a plant, with edible fruit, belonging to Drupaceae.

Ceratoderma, (ser-a-to-dér-mi-a). [*Gk. keras*, horn; *derma*, skin.] De Blainville's term for Echinodermata.

Ceratodus, (se-ra-to-dus). Barramunda: chiefly known by fossil teeth; but found alive in Queensland in 1870: a mud-fish, resembling the Lepidosiren.

Ceratophyllaceae, (ser-a-to-fil-la-se-e). [Ceratophyllum, *g.v.*] =Horn-worts: water herbs, in ditches, belonging to Utricularia.

Ceratophyllum, (ser-a-to-fil'lum). [*Gk. keras*, horn; *phyllon*, leaf.] =Horn-wort: the only genus of Ceratophyllaceae; named from the shape of the petals.

Cercaria, (ser-ká'ri-a). [*Gk. kerlos*, tail.] The nurse form of fluke-worms, found in stagnant pools; larva of distoma.

Cercocoebus, (ser-ko-se-bus). [*Gk. keras*, tail; *coebus*, *g.v.*] Malbrouck monkey, Green monkey, &c.; separated from Cercopithecus.

Cercoleptes, (ser-ko-ley'tez). [*Gk. kerkos*, tail; *leptos*, slender.] Arboreal plantigrade carnivorous animals, with long flexible tails; found only in Amazonian forests.

Cercopithecus, (ser-ko-pith-e-kus). [*Gk. kerkos*, tail; *pithēkos*, ape.] =Green monkey: a small long-tailed monkey.

Cerebellum, (ser-e-bel'lum). [The Latin word.] The hinder part of the brain, above the medulla oblongata.

Cerebral, (ser'e-bral). [Cerebrum, *g.v.*] Related to the brain. *C. ganglia*, nerve-centres in the head, or near the mouth in lower animals. *C. hemispheres*, the upper portion of the brain, which is divided into two hemispherical portions. *C. nerves*: twelve pairs of nerves proceeding from the brain, to the nose, eyes, face, ears, tongue, &c.

Cerebration, (ser-e-brá'shun). [Cerebrum, *g.v.*] The influence of the brain upon the nerves in causing action.

Cerebric acid, (se-reb'rik). [Cerebrum, *g.v.*] Impure protagon, *g.v.*; an acid substance found in the brain.

Cerebro-spinal, (ser-e-bró-spi-nal). [Cerebrum and Spinal, *g.v.*] Related to the brain and spinal cord. *C. axis*: the brain and spinal cord, lying in the cavities of the skull and spinal column. *C. centres*: the brain and spinal cord, from which the nerves proceed. *C. system*: the brain and spinal cord, with the cerebral and spinal nerves.

Cerebrum, (ser'e-brum). [The Latin word.] =the brain: the centre of consciousness and volition.

Cerene, (se'ren). [*L. cera*, wax.] =C₂₂H₄₆=Paraffin: a hydrocarbon, obtained from wax by distillation.

Ceres, (se'rez). [Classical.] One of the Asteroids, *g.v.*

Cereus, (sĕ're-ne) [L. *cereus*, wax-like, plant.] Plants belonging to Cactaceæ.

Cerin, (sĕ'rin) [L. *ceru*, wax.] = Cerotic acid = $C_{27}H_{54}O_2$: an acid obtained from wax.

Cerite, (sĕ'rit) [Cerium, *q. v.*] A silicate mineral. the usual ore of cerium.

Cerite metals = Cerium, Lanthanum, Didymium, Yttrium.

Cerithium, (sĕ-nith'ri-um) [Gk. *keration*, a horn.] A gastropod, known by fossil remains in Oolite rocks.

Cerium, (sĕ'ri-um) [Ceres] = Ceriv: one of the earth metals, very rare, found in cerite.

Cerolein, (sĕ'ro-lin) [L. *ceru*, wax.] A greasy acid body, found in bees-wax.

Ceroxylon, (sĕ-rok'si-lon) [L. *cera*, wax; Gk. *xylon*, wood.] = A tree belonging to Paludaceæ. *C. andicola* = Wax-palm.

Cerotic acid, (sĕ-rō'tik) [L. *ceru*, wax] = $C_{27}H_{54}O_2$, a crystalline acid, forming about one-quarter of bees-wax.

Cerussite, (sĕ-rus'sit) [L. *cerussa*.] = White-lead ore chiefly carbonate of lead, $PbCO_3$: a mineral of the lead group.

Cervideæ, (sĕr'vi-dē) [Cervus, *q. v.*] = Deer: animals belonging to Ruminantia, the males of which have solid deciduous horns.

Cervus, (sĕr'vus) [The Latin name] = Stag, &c.: the type of Cervideæ, *q. v.*

Cestodes, (sĕs-tō'dēs) [Gk. *kestos*, girdle.] Used by Siebold for a sub-division of Helminthes.

Cestrid, (sĕs'trid) [Gk. *kestos*, girdle; *oidos*, form] Tape-like, resembling the tape-worm. *C. entozoa* = Cestodea, *q. v.*

Cestodea, (sĕs-tō'idē) [Gk. *kestos*, girdle; *oidos*, form] = Taniada, *q. v.* Tape-worms.

Cestracion = Port-Philip shark. A fish belonging to Cestraptor, the only one known to be still extant.

Cestraptor, (sĕs-traf'ō-rī) [Gk. *kestra*, weapons, *phero*, I bear.] Shark-like fishes, with large fin-spines, known chiefly by fossil remains; named from a number of grinding teeth.

Cetacea, (sĕ-tā'she-a) [Cetus, *q. v.*] Aquatic mammalian animals, with a fish-like form, with fin-like fore-limbs only, including whalebone whales, dolphins, &c.

Cetene, (sĕ-tēn) [L. *cetus*, whale.] = $C_{16}H_{32}$: a liquid hydrocarbon, obtained from spermaceti.

Cetosauros, (sĕ-tō-o-saw'rūs) [L. *cetus*, whale; *saurus*, lizard.] A very large reptile, 70 feet long, possibly of terrestrial habits, feeding on river-side vegetation, remains of which are found in Oolite and Cretaceous rocks.

Cetin, (sĕ'tin) [L. *cetus*, whale] = $C_{32}H_{64}O_2$ = Pure spermaceti, *q. v.*

Cetraria, (sĕ-tā'tri-a) [L. *cetra*, bucket; shape of receptacle.] A lichen belonging to Parmeliaceæ. *C. islandica* = Iceland moss.

Cetus, (sĕ'tus) [The Latin name.] 1. = The Whale one of the southern constellations, the chief stars of which are Menkar, Diphda, and Mira Ceti. 2. = Whale: a large marine animal, belonging to Mammalia; the type of Cetacea.

Cetyl, (sĕ'til) [Cetin, *q. v.*] = Ethal, *q. v.*

Cetylic acid = Palmitic acid, *q. v.*

Chabazite, (kə'bā-zī't) = Emelinite: a mineral of the Zeolite group; a silicate of alumina and lime, found in volcanic rocks and metallic veins.

Chacma = *Cynocephalus porcanus*: a baboon with long muzzle, living in troops amongst rocks.

Chærophyllum, (kĕ-ro'fi-lum) [Gk. *chairo*, to rejoice, *phyllon*, leaf.] = Chervil: a plant belonging to Apiaceæ, named from the odour of its leaves.

Chætodon, (kĕ'tō-don) [Gk. *chaite*, hair; *odon*, tooth.] A fish with long hair-like teeth, the body almost eucal, and long snout.

Chætognatha, (kĕ'tōg'na-tha) [Gk. *chaite*, bristle; *gnathos*, jaw.] = Sagitta: one genus only; small animals, belonging to Annulosa, with transparent elongated bodies and rounded heads.

Chætophora, (kĕ'tōf'ō-ra) [Gk. *chaite*, bristle; *phero*, I bear.] = Earthworms, &c.: a sub-division of Annulida.

Chætopoda, (kĕ'tōp'ō-da) [Gk. *chaite*, bristle; *pous*, foot.] Do Blainville's term for Annulides.

Chætopodes. Used by Siebold for a sub-division of Annulati.

Chaffinch, (chaf'finch) [Fench, *q. v.*] = *Fringilla caerulea*: a song-bird.

Chaillietaceæ, (shā-let-i-ā'she-r) [M. Chailliet.] = Chaillietads: shrubs and trees belonging to Rhamnales.

Chain, (chān) [*Catena*, the Latin word] An instrument for land measurement. Gunter's chain = 66 feet = 4 perches: a square chain = 10 acre. Ordinary chain = 100 feet.

Chalcedony, (kāl-sed'ō-ni) [The town of Chalcedon.] An amorphous mineral substance, chiefly silica.

Chalcoppyrite, (kal-ko-pi-rī'te) [Gk. *chalkos*, copper; *pyrites*, *q. v.*] = Copper pyrites: one of the copper group of minerals, with tetragonal crystallization, chiefly sulphide of copper and iron, the common ore of copper.

Chalcocite, (kal'ko-sit) [Gk. *chalkos*, copper.] One of the minerals of the copper group, crystallising in rhombs, chiefly sub-sulphide of copper, Cu_2S : a valuable ore of copper.

Chalk, (chawk) [*Cretæ*, the A.-S. name.] = Upper Cretaceous: beds of enormous extent and thickness, the highest of the Secondary series. An earth consisting chiefly of minute shells. *White C.* = Pure carbonate of lime. *C. stones*: white concretions, chiefly of sodium and uric acid.

Chalybeate waters, (ka-lib'e-āt) [Chalybs, *q. v.*] Water containing salts of iron in solution, as at Tunbridge, Harrogate, &c.

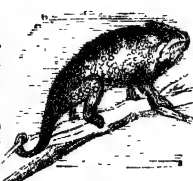
Chalybite, (kal'i-bit) [Chalybs, *q. v.*] One of the iron group of minerals, crystallising in hexagons, chiefly carbonate of iron.

Chalybs, (kal'ips) An old name for steel, derived from the Chalybes, a people living near the Black Sea, the first smelters of iron.

Chamælauciaceæ, (cha-nĕ-law-si-ā'she-ē) [Gk. *chama*, dwarf; *laucus*, poplar] = Fringe myrtles: fragrant bushes belonging to Myrtales.

Chameck. A spider monkey. *v.* Ateles.

Chameleon. (ka-mel'-yun). [The Latin name.] A sluggish lizard-like reptile, found in Africa, with a prehensile tail, and a vermiform extensible tongue, feeds chiefly on insects.



Chameleon.

Chamois. (sham'waw). [The French name.]

1 = Rupicapra tragus: an antelope, found chiefly in the Alps. 2. The soft leather prepared from its skin.

Chamomile. (kam'o-mil).

[Cor. of Chamomilla.]

= Anthemis nobilis: a plant belonging to Asteraceae.

Corn C. = Anthemis arvensis.

Wild C. = Matricaria chamomilla.



Chamois.

Chancel. (chan'sel). [L. cancelli, lattice-work.]

The part of a church in which the altar is placed, also used for any portion of a church which is parted off for use as a private chapel.

Chandelier tree = Pandanus candelabrum: a tree with widely-spread branches terminating in bunches of leaves.

Channels. (chan'nelz). [F. canal, pipe]. = Chaus: planks to which the shrouds are fastened.

Chaph = β Chasiopio: a star.

Chaptrel. (chap'trel). [Chapiteau, the French word.] The capital or head of a pillar supporting one side of an arch.

Chara. (kū'ra). 1. An aquatic plant, fossil remains of which are common in fresh water strata. 2. Equisetum fluviatile. 3. One of the hunter's dogs. *v.* Asterion and Chara.

Characeae. (ka-rā'se-ē). [Chara, *q.v.*] = Charads: submerged plants growing erect, belonging to Algales, also considered as forming a primary division of plants.

Characteristic. The integral part of a logarithm.

Charadriadae. (kar-i-dri'ā-dē). [Charadrius, *q.v.*] A family of wading birds, including the Plover, Lapwing, &c.

Charadrius. (ka-rī'dri-us). [The Latin name.] = Plover: a wading bird.

Charas. An American race.

Charcoal. (char'kol) = Amorphous carbon.

Wood C.: obtained by heating wood, so as to eliminate all its gaseous and liquid constituents. *Animal C.* = Ivory black, obtained by heating bones.

Charioteer = Auriga, *q.v.*

Charles's Wain = Great Bear = Ursa Major, *q.v.*

Charlock. (char'lok) = Brassica sinapistrum = Sinapis arvensis.



Chaptrel.

Chase. (chās). The fore part of a gun, between the trunnions and the muzzle.

Chasmorhynchus. *v.* Bell-bird.

Chaucas. An American race.

Chebeck = Zebeck, *q.v.*

Cheek pouches. In the faces of some monkeys, especially in Cynopithecinae; none in Cebidae or Lemuroidea.

Cheese. (chēz). [Cese, the A.-S. word.] Solidified curd of milk.

Cheese-mite = Acarus domesticus: a minute spider-like animal.

Cheilostomata. (kil-os-tom'a-ta). Marine Polyzoa, belonging to Gymnolemata.

Cheiranthus. (kir-anth'us). [Gk. cheir, hand; anthos, flower.] = Wall-flower: an herb belonging to Brassicaceae.

Cheirogaleus. A half-ape, known only in Madagascar.

Cheimys. (kī-ro-mis) = Sciurus Madagascariensis = Aye, aye, *q.v.*

Cheiropoda. (kī-ro-pō-dā). [Gk. cheir, hand; pous, foot.] = Binana, Quadrumania, and Pedimania: animals having hands and opposable thumbs.

Cheiroptera. (kī-ro-pt'er-a). [Gk. cheir, hand; pteron, wing.] = Bats: animals belonging to Mammalia, marked by the fore limbs being longer than the hind ones, and being joined to the body by a wing-like expansion of the skin.

Cheirotherium. (kī-rō-thē'ri-um). [Gk. cheir, hand; therion, beast.] = Hand-beast: an animal belonging probably to either Batiachia or Marsupialia, footprints only of which, resembling impressions of a hand, are found in Lower Tinas.

Chela. (kē'lā). [Gk. cheli, claw.] = Nipping-claws: prehensile limb-terminations in lobsters, crabs, &c.

Chela. (kē-lē). Plural of chela, *q.v.*

Chelate. (kē-lāt). [Chela, *q.v.*] Having chela.

Chelicerae. (kē-lis'e-rē). [Gk. chele, claw; kerax, horn.] The pincers in which the mandibles, or antennae, of the scorpion terminate.

Chelidonium. (kel-i-dō-ni-um). [Gk. chelidon, swallow.] = Celandine: an herb belonging to Papaveraceae.

Chelifer. (kē-lī-fer). [Gk. chele, claw; pheroo, I carry.] = Book scorpion: small scorpion-like animals, belonging to Arachnida.

Chelonae. (kē-lō-ne-ē). [Gk. chelone, tortoise.] Plants belonging to Scrophulariaceae.

Chelonia. (kē-lō-ni-a). [Gk. chelone, tortoise.] = Tortoises and Turtles: reptiles having a bony exoskeleton, and also horny plates, formed from the epidermis, called tortoise-shell.

Chelonidae. (kē-lō-ni-dē) = Tiger-moths: insects belonging to Lepidoptera.

Chemical. (kēm'i-kal). [Chemistry, *q.v.*] Related to chemistry. *C. affinity*: the attraction between unlike substances, which acts only when they are in contact, or very nearly so. *C. analysis*: the decomposition of compound substances for the purpose of ascertaining their constituents. *C. combination*: the intimate union of two substances to form a third, usually accompanied by sensible heat. *C. equivalents*: the relative amounts

of two substances which will combine with any given quantity of another substance. *C. formulae*: the symbolic expressions of chemical composition, as H_2O for water, &c. *C. harmonicon*: musical notes produced by burning a stream of hydrogen in a series of open tubes of different diameters. *C. hygrometer*: *v.* Hygrometer. *C. nomenclature*: *v.* Tables. **Chemistry**, (kem'is-tri). [Co^{pt}. *chemia*, hidden.] The science of the nature of elementary substances, and the laws which govern their combination.

Chenopodiales, (ken-op-o-dā'lez). [Chenopodium, *q. v.*] A primary division of Hygrognous Exogens.

Chenopodiaceae, (ken-o-pod-i-ā'se-ē). [Chenopodium, *q. v.*] = Beet, spinach, &c.: herbs and shrubs, the type of Chenopodiales.

Chenopodium, (ken-o-pod'i-um). [Gk. *chen*, goose; *pous*, foot.] = Goosefoot: the typical genus of Chenopodiaceae.

Cherry, (cher'ri). [*Cerasus*, the Latin word.] = *Cerasus*: a plant belonging to *Prunus*.

Chert, (chert). [Welsh, *cellt*, flintstone.] A compound of flint and limestone.

Chervil, (chei'vil) = *Clariophyllum*; also = *Anthriscus cerefolium*.

Chesslite, (ches'si-lit) = *Azurite*: one of the copper group of minerals, resembling malachite, with oblique crystallization; used as a copper ore.

Chestnut, (chest'nut). [*Castanea*, the Latin name.] = *Castanea*: a tree belonging to *Corylaceae*. *Sweet C.* = *Castanea*. *Horse C.* = *Aleurus*.

Chetodon = *Chatodon*, *q. v.*

Chevron bones, (shev'ron) [F. *chevron*, rafter.] Arch bones, branching from the vertebral column.

Chevrotaïn, (shev'ro-tin). [The French name.] = *Mouch Javonicus*: a variety of the Musk-deer; belongs to *Ruminantia*.

Chiaroscuro, (kē-a-ro-sku'ro). [It. *chiaro*, light, *oscuro*, dark.] The distribution of light and dark colours in paintings.

Chiasma, (ki-ā'sma). [Gk. *chiasmus*, a crossing.] A crossing of two portions of the optic nerve.

Chastolite, (ki-ā's-to-lit). [Gk. *chiastos*, crossed; *lithos*, stone.] A softer variety of Andalusite; named from the crystals usually being imbedded in slate, so as to form crosses.

Chick, (chik). [The sound it makes.] The young of domestic poultry.

Chickweed, (chik'weed). = *Stellaria media*: an herb belonging to *Caryophyllaceae*.

Chicory, (chik'o-ri). [*Cichorium*, the Latin name.] = *Cichorium*: an herb belonging to *Asteraceae*.

Chigoe = *Pulex penetrans*: an American flea-like insect.

Chills, (chils). Moulds of metal in which iron is cast.

Chillesford beds. [Chillesford, in Suffolk.] *v.* Aldoby beds.

Chilogratha, (ki log'na-tha). [Gk. *cheilos*, lip; *gnathos*, jaw.] = *Diplopoda* = *Millipedes*: animals belonging to *Myriapoda*.

Chilopoda, (ks-lop'o-da). [Gk. *cheilos*, lip; *pous*, foot.] = *Syngnathus* = Centipedes: a division of *Myriapoda*: carnivorous worm-like animals, with broad depressed body segments, each with a pair of limbs.

Chimæra, (ki-mē'ra). [Gk. *chimaira*, monster.] 1. = *Holoccephali*: a shark-like fish. 2. A division of *Infusoria*.

Chimpanzee, (chim-pan'zē) = *Troglodytes*: one of the anthropoid apes, having long arms, large thumbs, and a wrinkled face; found in Africa.

China, (chi'na). *C. clay* = Kaolin, *q. v.*: a mineral substance, chiefly silicate of alumina. *C. aster* = *Callistema*: *C. bark* = *Duonia hexandra*; *C. rosea* = *Hibiscus rosa sinensis*.



Chimpanzee

Chinchilla, (chun-chil'la). [The Spanish name.] A squirrel-like animal, belonging to *Rodentia*.

Chine, (chin). In ships, the hollowed part of the water-way, above deck.

Chinese, (chi'nez). *C. cherry* = *Prunus pseudocerasus*. *C. crab* = *Pyrus spectabilis*. *C. indigo* = *Isatis indigotica*. *C. stone* = *Agalmatolite*, *q. v.* *C. tree* = *Pavonia montan.* *C. wax*, 1. = $C_{25}H_{40}O_2$: obtained from bees-wax; 2. A secretion from a tree grown in China. *C. rindlass* = *Differential screw*, *q. v.*

Chioties. A succulent climbing plant of *Mexico*, with a pearl-like fruit.

Chironectes, (ki-ro-nek'tez). 1. = *Yapoek* = *Didelphus palmata*: a semi-aquatic opossum, with webbed feet. 2 = *Chironectes* = *Frog-fishes*.

Chirotés, (ki'ro-tes). A small lizard, having front limbs only, belonging to *Lacertilia*; found in Mexico.

Chitin, (ki-tin). [Gk. *chiton*, mantle.] = $C_{12}H_{19}N_3O_7$: a horny substance forming the covering of many insects and crustaceans.

Chiton, (ki'ton). A molluscan animal, with multivalve shell, belonging to *Gastropoda*.

Chives, (chivz). [*Chives*, the French name.] = *Allium schoenoprasum*: an herb belonging to *Liliaceae*.

Chladni, Professor of Germany. *C. figures*: regular figures, formed by fine sand strewn on vibrating plates or membranes. *C. plates*: of glass or metal, of various regular forms. *C. tonometer*: a vibrating strip of metal, by which the number of vibrations required to produce a given note is ascertained.

Chlenaceæ, (klen-ā'se-ē) = *Chlenads*: shrubs and trees of Madagascar, with showy red flowers, belonging to *Geraniales*; found only in Madagascar.

Chloanthite, (klo-an'thit) = White nickel; a mineral of the nickel group, crystallising in cubes, chiefly arsenate of nickel, $NiAs_2$.

Chlora, (klō'ra). [Gk. *chlōros*, green.] = Yellow-wort = Yellow centaury: an herb belonging to *Gentianaceae*.

Chloracetic acid, (klō-ra-sē'tik). [*Chlorine* and *acetic acid*, *q. v.*] = *Acetic acid*, in which $3H$ is replaced by $3Cl$.

Chloral, (klō'ral). [*Chlorine and alcohol*.] = C_2Cl_5HO , an oily fluid, which solidifies into a white solid. *C. hydrate* = $C_2HCl_3O \cdot 11_2O$, a narcotic which reduces animal temperature, and also induces hyperaesthesia.

Chloraniline, (klō-ran'-i-lin). [*Chlorine and aniline, q.v.*] = C_6H_4ClN = Aniline in which one atom of hydrogen is exchanged for chlorine.

Chloranthaceae, (klō-ran-thā'se-ē). [*Chloranthus, q.v.*] = Chloranth: tropical aromatic herbs and shrubs with jointed stems, belonging to Piperaceae.

Chloranthus, (klō-ran'-thus). [*Gk. chloros, green, anthos, flower.*] The typical genus of Chloranthaceae.

Chlorates, (klō'rāts). [*Chloric acid, q.v.*] = $M'ClO_3$: monobasic salts, formed by chloric acid combined with bases.

Chlorhydric, (klō-hī'drik) = Hydrochloric, *q.v.*
Chlorhydrin, (klō-hī'drin). $C_2H_7(ClO_2)$: an ether obtained by acting on glycerin with hydrochloric acid.

Chloric acid, (klō'ic). [*Chlorine, q.v.*] = $HClO_3$: a liquid, faintly odorous, and powerfully acid, which is decomposed by light.

Chlorides, (klō'idz). [*Chlorine, q.v.*] Compounds of chlorine with other substances. *Cl. of N.*: a liquid which is very explosive when heated, or in contact with combustible substances = $HC_2N Cl_3N$. *Cl. of Hg* = 1. Calomel = Hg_2Cl_2 . 2 Corrosive sublimate = $HgCl_2$. *Cl. of Na* = Common salt = $NaCl$ = Muriate of soda: an antiseptic crystalline substance found in the earth, and also dissolved in sea-water.

Chlorimetry, (klō-rim'e-ti). [*Chlorine, q.v.; Gk. metron, measure.*] The estimation of the amount of chlorine present in a compound.

Chlorination, (klō-rin-ā'shun). A method of extracting gold and silver from the ore by conversion into chlorides, which are afterwards decomposed.

Chlorine, (klō'in). [*Gk. chloros, green.*] = Cl : one of the Halogens, formerly called oxy-muriatic acid. A heavy, transparent, greenish gas, with a strong irritating odour, resembling oxygen in its character: much used for its properties of bleaching and disinfecting.

Chloroform, (klō-rī-od'o-form). [*Chlorine and alcohol, q.v.*] = C_2HCl_3 : an aromatic liquid, a compound of chlorine and iodine.

Chorisathyd, (klō-ris-a-thīd). [*Chlorine and isathyd, q.v.*] = $C_8H_5ClNO_2$ = Isathyd, in which one equivalent of hydrogen is replaced by one of chlorine.

Chlorisatin = $C_8H_4ClNO_2$. A crystallisable substance, obtained by the action of chlorine upon indigo.

Chlorite, (klō-rit). [*Chlorine, q.v.*] = Peach: a mineral of the mica group, a silicate of magnesia, alumina, and iron; usually green.

Chlorites, (klō'ritz). [*Chlorine, q.v.*] = $M'ClO_2$: compounds of chlorous acid with bases.

Chloritic series, (klō-rit'ik). [*Chlorine, q.v.*] = Upper Greensand: beds belonging to the Upper Cretaceous series.

Chloroform, (klō'ro-form). [*Chlorine and formyl, q.v.*] = Trichloride of formyl = $CHCl_3$: an odorous volatile liquid, much used as an anæsthetic.

Chlorophane, (klō'ro-fān). [*Gk. chloros, green; and phaino, I shine.*] A massive variety of fluor-spar, which, when heated, is phosphorescent.

Chlorophyll, (klō'ro-fil). [*Gk. chloros, green; phyllon, leaf.*] A colouring matter in leaves of plants, yellow in the leaf, becomes green when exposed to light.

Chlorous acid, (klō'rūs). [*Chlorine, q.v.*] = $HClO_2$ = Hydric chlorite: an acid, the salts of which are phlorites.

Chloroxylon, (klō-ok'si-lon). [*Gk. chloros, green; xylon, wood.*] A plant belonging to Cediaceae.

Chocolate, (chok'o-lit). [A corruption of the Mexican name.] The nuts of Theobroma Cacao roasted and ground.

Chœtognatha, (kō-tog'nath-a) = Sagitta: small transparent marine animals, belonging to Annulosa.

Choke-damp. Carbonic acid when accumulated in mines, &c.

Cholepyrrhin, (ko-le-p'ir'in) = Biliphein: an amide of biliverdin; the brown colouring matter of the bile.

Cholesteric acid, (ko-le'ster-ik). [*Cholesterin, q.v.*] = $C_{25}H_{48}O_2$: a solid resinous acid substance obtained from cholesterol.

Cholesterin (ko-le'ster-in). [*Gk. chole, bile; stein, suet.*] = $C_{25}H_{44}O$: a fatty crystalline substance found in the bile and also in blood.

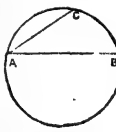
Chondrin, (kon'drin). [*Gk. chondros, cartilage.*] A gelatinous liquid obtained from cartilage.

Chondrostei, (kon-dros'te-i). [*Gk. chondros, cartilage.*] Used by Siebold for a sub-division of fishes.

Chondropterygii, (kon-drop-ter-ij'i-i). [*Gk. chondros, cartilage; pteryx, fin.*] = Cartilaginous fishes.

Chord, (kord). [*Chorda, the Latin name.*]

1. A straight line joining two points of a circle. 2. Used generally for any stretched string, especially of a musical instrument. 3. A harmonious combination of musical tones.



Chorda, (kord). [*The Latin word.*] Used for cord-like nerves or muscles. *C. dorsalis* = Notochord, *q.v.* *C. tendinea*: strong fine tendons closing the valves in the heart. *C. tympani*: a sub-division of the seventh or facial nerve.

Chorion, (kor'ion). [*Gk. chorion, skin.*] The membrane in which a vertebrate foetus is enclosed, which develops into the placenta. **Chorisis**, (kō'ris-is). [*Gk. choriseo, I separate.*] The separation of an organ into two or more, as of a leaf into leaflets.

Choroid, (kō'roid). [*Chorion, q.v.; Gk. cidos, form.*] Resembling the chorion in character. *C. coat*: a vascular membrane, black on the

inner side, lining the sclerotic portion of the eyeball. *C. pterus*: the vascular margins of the vellum of the brain.

Chough, (chuf). A variety of the crow.

Christmas rose=*Helleborus niger*.

Christopher, *Herb*=*Actaea*, *q.v.*

Chromates, (krō'mātēz). [Gk. *chroma*, colour] = M_2CrO_4 : salts formed by combination of chromic acid and bases.

Chromatic, (krō-mat'ik). [Chromaticus, the Latin word.] Relating to colour. *C. aberration*: the formation of images having the edges tinged with colours, owing to the refraction of the light passing through lenses. *C. scale*: a series of thirteen notes, including the two notes forming an octave and the intermediate tones and semitones.

Chromatophores, (krō-mat'ō-fōz). [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *phoros*, I carry.] Small pigment sacs, especially those in cuttle fishes.

Chrome, (krōm). [Chromium, *q.v.*] An old name for chromium ore. *C. ironstone*= $FeO \cdot Cr_2O_3$: the chief ore of chromium. *C. yellow*= $PbCrO_4$ =Chromate of lead.

Chromic acid, (krō'mik). [Chromium, *q.v.*] 1.= H_2CrO_4 : a deliquescent solid. 2.= CrO_3 : now called chromic anhydride.

Chromite, (krō'mit). [Chromium, *q.v.*] A mineral, chiefly oxide of chromium: an ore of iron.

Chromium, (krō'mi-um). [Gk. *chroma*, colour.] = *Cr*: one of the iron-like metals: rare, used as a dye material.

Chromosphere, (krō'mo-sfēr). [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *sphaira*, sphere.] The gaseous envelope of the sun.

Chronometer, (kro-nom'e-tor), [Gk. *chronos*, time; *metron*, measure] 1. Any instrument which measures the lapse of time. 2. An instrument used, chiefly on shipboard, to indicate the exact time at some given place.

Chronoscope, (kron'o-skōp). [Gk. *chronos*, time; *scopos*, I see.] An apparatus for measurement of the velocity of projectiles and falling bodies.

Chroococcaceae, (kro-o-kok'ā-se-ū). A sub-division of Alga, comprising those which bear the lichen fungi.

Chrysalides. Plural of Chrysalis, *q.v.*

Chrysalis, (kris'a-lis). [Gk. *chryso*, gold.] = Nymph=Pupa: in holometabolic insects, the intermediate state between the larva and perfect insect, often gold coloured.

Chrysanthemum, (kris-an'-the-mum). [Gk. *chryso*, gold; *anthemon*, flower.] Corn-marigold, &c.: herbs belonging to Asteraceae.

Chryseae, (krī'sēn). [Gk. *chryseos*, yellow.] = $C_{12}H_{12}$. A yellow crystalline substance obtained from coal-tar.

Chrysobalanaceae, (kris-o-bal-an'ā-se-ū). [Chrysobalanus, *q.v.*] Chrysobalanus: tropical trees and shrubs belonging to Rosales.

Chrysobalanus, (kris-o-bal'a-nus). [Gk. *chryso*, gold; *balanos*, acorn.] = *Coccoloba*: the typical genus of Chrysobalanaceae.



Chrysoberyl, (kris'ob-er-il). [Gk. *chryso*, gold, *beryllos*, beryl] A mineral, chiefly alumina and glucina.

Chrysocolla, (kris-o-kol-la). [Gk. *chryso*, gold] One of the copper group of minerals, amorphous, chiefly silicate of copper, somewhat resembling malachite.

Chrysolite, (kris'o-lit). [Gk. *chryso*, gold; *lithos*, stone] = *Pendot*: a fine variety of Olivine, of gold-green colour.

Chrysophyll, (kris'o-fil). [Gk. *chryso*, gold; *phyllon*, leaf.] A golden colouring matter found in leaves.

Chub, (chub)=*Lenciscus cephalus*: a fish belonging to Cyprinidae.

Churchyard beetle=*Blaps mortisaca*.

Chylaqueous fluid, (kī-lak'we-us). [Chyle, *q.v.*] A liquid filling the body cavity of Asteias, &c.

Chyle, (kil). [Gk. *cholos*, juice] = Lymph: modified food: an alkaline milky fluid which passes through the intestines, during which passage the nutritious portions of it are absorbed by the walls of the intestines.

Chyme, (kim). [Gk. *chymos*, juice] The food after digestion in the stomach, which passes into the intestines in the form of a thick acid fluid.

Cicada, (si-kā-da). [The Latin name] An insect belonging to Hemiptera.

Cicatricula, (sik-a-trik'u-la). [L. *cicatrix*, scar] = Tread, an opaque spot on the surface of a yolk.

Cicely=Myrrhis: a plant belonging to Apiaceae.

Cichoraceae, (sik-o-ā'se-ū). [Cichorium, chicory.] Lettuce, chicory, &c.: a sub-division of Asteraceae.

Ciconia, (si-kō-ni-a). [The Latin name.] = Stork: a marsh bird, with long legs and bill, belonging to Grallatores.

Cicuta, (si-kū'ta). [The Latin name] = Water-hemlock, &c.: an herb belonging to Apiaceae.

Cigana=*Opiostheomus cristatus*: a gallinaceous bird of Brazil.

Cilia, (sil'i-a). [L. *cilium*, eyelid.] Small filaments on the surface of epithelial cells, often the means of locomotion in the lower animals.

Ciliary, (sil'i-a-ri). [Cilia, *q.v.*] Filamentary. *C. ligament*: in the eye, connecting the iris and capsule. *C. muscle*: attached to the choroid of the eye. *C. process*: the anterior termination of the choroid.

Ciliati, (sil-i-ā'ti). [Cilia, *q.v.*] L. Leuckart's term for Bryozoa and Rotiferi, considered as a division of Vermes. 2. A division of Infusoria, having abundance of vibratile cilia.

Cimex, (si'meks). [The Latin name.] = Bug: an insect belonging to Hemiptera.

Cimicifuga, (si-mi-sif'ū-ga). [L. *cimer*, bug; *fugo*, I drive away.] = Bug-wort: a factitious plant belonging to Ranunculaceae.

Cinchona, (sin-kō'na). [Countess of Cinchon. Or Quinquina, the native name.] The typical genus of Cinchonaceae: the bark is much used in medicine. *v. Quinine*.

Cinchonaceae, (sin-kō-nā-se-ū). [Cinchona, *q.v.*] = Cinchonads: tropical herbs, shrubs, and trees belonging to Cinchonales.

Cinchonales, (sin-kō-nā'fōz). [*Cinchona*, *q. v.*] Dichlamydeous monopetalous plants, having a minute embryo and much albumen, forming a division of Epiphygous Exogens.

Cinchonia, (sin-kō-ni-a). [*Cinchona*, *q. v.*] = $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$: an alkaloid nitrate crystalline base, found in cinchona bark.

Cinchonidine, (sin-kō-ni-sin). [*Cinchona*, *q. v.*] = $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$: an alkaloid base obtained from cinchonina.

Cinchonidine, (sin-kō-ni-din). [*Cinchona*, *q. v.*] = $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$: an alkaloid base obtained from cinchona bark.

Cinder-bed. A thick stratum in Upper Oolite, chiefly of shells resembling those of the oyster.

Cinemematics=Kinematics, *q. v.*

Cinnabar, (sin'nā-bai). [*Cinnabaris*, the Latin name.] = Mercuric sulphide = HgS : the most common ore of mercury, crystallises in hexagons. *C. moth*=Callinorpha Jacobea.

Cinnamic acid, (sin'na-mik). [*Cinnamon*, *q. v.*] = $C_9H_7O_2$: a crystalline acid substance found in some balsams.

Cinnamide, (sin'na-mid). [*Cinnamyl and amide*, *q. v.*] = C_9H_7ON : ammonia in which one equivalent of hydrogen has been replaced by one of cinnamyl.

Cinnamol, (sin'na-mol). [*Cinnamon*, *q. v.*] = C_9H_8 =Styrolene=Styrol: a hydrocarbon found in cinnamic acid.

Cinnamon, (sin'na-mun). [*Kinamomon*, the Greek name.] = Cinnamomum: a plant belonging to Lauraceae. *C. oil* = C_9H_8O : chiefly cinnamyl hydride: a fragrant oily substance. *C. stone*: a variety of garnet.

Cinnamyl, (sin'na-mil). [*Cinnamon*, *q. v.*] = C_9H_7O : the radicle of cinnamon.

Cinquefoil, (sing'kō-fōil). [*F. cinque*, five; *feuille*, leaf.] = Potentilla: a plant belonging to Rosaceae.

Cipoline, (sip'o-lin). A variety of marble containing talcose solst.

Circæa, (ser-sō'a). [*Circæ*, = Enchanter's Nightshade: named from the hooks on the fruit which catch anything near it; a plant belonging to Onagraceae.

Circæaceæ, (ser-sō-ā-sō-e). [*Circæa*, *q. v.*] = Onagraceae.

Circe, (ser'sō). [*Classical*.] One of the Asteroids.

Circle, (ser'kl). [*L. circulus*, a small circle.] A figure bounded by a line which is at all points of it the same distance from the centre of the figure.

Circulation, (ser-ku-lā'shun). [*L. circulus*, circle]. *Great C.*=Systemic *C.* *Lesser C.*=Pulmonary *C.*

Circulative animals. Oken's term for Mollusca.

Cirri, (sir'ri). [*L. cirrus*, a curl.] Twining appendages, tendrils, &c.

Cirripedia, (sir-ri-pē'di-a). [*Cirri*, *q. v.*: *L. pes*, foot.] = Acorn shells and barnacles: between Annulosa and Radiata: Crustacean animals of which some of the legs are cirrous, a subdivision of Pectostraca.

Cirro-cumulus, (sir-ro-kūm'u-lus). [*Cirrus* and *Cumulus*, *q. v.*] The name given to

clouds of a kind between the cirrus and cumulus, having a resemblance to the scales of mackerel.

Cirrostromi, (sir-ro'stō-mi). [*Cirrus*, *q. v.*: and *Ck. stoma*, mouth.] Owen's term for the Lancelet, *q. v.*

Cirro-stratus, (sir-ro-strā'tus). [*Cirrus* and *Stratus*, *q. v.*] Clouds intermediate between the cirrus and stratus.

Cirrus, (sir'rus). [*L. cirrus*, curl.] 1. Small light clouds, usually high in the heavens. 2. Singular of Cirri, *q. v.*

Cissoid, (sis'soid). [*Gk. kīssos*, ivy; *cidos*, form.] A mathematical curve, designed for use in the trisection of an angle and the construction of geometrical means between two given lines.

Cistaceæ, (sis-tā-sē-ē). [*Cistus*, *q. v.*] = Rock roses: herbs and shrubs belonging to Cistaceæ.

Cistales, (sis-tā'lez). [*Cistaceæ*, *q. v.*] Plants with monodichlamydeous flowers, and parietal or sutural placentae, forming a sub-division of Hypogynous Exogens.

Cistern barometer. A straight tube of glass, longer than 30 inches, closed at the upper end, with the lower open end immersed in a small cistern of mercury. *v.* Barometric.

Cistus, (sis'tus). [*Gk. kiste*, small box.] = Rock rose = Helianthemum, *q. v.*: named from the shape of the capsules.

Citramide, (sit'ra-mid). [*Citric* and *amide*, *q. v.*] = $C_6H_{11}N_3O_3$ =Ammonia in which one equivalent of hydrogen is replaced by one of the radicle of citric acid.

Citrates, (sit'itāz). [*Citric acid*, *q. v.*] Combinations of citric acid with bases.

Citrene, (sit'rin). [*Citrus*, *q. v.*] = $C_{10}H_{16}$: a hydrocarbon obtained from oil of lemon.

Citric acid, (sit'rik). [*Citrus*, *q. v.*] = $C_6H_8O_7$: H_2O : a powerful crystalline acid, found in the fruit of the Citrus medica, &c.

Citrine, (sit'rin). [*Citrus*, *q. v.*] 1. A colour compounded of orange and green. 2. = False topaz: a yellow variety of native silica.

Citron, (sit'ron). [*Citrus*] = Citrus medica, *C. medica*=Aurantiaecæ.

Citrus, (sit'rus). [*The Latin name.*] Orange, citron, lime, &c., the typical genus of Aurantiaecæ. *C. aurantium*=Orange. *C. medica*=Citron.

Citryl, (sit'ril). [*Citrus*, *q. v.*] The radicle of citric acid.

Civet, (siv'et). [*Civet*, the French name.]

1. = Viverra civetta = Civet cat: small carnivorous animal. 2. An odorous secretion of the Viverra.

Civil time. The division of the day into 24 hours, or two periods of 12 hours each.

Cladocera, (kla-dos'e-ra). [*Gk. klados*, branch; *keras*, horn.] One of Hooever's sub-divisions of Crustaceans: minute animals, chiefly fresh water, belonging to Branchiopoda.

Cladocora, (kla-dok'o-ra). [*Gk. klados*, branch;



Korymb, helmet.] A coral polyp with many slender branches.

Clacque-bois, (klak'bwaw). [Fr. *clacque*, smack; *bois*, wood.] A series of small wooden bars, of regular graduation in size, stung so as to form a kind of harmonicon, the tones of which are produced by a small hammer.

Clary, (klari)=*Salvia verbenaca*: a plant belonging to Lamiaceae.

Class, (klas). [*Classis*, the Latin word.] A secondary division of animals or plants. Mammalia, Fishes, &c., in the animal kingdom. Dicotyledons, Acotyledons in the vegetable. *v.* Tables.

Clavellinidae, (kla-vel-lin'i-dō)=Social Ascidiaria. *v.* Tunicata.

Clavicle, (klav'-kl). [L. *clavicula*, little key.] Collar bone, a long cylindrical bone connecting the blade and breast bones in vertebrate animals = Merrythought. in birds.

Clavius. A walled plain in the moon more than 100 miles in diameter.

Clay, (klā). [*Clava*, the A.-S. word.] Hydrated aluminic silicate= $Al_2O_3 \cdot SiO_2 \cdot 2H_2O$: a mixture of $\frac{1}{2}$ flint and $\frac{1}{2}$ clay; used also generally for any ductile earth. *Pure C.*=Kaolin=Porcelain clay.

Clayband ironstone. An earthy variety of Chalybite, *q.v.*: one of the most common ores of iron.

Clay-slate=Argillaceous schist: one of the Metamorphic rocks.

Cleavage planes in crystals. The planes in which the crystals are easily split, usually parallel with one of the faces.

Cleavers, (klē'verz)=*Galium aparine*: a plant belonging to Galiaceae.

Clematis, (klem'a-tis). [*Klematis*, the Greek name.] Traveller's joy: a small shrub belonging to Ranunculaceae.

Clepsydra, (klep-si-drā). [*Clepsydra*, the Greek name.] Instruments for measuring time, in use with the ancients. One form resembled an hour glass with water instead of sand.

Climatology, (kli-mat-o'l-o-jī). [Gk. *klima*, zone; *logos*, discourse.] The science of the laws governing the changes and conditions of climate.

Climbing palms=Desmonous.

Climbing plants. Belong to no particular order, but species of any order adapt the habit of climbing from circumstances.

Clinch-work, (klinsh). In boat-building, with the strakes overlapping and riveted together.

Clinkstone, (klink'stōn)=Phonolite: a variety of trachytic rock, named from its being especially sonorous when struck.

Clinometer, (kli-nom'e-ter). [Gk. *kline*, I bend; *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the inclination of strata.

Clipper, (klip-per). A vessel especially designed for swift sailing.

Cloaca, (klo-a'ka). [L. *cloaca*, sink.] The common cavity in which, into some animals, the reproductive, urinary, and digestive apparatuses open.

Cloister, (klois'ter). [L. *claustrum*, shut in.]

A covered arcade, usually in a monastery or other religious building.

Clothes, (klo'thō). A snake belonging to Viperina. *C. arietans*=Puff-adder.

Clouds, (klowdz). [*Clud*, the A.-S. name.] Vapour of water floating in the air and sufficiently dense to be visible. The varieties of clouds are Cirrus, Cirro-cumulus, Cumulus, Cumulo-stratus, and Stratus, *q.v.*

Cloudy stars=Nebulae: which were considered to be stars until the improvements in telescopes showed their nature.

Cloudberry=*Rubus chamaemorus*: a plant belonging to Rosaceae.

Clover, (klō'ver). [*Clefer*, the A.-S. name.] =Trifolium: a plant belonging to Fabaceae.

Cloves, (klōvz). [L. *clavus*, nail.] =Dried buds of Caryophyllus aromatics.

Clove-oil= $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$: a colourless oily liquid obtained from the seeds of cloves, &c.

Clove-words, (klōv'wurtz). [*Clovo* and *words*, *q.v.*]=Caryophyllaceae, *q.v.*

Club moss, (klub'mos). [Named from shape.] =Lycopodium: a moss-like plant belonging to Lycopodiaceae.

Club-mosses=Lycopodiaceae, *q.v.*

Clupea, (klū'pe-a)=Herring: a fish, the type of Clupeidae.

Clupeidae, (klū'pi-dō). [*Clupea*, *q.v.*]=Herrings: fishes belonging to Abdominales.

Clusia, (klū'si-a). [*Clusius*, a botanist.] =Balsam-tree: the typical genus of Clusiaceae.

Clusiaceae, (klū-si-ā-se-ā). [*Clusia*, *q.v.*]=Guttifers: resinous tropical trees and shrubs, with leathery leaves, belonging to Guttiferales.

Clusters of stars. Pleiades, Hyades, Crab-cluster, Praesepe, Dumb-bell cluster, &c., *q.v.* **Cnidæ**, (knī'dō). [Gk. *knide*, nettle.] =Nematocysts: the thread cells by which Coelenterata have the power of stinging.

Coal, (kōl). [A.-S. *col*, burning.] An amorphous inflammable mineral substance, composed of modified vegetable matter, found in extensive beds of rock, probably formed in shallow enclosed seas; fringed by swampy forests. *C. brass*: a carbonaceous spathic ore, sometimes found with coal; iron pyrites found in coal. *C. tar*: a pitchy substance, of very compound nature, obtained from coal. *C. gas*=Carburetted hydrogen: an inflammable gas obtained from coal. *C. measures*: a sub-division of the Carboniferous formation, consisting of thick beds of sandstone, with beds of coal resting on clay. *C. fish*=Gadus carbonarius. *C. plants*: known only by fossil remains, chiefly fern-like, of large size, and probably older than the sun. *C. tar colours*: magenta, alizarine, mauve, &c., *q.v.*

Coalescence, (kō-a-le's-ens). [L. *coaleceo*, I grow with.] Growing together.



Cloister.

Coamings, (kō'mingz). The raised edges of the hatches on the deck of a vessel.

Coast-finds. Semi-fossil or pre-historic remains found on coasts, coeval with *kjok, kenmoddings*. *v.* Kitchen-middens.

Coati, (kō'n-tā) = *Viverra zibetha*: a small bear-like carnivorous animal; also called *Coati-mundi*.

Cobalt, (kō'hawlt.) [*Kobalt*, the German name.] *Co* = an iron-like metal, reddish, hard, magnetic, and infusible. Its salts are often beautifully colored, and used as pigments. *C. bloom* = Erythrite, an ore of cobalt. *C. blue* = Thenard's blue, *q.v.* *C. glance* = Cobaltine = Cobaltite, *q.v.* *C. green* = Rinnmann's green, *q.v.* *C. group of minerals* includes smaltite, cobaltite, and erythrite; mostly hard and heavy, and colour blowpipe flame blue.

Cobaltite, (kō'hawlt'it) [*Cobalt, q.v.*] = Cobaltine: a mineral of the cobalt group, crystallising in cubes, chiefly sulphide and arsenide of cobalt.

Cobra, (kō'bā.) [Port., serpent.] A name commonly given to hooded serpents. *C. de Capello* = Hooded snake = Coluber Naia.



Cobra-de-capello.

Cocci, (kōk'si.) [Gk. *kokkos*, scarlet berry.] = Cochineal insects: Mexican insects from which a common dye-stuff is obtained.

Coccidae, (kōk'si-dē.) [Gk. *kokkos*, scarlet berry.] = Scale insects. a family of insects, which includes the cochineal, belonging to Hemiptera.

Coccinella, (kōk-si-nel'ā) = Lady-bird: a small beetle belonging to Coleoptera.

Coccoliths, (kōk'ō-liths.) [Gk. *kokkos*, berry, *lithos*, stone.] Small calcareous bodies found in the sheets of *Halimnion* at the bottom of the sea, supposed to be joints of an alga, which fall from the surface; also found fossil in chalk rocks.

Coccospheres, (kōk'ō-sfēr.) [Gk. *kokkos*, berry; *sphaera*, ball.] Minute bodies found living at bottom of N. Atlantic, and fossil in chalk, often with coccoliths on their surfaces.

Cocconeus, (kōk-kō'stō-us.) An extinct ganoid fish.

Cocculus, (kōk'ū-lus.) [L. *coccum*, berry] The seeds of *Anamirta cocculus*, a plant belonging to Menispermaceae.

Coccygeal region, (kōk-sij'ē-āl.) [*Coccyx, q.v.*] The posterior portion of the body.

Coccyz, (kōk'siks.) [Gk. *kokkos*, cuckoo.] The posterior termination of the vertebral column; shaped somewhat like the cuckoo's beak.

Cochineal insect, (kōk'i-nēl.) [*Cochinilla*, the Spanish name.] = *Coccus cacti*: an insect belonging to Hemiptera. *v.* *Cocci*.

Cochlea, (kōk'le-ā.) [Gk. *kochlias*, spiral shell.] The snail-shaped part of the ear in the higher vertebrata, which discriminates the quality of the sounds heard.

Cochlearia, (kōk-le-ār'i-ā.) [L. *cochlear*, spoon] = Scurvy grass: an herb belonging to Brassicaceae.

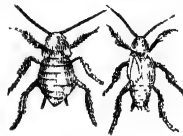
Cocinylene, (kō-sin'i-lēn) = $C_{12}H_{10}$: a hydrocarbon of the olefine series, obtained from bitumen.

Cockatoo, (kōk'n-too.) [*Kalutud*, the Malay name] = *Ptyolophus*: a parrot-like bird, having a tuft of feathers on the head.

Cockchafer, (kōk'chā-fer) = *Melolontha vulgaris*: an insect belonging to Coleoptera.

Cockle, (kōk'le.) [*Kochlos*, the Greek name.] = *Cadum*: a molluscous animal, belonging to Lamellibranchiata.

Cockroach, (kōk'rosh) = *Blatta*: an insect belonging to Orthoptera, commonly called blackbeetle.



Cockscomb, (kōk's-kōm) = *Celastium corymbosum*: a plant belonging to Amaranthaceae.

Cocoa, (kō'kō) [Corruption of *Cacao*] = *Cacao*: seeds of *Theobroma cacao*.

Cocoa-nut tree, (kō'ko.) [Port. *coco*, monkey.] = *Cocos*, a palm tree, 50 to 100 ft. high, named from the monkey-like face roughly imitated by the nut. *C. glauca* = Fruit of *Chrysolobus laevis*. *C. oil*, white, solid, fatty substance, of complex character.



Cocoon, (kō-koon') [F. *cocoon*, shell] The outer silky covering of the chrysalis of an insect.

Cod, (kōd.) [Corruption of *cadus*] = *Cadus morhua* = *Morhua vulgaris*, a fish. *Cocoonant tree* = *Codena*, (kōdē-nā) [Gk. *kody*, poppy head] = $C_{15}H_{21}NO_3$: one of the natural alkaline bases found in opium, a crystalline nitrate base.

Codaine, (kō'dē-in) [Gk. *kody*, poppy-head.] = $C_{15}H_{21}NO_3$: an alkaloid base, found in opium.

Coefficient, (kō-ef-fish'i-ent.) [L. *co*, with; and *efficient*.] In mathematics = Factor or multiplier.

Coelemintha, (sē-lē-min'tha.) [Gk. *koiros*, hollow; *helminx*, worm.] A primary division of Entozoa, as arranged by Rudolphi.

Celenterata, (sē-len-ter-ā'ta) [Gk. *koiros*, hollow, *entera*, bowels.] Corals, coralline, &c.: animals having a hollow digestive cavity, in two layers, ectoderm and endoderm, an alimentary canal, and thread cells or nematocytes; all marine but two genera; divided into Hydrozoa and Actinozoa.

Celhae, (sē-lī-ak) [*Kodiakos*, the Greek word.] Belonging to the intestines.

Coenenchyma, (sē-nen-kī'ma.) [Gk. *koinos*, common; *chyma*, secretion.] In some Madreporaria: the common mass of the corallum between the polyp cells; a secretion uniting the corallites of compound corals.

Cenopthecus, (sē-no-pi-thē'kus). [Gk. *koinos*, social, *pathekos*, ape.] An ape-like animal, found fossil in Middle Eocene beds, the oldest known quadrumanous animal.

Cenosauro, (sē-no-sark). [Gk. *koinos*, common; *saur*, flesh.] The common stem by which the separate individuals of compound Hydrozoa are united.

Cenurus, (sē-nū'rus). [Gk. *koinos*, common, *oura*, tail.] A hydatid, found in sheep; a nurse form of a tape-worm.

Coerulein, (sē-nū-lin). [L. *coeruleus*, deep blue.] = $C_{12}H_{10}O_6$, a blue dye-stuff, obtained from gallein.

Coffea, (sōf'fē-a). [Corruption of the Arabic name, *qahwah*.] A plant belonging to *Rubiaceæ*. *C. Arabica*, the only cultivated species.

Coffee=(*kōf'fē*). [*Coffea*, *q*.] = the ground seeds of *Coffea Arabica*.

Coffier-dam, (kōf'fēr-dam). An inclusion of wood, earth, or both, made in deep water, to enable the inclined spire to be kept dry, used in building foundations for piers, &c.

Coffin bone. Distal phalanx of the foot, in the horse.

Cog, (kōg). [The Welsh name.] A small projection in machinery, used to impart motion. *C. wheel*, a wheel having cogs on its circumference.

Coggia's Comet = JUL 1874; the third comet observed in the year 1874.

Coir, (kōir). The rough fibrous covering of the cocoon nut, used for matting, ropes, &c.

Coke, (kōk). [*Kole*, the German name.] Carbon, with a small admixture of minerals, obtained from coal by the removal, by heat, of the more volatile constituents.

Cohesion, (kō-he'zhun). [L. *coherere*, 1 ing. to.] The form of molecular attraction which keeps two molecules of any body together; strong in solids, weak in liquids.

Colatitude. The distance of a place from the nearest pole = 90° - latitude.

Colchicum, (kōl'chi-kun). [Classical.] = Meadow saffron; a plant belonging to Liliaceæ.

Cold, (kōld). [*Cald*, the A.-S. name.] The absence of heat; absolute cold is the absolute absence of the molecular motion called heat = Absolute rest.

Coleoptera, (kōl-e-op'ter-a). [Gk. *koleos*, sheath; *pteron*, wing.] = Beetles, &c.: a primary division of insects, in which the front wings are hardened and cover the hinder ones.

Collapsing, (kōl-laps'ing). [L. *collabor*, 1 fall down.] Term used when a steam boiler is broken, through the pressure of steam, &c.,

within being less than the external pressure of air.

Collar, (kōl'lar). [L. *collum*, neck.] *C. beam*: a variety of the tie beam. *C. bone* = Clavicle, *q*. v.

Collas. An American race.

Collema, (kōl-le-mā'se-d). A sub-division of Lichens.

Collidine, (kōl'i-din) = $C_8H_{11}N$: a base of the Pyridine series; an alkaloid obtained from shale and from bones.

Colligate, (kōl'h-gāt). [L. *colligare*, to bind together.] An associated organic compound.

Collimator, (kōl-lim-ā'tor). [L. *coll*, with; *lines*, limit.] Fine threads crossing the aperture of a telescope, &c., to mark its exact centre.

Collimation, (kōl-li-mā'shun). [L. *coll*, with; *lines*, limit.] The exact determination of the position of a star, &c., by means of fine lines across the object-glass of a telescope.

Collodion, (kōl-lō'di-on). [Gk. *kolla*, glue.] A solution of gun-cotton in ether and alcohol, forming a transparent, sensitive, membranous substance, much used in photography.

Colloids, (kōl'lōidz). [Gk. *kolla*, glue; *eidos*, form.] A general name for substances which resemble glue in character, unite readily with crystalloids, do not crystallise.

Colon, (kō'lōn). [Gk. *kola*, pl. of *kolon*, intestines.] The large intestine, which first ascends from the junction of the small intestines, and then descends to the rectum.

Colonnade, (kōl-on-ād'). [F. *colonne*, column.] A series of columns supporting a roof.

Colophene, (kō'lō-fē-n). [Colophony, *q*. v.] A modified form of oil of turpentine.

Colophonite, (kō'lō-fō-nit). [Colophony, *q*. v.] A dark-coloured variety of garnet, named from its colour.

Colophony, (kō'lō-fō-ni). [Kolophon, a town in Asia Minor.] = Common resin, obtained from turpentine.

Colour, (kū'lōr). [*Color*, the Latin word.] *Active C.*, a dye-stuff that requires the use of a mordant. *Substantive C.*, a dye-stuff with which no mordant is required. *Simple C.*: one that cannot be decomposed. *Complementary C.*: the one needed to produce white when mixed with a given colour. Ex. Green and red; orange and blue; yellow and indigo, are complementary to each other. *C. disease* = Achromatops, *q*. v. *C. of a note* = Timbre, *q*. v. *C. of animals*: no white wild bird or mammal in Europe, except Arctic; tropical birds chiefly green; birds building closed nests are usually gaily coloured in both sexes.

Coluber, (kō'lū-ber). [The Latin name.] = Adder: a snake belonging to Colubrina.

Colubridæ = Colubrina: a primary division of Ophidia or snakes, including hobs, pythons, and vipers.

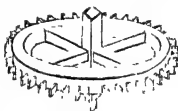
Columba Noachi. Noah's dove: one of the southern constellations, of small extent.

Columba, (kōl-um-bā'se-d). [L. *columba*, dove.] = Columbeæ = Columbidae: doves and pigeons: birds belonging to *Cathartes*.

Columbidae, (kōl-um-bi-dē). [L. *columba*,



Coffee-plant



Cog-wheel

dove.] 1=Pigeons: birds belonging to *Raptores*. 2=Columbaceæ.

Columbine, (kol'um-bin)=*Aquilegia*, *g.v.*

Columbium, (kol-um'bi-um) [*Columbia*, America.] =Nb, also called Niobium, *g.v.*: a rare mineral, found in columbite.

Colymbidae, (kol-im'bi-de). [*Gk. kolymbis*, a diving bird.] =Divers: aquatic birds belonging to *Natatores*.

Columella, (kol-u-mel'la). A bone in the ear of a bird, corresponding to the auditory ossicles of the human ear.

Columelliaceæ, (kol-u-mel-i-t'se-ë). [Senior Columella.] =Columelliads: evergreen shrubs and trees, found only in Mexico and Peru, belonging to *Cinchonales*.

Colza oil, (kol'za). [The French name.] From seeds of *Brassica oleifera*.

Coma Berenicia, (kô'ma be-re-ni'sis). [*Gk. kome*, hair, and Berenice.] A small constellation in the northern heavens, near *Arcturus*.

Comanche. An American race.

Combination, (kom-bi-nâ'shun). [*L. com*, with, *bin*, two by two.] The changes in the grouping of a number of things.

Combinational tone. A third tone produced when two musical notes are sounded together; also called the *grave harmonic* and *difference tone*.

Combretaceæ, (kom-bre-tâ'se-ë). [*Combretum*, the typical genus.] =Myrtolaniæ: shrubs and trees, found in tropics only, belonging to *Myrtales*.

Combustion, (com-bust'yunn). [*L. comburo*, I burn.] =Chemical combination: chemical action so rapid as to produce the sensation of heat and sometimes light.

Comet, (kom'et). [*Cometa*, the Latin name.] A luminous body, consisting of (1) a nucleus, or luminous centre, (2) a coma or head, (3) an envelope or atmosphere, and (4) a tail, moving in a very large parabolic orbit, only a portion of which is within our view. There are several comets, mostly telescopic, observed every year, and about 4000 have been seen since the Christian era.

Comets of short period.

Encke,	5½ years.	} All telescopic.
Di Vico,	5½ "	
Winnecke,	5½ "	
Brorsen,	5½ "	
Biela,	6½ "	
D'Arrest,	6½ "	
Faye,	7½ "	
Machin,	13½ "	

The figures above are the periods of return.

Commelynacææ, (kom-me-li-nâ'se-ë). [*Commelin*, J. & G.] =Spider-worts: lily-like herbs belonging to *Xyridales*.

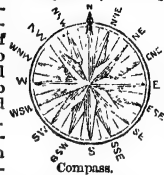
Commensalism, (kom-men'sa-lizm). Used by Van Beneden for a union of a non-parasitic

kind between two animals, as when an actinia fixes itself on the back of a crab.

Commulator, (kom-mu-tâ'tor). [*L. commutare*, to change] =Break: an instrument for making, breaking, or changing the direction of a galvanic current easily and rapidly.

Compass, (kum'pas). [*L. compassus*, circle.]

Declination C.: a magnetised needle supported at its centre of gravity, and free to move in any horizontal direction; it points to the magnetic N. and S. poles of the earth. *Mariner's C.*: a declination compass used on board ships. *Inclination C.*: a magnetic needle free to move vertically so as to point to the magnetic pole. *Sine C.*: a galvanometer by which the strength of a current is measured by the sine of the angle through which the needle moves.



Compensation, (kom-pen-sâ'shun). [*L. compensatio*, balancing.] *C. balance* in chronometers resembles the *C. pendulum* in object and method. *C. pendulum* one in which the distance between the centre of the bob and the point of suspension is kept unaltered, the expansion or contraction of the rod, owing to heat or cold, being compensated by some artifice.

Compensational. *C. air*: about 100 cubic inches, for which there is space in the chest, and which may be inspired by a special effort. *C. males*: short-lived additional males, complementary to hermaphrodite animals, found in *Lepadidae*.

Complementary colours. The colour given by a mixture of the colours of any portion of a spectrum is the complement of the remaining portion. Ex, Orange is complementary to blue; green to red.

Composite, (kom-pos'i-të). [*L. compositus*, compound.] =*Asteraceæ*, *g.v.*

Compound. *C. ratio*: the ratio of the products of two sets of homologous terms. *C. eye*: in insects and crustaceans. *C. flowers*: heads of small flowers with an involucre. *C. acids*:

Colligated acids, *g.v.* *C. microscope*: having two or more glasses or lenses.

Compsognathus, (komp-sog'nath-us). [*Gk. kompsos*, elegant; *gnathos*, jaw.] A reptile belonging to *Demosaurus*, approximating to a bird by hopping erect, and so connecting the two classes.

Concave, (kon-kāv). [*L. concavus*, hollow.] Hollow.

Concha, (kong'ka). [*L. concha*, shell.] The external portion of the ear.

Conchifera, (kong-kifer-a). [*L. concha*, shell; *fero*, I carry.] A term for mollusca, such as the oyster and mussel, which have shells.

Concheidal, (kong-koi'dal). [*Gk. kogche*, shell; *eidos*, form.] =Shell-like.



Concave.

Conchology, (kong-kol'ō-n). [Gk. *logos*, shell; *logos*, discourse.] The science of the structure and classification of shell-bearing animals.

Concrete, (kon'krēt). [*L. concretus*, stiffened.] A mixture of gravel, pebbles, or broken stones with cement.

Concrete science. That which treats of phenomena known to us in their totalities, as in Astronomy, Geology, Biology, &c., by the redistribution of matter and motion.

Condenser, (kon-den'ser). [*L. condensa*, I thicken.] 1. An apparatus for collecting or condensing electricity. 2. An apparatus for condensing vapours into liquids.

Condor, (kon'toi). [From *cathar*, the Peruvian name.] = *Sarcophagus gryphus*: a large vulture, found on lofty mountains in S. America.

Conduction, (kon-duk'shun). [*L. conduco*, I bring together.] The passage of heat, electricity &c., through matter by its transfer from particle to particle.

Conductors of heat and electricity. Metals, charcoal, water, animal and vegetable substance, &c., metals being by far the best.

Condyle, (kon'dil). [Gk. *kondylos*, knuckle.] The articulating surface of a bone, used especially of the bony projection by which the skull is attached to the vertebral column.

Condyl's fluid. A solution of manganate of sodium which disinfects by the oxidation of putrid matter.

Cone, (kōn). [*Conus*, the Latin name.] 1. A regularly tapering figure having a circular base and a pointed summit. 2. A general term for such fruits as those of the pine tree, which have somewhat conical forms.

Conferveae, (kon-fer-vā'se-ē). [*L. conferveo*, I unite with.] = *Confervas*: aquatic threads or membranes, reproduced by internal spores, belonging to Algae; algae bearing the lichens *Cænogonium* and *Cystocolous*.

Congelation, (kon-je-lā'shun). [*L. congelo*, I freeze.] The conversion of a liquid into a solid by freezing.

Conger, (kong'ger). [The Latin name.] = *Muraena conger* = *Anguilla conger*: a large marine eel from 5 to 10 feet long.

Congestion, (kon-jest'yun). [*L. congestio*, a heaping together.] An undue distension of the blood-vessels, &c., causing accumulation of blood.

Conglomerate, (kon-glom'er-ēt). [*L. conglomerare*, I entangle.] = Pudding-stone = pebbly sandstone: gravel cemented into solid rock = Agglomerate, of which the fragments have been rounded by action of water.

Congo = *Mycetes palliatus*, *q.v.* *C. snake* = *Amphuma*, *q.v.*

Congos. An African people.

Conia, (kō'ni-a). [*Conium*, *q.v.*] = *Conylia* =



Condor.

CgH₁₅N = *Couline*: a natural base found in the hemlock: a transparent oily liquid = Imide of conyl: one of the secondary monamines.

Conic, (kon'ik). [*Cone*, *q.v.*] *C. sections*: the circle, the ellipse, the hyperbola, and the parabola: curves formed by the intersection of a plane and a cone *C. nodes*: a mathematical term occurring in calculations respecting cubic surfaces, represented by a common apex of two cones.

Conidia, (kon-id'i-a). [Gk. *konis*, dust.] The propagating buds of mildew, in the form of minute spores.

Coniferae, (kō-nif'ō-rē). [*Cone*, *q.v.*; *L. fero*, I bear] = *Pinaceae*: trees, such as the pine and fir, with resinous timber and conical-shaped fruit, forming a division of Gymnospermous Exogena, common in temperate and cold countries; none in tropical America.

Conine, (kō'ni-in). [*Conium*, *q.v.*] = *Conia*, *q.v.* = *CgH₁₅N*: a base found in hemlock.

Coniomycetes, (kon-i-o-mi-sē'tēz). [Gk. *konis*, dust; *mykes*, mushroom.] = Blights: a primary division of Fungales; minute parasitic plants.

Conirostres, (kō-ni-rost'rēz). [*Cone*, *q.v.*; *rostrum*, snout.] A division of Insectores, marked by a strong conical beak.

Conium, (kō'ni-um). [*Conion*, the Greek name.] = Hemlock: a plant belonging to *Apiaceae*.

Conjugate, (kon'jōō-gāt). [*L. conjugo*, I connect.] *C. axes*: in analytical geometry, two axes that are so related as to be interchangeable. *C. mirrors*: two mirrors placed face to face, so that each reflects rays of light or heat to the other. *C. compounds*: chemical compounds in which the union is so intimate that the constituents are not always to be detected by the ordinary tests; also called copulated compounds.

Conjugation, (kon-jōō-gā'shun). [*L. conjugatio*, mixture.] A modified form of sexual union observable in plants and in Infusoria.

Conjunction, (kon-jungk'shun). [*Conjunctio*, the Latin word.] When three heavenly bodies are in a straight line they are said to be in conjunction. *Superior conjunction* is when an inferior planet is in a line with the earth and the sun, the sun being between the others. *Inferior conjunction* is when the inferior planet is in a line with the earth and sun, and also between them. A superior planet is in conjunction when it is in the same line as the earth with the sun between them.

Conjunctiva, (kon-jungk-tī'va). A membrane lining the eyelids and covering the eyeball.

Connaraceae, (kon-na-rā'se-ē). [*Connarus*, the Greek name.] = *Connarids*: trees and shrubs, chiefly American, with compound leaves, belonging to *Rutales*.

Connective tissue. A filamentous gelatinous substance forming the chief portion of the dermis; also called fibrous tissue, areolar tissue, and cellular tissue.

Conodonts, (kon'ō-donts). [*Conoid*, *q.v.*; Gk. *odus*, tooth.] Lower Silurian fossils: small

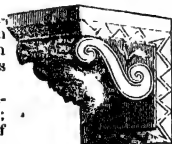
conical bodies, probably the spines of molluscs or the horny teeth of fishes.

Conoid, (kon'oid). [Cone, *g.v.*: Gk. *eidos*, form.] A solid having an approximation to the form of a cone, especially the figure made by the revolution of one of the conic sections round its axis.



Conoid.

Console, (kon'söl). [L. *consolidus*, firm.] A bracket, usually formed by a projection from the wall.



Console.

Constellations, (kon-stel-lä'shünz). [L. *con*, with: *stellä*, star.] Groups of stars mostly with classical names. *Ancient C.*:

48 formed by Ptolemy in 150 A.D., with 2 others added by Tycho Brahe. *Modern C.*: 59 others since formed, many by Helvetius at the end of the 17th century.

Contact action=Catalysis, *q.v.*

Convallaria, (kon-val-lä'ri-i). [L. *convallis*, a valley.]

Lily of the valley: a plant belonging to Liliaceae.

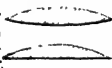


Convallaria.

Convection, (kon-vek'shün). [L. *converto*, I carry.] The passage of heat, electricity, &c., by its being carried from place to place by particles of matter affected by it.

Convex (kon'veks). [L. *convexus*, arched.] Rounded.

Convolvulaceae, (kon-vol-vu-lä'so-ü). [Convolvulus, *g.v.*] = Bindweeds: herbs and shrubs, chiefly tropical, belonging to Solonales.



Convex

Convolvulus, (kon-vol'vu-lüs). [L. *convolvulus*, to entwine.] = Bindweed: a twining herb, with milky juice, the type of Convolvulaceae.



Convolvulus

Cony, (kö'ni). [L. *coniculus*, little rabbit.] A variety of the rabbit.

Conyl=C₆H₁₄: an hypothetical hydrocarbon contained in Conylia.

Conylia=Conia, *q.v.*

Co-ordinates, (kö-örd'i-näts). [L. *con*, with: *ordinatus*, arranged.] Lines and angles, used in mathematics to fix the position of a point or series of points.

Coot, (koot). [Welsh *cwt*, short tail.] = Fulica: an aquatic bird, belonging to Grallatores,



Coot.

Copalba, (kö-pä'ba). [The Spanish name.] A resin obtained from Copalfern, a S. American tree.

Copal, (kö'pal). [Copalli, the Mexican name.] A resin obtained from the tree *Hymenaea* and others, used as a varnish.

Copalite, (kö'pä-lit). [Copal, *g.v.*] An inflammable mineral.

Copepoda, (ko-pé'po-da). [Gk. *kope*, oar: *pous*, foot.] Minute crustaceans, both marine and fresh-water, some locomotive, some fixed parasites, called Oar-footed Crustaceans.

Copernican system, (ko-per'ni-kan)=Solar system, *q.v.*

Copernicus, (ko-per'ni-kus). A crater in the moon, about 46 miles in diameter, surrounded by mountains about 2 miles high, named after the astronomer Copernicus.

Copper, (kop'pē). [Cyprus.=Cuprum=Cu⁺⁺: a rld, hard, ductile, tenacious, malleable metal: of great and varied use; originally called brass of Cyprus. Also named after Venus, and expressed by ♀. *C sand*=Atacamite, *g.v.* *C. group of minerals*: mostly soft, and give blue solutions and blowpipe flame: includes copper, cuprite, melanconite, malachite, chrysolyte, chrysocolla, chalcocite, erubescite, chalcopryite, olivenite, &c. *Black C. ore*=Melanconite, *g.v.* *Grey C. ore*=Chalcocite, *g.v.* *Yellow C. ore*=Chalcopryite, *g.v.* *C. glance*: a variety of Chalcocite, *g.v.* *C. pyrites*: a variety of Chalcopryite, *g.v.*; the common ore of copper.

Copperas, (kop'per-as). [Copperose, the French name.] =Green vitriol: sulphate of iron.

Coprolites, (kop'ro-lits). [Gk. *kopros*, dung: *lithos*, stone.] 1. Fossil excrement of animals, at first mistaken for fir cones. 2. Pebbles of calcic phosphate and carbonate: formerly supposed to be fossilised dung, found in Chloritic or Upper Greensand beds.

Conjugated acids, (kop-u-lät-ed)=Conjugated acids: in which the base and acid are more intimately mixed than in ordinary salts.

Cor, (kor). [The Latin name.] The heart; sometimes applied to the chief star of a constellation. *C. Caroli*: a bright star in Canes Venatici; named in honour of Charles II. at the Restoration, when it was observed to shine more brightly than usual. *C. Hydrie*= α Hydrie. *C. Leonis*= α Leonis. *C. Serpentis*= α Serpentis: also called Unukalkey.

Ceracoid, (kor-a-koid'). [Gk. *korax*, crow; *eidos*, form.] A bone forming part of the scapular arch: in man it has the form of a crow's beak.

Coral, (kor'al). [Corallum, the Latin name.] Stony matter secreted by polyps, hydrozoa, bryozoans, &c.; nearly pure carbonate of lime: harder than common limestone. *Red C.*=Corallum rubrum. *C. island*=Coral reefs, isolated in deep oceans. *C. polyg*=Anthozoa. *C. rag*=Coralline limestone. *C. reefs*, of coral rock, built on sea-bottom,



Coral.

wholly submerged at high tide, usually in seas having a mean temperature between 68° and 85° F. *C. root*=Coralorhiza=Dentaria. *C. snake*=Elaps, of Brazil, brilliantly coloured.

Corallaria, (kor-al-lā'ri-a). • [Coral, *q. v.*] Term used by Milne Edwards for coral polyps.

Corallet, (kor'al-let). [Coral, *q. v.*] The coral of a single polyp in a compound mass.

Coralligena, (kor-al-lī-jā'na). [Gk. *korallion*, coral, *gennao*, I produce.] A primary division of Actinozoa, including all the coral-forming genera.

Coralline zone of life, (kor-al-līn') [Coral, *q. v.*] Below laminarian to a depth of 50 fathoms; chiefly marked by millepore and plant-like bryozoa and zoophytes. Cod, haddock, turbot, sole, &c., abundant. *v.* Zone of life.

Corallum, (kor'al-lum). [Coral, *q. v.*] The coral of a compound or of a single polyp.

Corallorhiza, (kor'al-lor-hī'za). [Coral, *q. v.* Gk. *rhiza*, root.] =Coral-root: a leafless herb, belonging to Orchidaceae.

Corbeil, (kor'bel). [F. *corbeille*, basket.] A sculptured representation of a basket.

Corbel, (kor'bel). [F. *corbeille*, basket.] • A projection of iron or masonry from a wall intended as a support.

Cord-moss=Funaria hydrometrica.

Cordelier, (kor'de-lēr). A machine for rope-making, invented by M. Cartwright.

Cordiaceae, (kor-di-ā'e-ē). [M. Cordus.] =Sebestenaceae: trees, chiefly tropical, with succulent fruits, belonging to Solanaceae.

Cardleaf=Rutaceae.

Coriander, (kor-i-an'der). [*Coriandrum*, the Latin name.] A plant belonging to Apiaceae.

Coridine, (kor-i-dīn')=C₁₀H₁₅N: a base of the Pyridine series.

Corinthian, (kor-in'thi-an). [Corinth.] One of the orders of Grecian architecture, remarkable for its ornamentation.

Cork, (kork). [*Cortex*, the Latin name.] The soft elastic inner bark of oak trees, especially of Quercus suber, buoyant in water. *C. oak*=Quercus suber. *C. wing*=Cremilabrus Norwegicus: a bird. *C. long*=Turdus minor, a bird.

Cormophyta, (kor-moff-i-ta). Endlicher's term for a primary division of plants. *v.* Endlicher.

Cormopoda, (kor-mop'o-da). [Gk. *kormos*, block; *pous*, foot.] Burmeister's term for Accephala.

Cormorant, (kor'mor-ant). [*Cormoran*, the French name.] =Phalacrocorax: a bird belonging to Natatores: originally called Corvus marinus, or sea-crow.

Corn, (korn). [The A.-S. name.] A general term for wheat, barley, oats, &c. *C. crane*

=Crex pratensis, a bird belonging to Rallidae. *C. marigold*=Chrysanthemum segetum: a plant belonging to Asteraceae. *C. scimitar*=Calandria ganaria: an insect which lays its eggs in corn-flowers.

Cornaceae, (kor-nā'se-ē). [Cornus, typical genus.] =Cornels: shrubs and trees belonging to Umbellales.

Cornbrash, (korn'brash). [Good land for corn.] A bed of clay and sandstone, belonging to Lower Oolite.

Cornea, (kor'ne-a). [L. *corneus*, horny.] The transparent front portion of the eyeball.

Corns, (kornz). [L. *cornu*, horn.] Horny thickenings of the epidermis caused by friction; common on the feet, hands, &c.

Cornelian, (kor-nē-li-an). [*Cornulina*; the Italian name.] *v.* Cornelian.

Corolla, (ko-i-ol-lā'). [L. *corolla*, small crown.] The inner whorl of leaves, called petals, in a flower, usually thin, and gaily coloured.

Corollary, (kor'ol-lā-ri). [*Corollarius*, the Latin word.] An easily deduced consequence of an admitted proposition.

Corolliform, (ko-i-ol-i-fō'r-m). [Co- Corolla, *roila*, *q. v.*, L. *flos*, flower.] Plants in which the petals of the flowers are not attached to the calyx, and both perianths are large and petaloid, a sub-division of Eragynous Dicotyledons.

Coromandel wood=Diospyros, *q. v.*

Corona, (ko-i-ō'na). [L. *corona*, a crown.] In total eclipse of sun, the halo which surrounds the moon, supposed to be the sun's atmosphere, which at other times is invisible. *C. australis*=The Southern Crown. *C. borealis*=The Northern Crown. a northern constellation, the chief star of which is Alphecca, or Gemma. One of the very small stars suddenly increased in 1866 to the second magnitude, and then decreased again, supposed to have been on fire.

Coronal, (kor'o-nal). [Corona, *q. v.*] Related to the crown of the head. *C. suture*: a hue of union across the skull.

Coronary, (kor'o-nā-ri). [Corona, *q. v.*] *C. arteries*: those serving the heart. *C. veins*: those coming from the heart.

Coronoid processes, (kor'o-noid). [Gk. *korone*, knob; *eidos*, form.] Rounded projections of the lower jaw and the ulna.

Corpora, (kor'po-ra). [L. *corpus*, body.] *C. Wolfiana*=Wolfian bodies, *q. v.* *C. quadrigena*: hemispherical elevations in the lower part of the brain; smaller in man than in some other animals. *C. mammillaria*: two rounded bodies at the back of the brain. *C. striata*: two globular bodies in the brain.

Corpus, (kor'pus). [The Latin name.] A small mass. *C. callosum*: a horizontal mass of transverse fibres which unites the hemispheres of the brain, in mammals only. *C. striatum*: a nervous substance, forming the base of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

Corpuscles of blood, (kor-pus'h-lz). [L. *corpus-*



Corbel



Cormorant



culum, a little body.] **1.** Minute circular discs, of a yellow-red colour, which give to blood its red colour. **2.** Similar particles of a white colourless regular form.

Corrodentia, (kor-ro-den'shi-a). [*L. corrodo*, I gnaw; *dens*, tooth.] = Termitinae: insects of which the white ants are the type; a division of Orthoptera.

Corrosive sublimate, (kor-rü'siv). [*L. corrodo*, I gnaw away.] = HgCl_2 = Bichloride of mercury: a white, crystalline, poisonous substance.

Corundum, (ko-run'dum). [*The Indian name.*] = Adamantine spar: a mineral, crystallising in hexagons, composed chiefly of alumina. The ruby and sapphire are varieties of corundum.

Corvette, (kor-vet'). [*The French name.*] A small ship of war.

Corvidæ, (kor-vi-dö). [*Corvus*, *q.v.*] Crows: a family of birds, belonging to Coraciiformes, including the crow, magpie, raven, rook, &c.

Corvus, (kor'vus). [*The Latin name.*] **1.** = The crow: a small southern constellation. **2.** A large carnivorous bird, the type of Corvidæ. *C. corone*: Carrion crow. *C. corax* = Raven.

Corylaceæ, (ko-ri-lä'se-fé). [*Corylus*, *q.v.*] = Must-worts: trees and shrubs, including the beech, chestnut, hazel, oak, &c., belonging to Quernales: have the flowers in catkins, and nuts inclosed in cups.

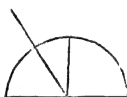
Corylus, (kor-i-lus). [*The Latin name.*] = Hazel: a shrub or tree, the type of Corylaceæ: fossil remains of *C.* are found in Lower Miocene strata.

Corymb, (kor'im). [*Gk. korymbus*, a bunch.] An inflorescence in small heads, level at the top.

Coryniadæ, (kor-in'i-dö). [*Gk. koryne*, a little club.] A sub-division of Hydrozoa, mostly marine.

Coryphæna, (ko-ri-fö'na). A fish, belonging to Acanthopterygii.

Cosecant, (kö-sö'kant). [*Complement of secant*, *q.v.*] In a right-angled triangle the cosecant of an angle is the ratio of the hypotenuse to the side opposite the angle.



Cosecant.

Coseismal, (kö-sis'mäl). [*Gk. seisinos*, earthquake.] The line in which a wave shell reaches the earth at the same time. *v.* Seisimology.

Cosine, (kö'sin). [*Complement of sine*, *q.v.*] In a right-angled triangle the cosine of any one of the angles is the ratio of the side joining it to the right angle to the hypotenuse.



Cosine.

Costal, (kos'täl). [*L. costa*, rib.] Belonging to the ribs. *C. plates*: developed ribs, in Chelonia.

Cotangent, (kö-tan'jent). [*Complement of tangent*, *q.v.*] In any right-angled triangle the cotangent of any one of the angles is the

ratio of the side joining the angle to the right angle to the side opposite the angle.

Cotton, (kot'n). [*Coton*, the French name.] A vegetable fibre, in very short pieces, growing from the seeds of Gossypium, which are spun into long threads. *C. grass* = Eriophorum. *C. plant* = Gossypium herbaceum, and other species. *C. tree* of India = Bombax pentandrum. *C. wool* acts as a filter to air, separating the solid particles. *C. trees* = Bombacæ, *q.v.*



Cotangent.

Cottus, (kot'us). [*The Latin name.*] A fish belonging to Acanthopterygii.

Coturnix, (ko-ter'niks). A bird of the grouse kind, belonging to Tetraonidae.

Cotyledon, (ko-ti-lö'don). [*Gk. kotyledon*, a cup or small cavity.] **1.** = Penny-wort: a plant belonging to Crassulaceæ, named from its cup-shaped leaves. **2.** = A seed-leaf, which contains nutriment for the plant in its early stage of growth. **3.** = The cup-shaped tufts of the placenta in Ruminantia.

Cotyledonary placenta. In which the fetal villi are gathered into bunches or cotyledons, as in ruminant animals.

Cougar, (köö'gar). [*Corruption of Brazilian name.*] = Cougarar = Puma = American lion = Felis concolor. A carnivorous animal, found in South and Central America.



Cougar.

Coumaric acid, (köö'ma-rik). [*Coumarin*, *q.v.*] $\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{O}_3$: obtained from coumarin.

Coumarin, (köö'ma-rin) = $\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$: a crystalline substance found in the Tonkin bean or Coumaroula odorata.

Counter trade winds. Further N. and S. than the trade winds, *q.v.*, and blowing the reverse way.

Countesses, (kount'es-üz). Slates for roofing, 20 inches by 10 inches.

Couple, (cup'l). [*L. copula*, bond.] **1.** Two equal forces acting in opposite directions at two different points of a body, tending to produce rotation. **2.** Optical *C.*: a double star, in which the two stars have no mutual relation. **3.** Physical *C.*: a double star, in which the two stars are related to each other in some way. **4.** Galvanic *C.*: two substances so arranged as to form a galvanic cell, and produce a current. **5.** Thermo-electric *C.*: two metals of different conducting powers for heat.

Couxio = Pithecia Satanas: an American monkey with black beard.

Coversed sine. The coversed sine of any angle is the difference between its sine and unity: covers $A = 1 - \sin A$.

Cow, (kow). [*Cu*, the A.-S. name.] The female of the ox. *C. bird* = Coccycus Ameri-

canus, an American bird. *C. tree*=Massanduba: a plant of Brazil, from the bark of which a kind of milk is obtained. *C. bone*=Chenta. *C. berry*=Vaccinium. *C. blunting*=Molothrus, *q.v.* *C. plant*=Gymnema lactiferum, *q.v.* *C. parsley*=Chaerophyllum temulum. *C. step*=Prunella voris, *q.v.* *C. trees*=Artocarpus and fig trees, which have thick, milky juice. *Sea C.*=Trichechus rosmarus, *q.v.*

Cowper's glands. Secreting organs in the urethral tube of mammals.

Cowries, (kow'riz). [*Kauri*, the East Indian name.] =Cypræidae: molluscous animals belonging to Gasteropoda.

Coyotes, (koi'o-tēs). [Corruption of *Coyott*, the native name.] A wolf of Nicaragua.

Crab, (krab). [*Krabba*, the A.-S. name.] 1. Cancer pagurus: an aquatic animal, belonging to Crustacea, which passes through the successive stages of Zoe, Megalopa, and Crab. *Shore C.*=Carcinus menas. *C. apple*=Wild apple=Pyrus malus. *C. cluster*=A cluster of stars in the constellation Taurus. *C. lobster*=Porcellanæ. 2. A small portable capstan.

Cracidae, (krä'si-dē). [*Crax*, *q.v.*] =Curassows: a family of Gallinaceous birds in Central and Southern America.

Cradle hills. Small hillocks formed by fallen trunk of trees; an American term.

Crag, (krag). [*Craig*, the Welsh name.] *Anticrop C.*: in Oldor Pliocene. *White C.*: in Older Pliocene.

Crag and Tail. A crag or large rock having an accumulation of drift on one side; often found in valleys.

Crambe, (kram'be). [*Gk. krambe*, cabbage.] =Sea kale: an herb belonging to Brassicaceæ.

Cranberry, (kran'ber-ri). [*Crane-berry*, from its slender stalks.] =Oxycoccus. *Tasmanian C.*=Astroloma humifusum.

Cranberries=Vacciniaceæ, *q.v.*

Crane, (krän). [*Crana*, the A.-S. name.] 1.

Grus: a large bird with long legs and neck, belonging to Grallatores. *Numidian C.*=Dromæter. *Crowned C.*=Balaerica. 2. A small southern constellation. 3. A machine for raising and lowering heavy articles. *C. jules*=Tipulidæ, *q.v.*

Crane's bills, (krän'z bilz) =Geraniaceæ, *q.v.*

Crania, (krä'nä). An animal belonging to Brachyopoda, found in all fossiliferous strata from the earliest.

Cranial, (krä'nä-l). [*Cranium*, *q.v.*] Belonging to the cranium. *C. bones*: occipital, parietal, frontal, and nasal bones, forming the cranium. *C. cavity*: contains the brain.

Cranium, (krä'nä-um). [The Latin name.] The bony enclosure of the brain.



Crane

Crank, (krangk). A rod, used to convert the circular motion of a wheel into the to and fro motion of a rod, or the reverse.



Crank

Crassamentum, (kras-sä-men'tum). [The Latin word.] =Clot: a semi-solid body, which forms in blood when it coagulates. The blood corpuscles connected by the fibrin separated from the plasma or fluid of the blood.

Crassulaceæ, (kras-su-lä'sg-ē). [*L. crassus*, thick.] =House-leeks: shrubs and herbs with succulent stems and leaves, belonging to Violales.

Craspeda, (kras'pe-da). [*Gk. kraspedon*, border.] Long cords, charged with thread cells, bordering the margin of many sea-anemones.

Craspedote Medusa, (kras'pe-dōt). [*Gk. kraspedon*, border.] =Naked-eyed Medusa, *q.v.*

Cratægus, (krat-ē'gus). [*Gk. kratos*, strength.] =Hawthorn: a shrub or tree, belonging to Pomaceæ, named from the strength of its timber.

Crater, (krä'ter). [The Latin word.] 1.

The Cup: a small southern constellation. 2. The basin-like opening of a volcano.

Craters, (krä'terz). In moon, *q.v.*

Crax, (kraks). [*Gk. kraxo*, I shout.] =Curassow: the type of Cracidae, *q.v.*

Cray-fish, (krä). [*Ecrevisse*, the Fr. name.] =Astacus fluviatilis: a lobster-like animal, belonging to Macrura; also called Crawfish.

Cream of tartar=Potassic tartrate =KC₄H₅O₆.

Creatine, (kre'n-tin). [*Gk. kreos*, flesh.] =C₄H₇N₃O₃: a base found in meat juice.

Creatinine, (kre'a-ti-nin). [*Creatine*, *q.v.*] =C₄H₇N₃O₃: a base obtained from creatine. **Greeps,** (krēps). In coal and other mines, where the floor is pushed up in openings by the pressure upon the walls.

Crematogaster, (kre-mat-o-gas'ter). An ant which lives in the hollow spines of the bull-horn thorn.

Crenilabrus, (kren-i-lä'brus). A fish belonging to Acanthopteri.

Crenic acid, (krē'nik). [*Gk. krene*, well.] =C₂₄H₃₀O₁₉: found in mould, especially near springs.

Crescote=Kreasote, *q.v.*

Crescentiaceæ, (kre-sen-ti-ä's-ō-ē). [*Signor Crescenti*.] =Crescentiads: small trees, with succulent fruits, belonging to Burseraceæ.

Crescent moon, (kres'sent). [*L. cresco*, I grow.]



Crater

When only a small crescent-shaped portion of the bright side is turned to the earth, and the moon sets soon after the sun.

Cress, (kres). [*Cressa*, the A.-S. name.] An herb belonging to Crucifera.

Cretaceous series, (kré-tá'she-us). [The Latin word.] The uppermost of the Secondary formations, divided into upper or *chalk*, and lower or *greensand*.

Crevasse, (kre-vas'cz). [The French word.] Deep narrow openings or cracks in an embankment, glacier, &c.

Cribiform plate, (krí'bri-form). [L. *cribrum*, sieve; *forma*, form.] In the roof of the nose, separating the nasal cavities from the brain.

Crickets, (krik'ets). [*Cricetad*, the Welsh name.] = *Achetina*: insects which have long hind legs, and can leap a long way, belonging to Orthoptera.



Cricket.

Cricoid cartilage, (krí'-koid). Gk *krikos*, ring; *eidos*, form.] A ring of gristle forming the top of the wind-pipe.

Crinoides, (kri-ní'de-a). [Gk. *krinon*, lily; *eidos*, form.] = *Cynoids* = *Pinnigra* = Feather-stars: a division of Echinodermata. Animals with a cup-like body and five arms, fixed by a stalk to the sea bottom.

Crisium = *Mare crisium*: one of the level portions of the moon's surface: supposed to have been a sea, about 350 by 280 miles in extent.

Crith, (krith). [Gk. *krithe*, barley: a barley-corn.] = 1/9 of a gramme nearly; the weight of one litre of hydrogen at the freezing-point of water when the barometer is at 76 centimetres. Used as a standard for the measurement of gases by weight.

Crithmum, (krith'mum) = *Samphire*; a plant belonging to Apiaceae.

Critical angle. The angle of incidence at which a ray of light passes along the common surface of two media. If the angle be less than this, the ray is refracted through the second medium; if it be greater, the ray is totally reflected, and returns through the first medium.

Crocodile, (krok'o-dil). [*Krokodilos*, the Greek name.] =

Laerta crocodilus. v. *Crocodylia*.

Crocodylia, (krok-o-dí'li-a). [*Crocodylus*, g.v.] = Crocodiles, alligators, &c.: a division of carnivorous reptiles, having a covering of horny scales and bony scutes; on river banks in Asia and Africa; found fossil in Lower Tertiary.



Crocodile

Croconic acid, (kro-kon'ik). [Gk. *krokos*, saffron.] = $C_5H_5O_5$: an organic acid, named from its yellow colour.

Crocos, (kró'kus). [*Krokos*, the Greek name.] A stemless plant belonging to Iridaceae.

Cromlech, (krom'lek). [W. *crom*, bent; *llech*, flat stone.] An ancient erection of a flat stone supported by two others set up end-ways.



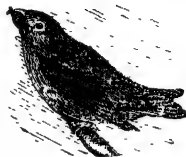
Cromlech,

Crop, (krop). [The A.-S. word.] A dilation of the gullet in birds, forming a kind of pouch.

Cross-bedding. v. *Bedding*.

Cross-bills, (kros'bilz) = *Lexiadae*: a family of birds belonging to *Conirostres*.

Cross-wort, (kros-wurt) = *Galium cruciatum*: a plant belonging to *Rubiaceae*.



Cross-bill.

Crossopterygidae, (kros-sop-ter-'ij'-ide). [Gk. *krossotos*, fringe; *pteryx*, fin.] A group of fishes, remains of which are found in Old Red Sandstone.

Crotalaria, (kro-ta-lá'ri-a). [Gk. *krotalon*, rattle.] A plant belonging to *Fabaceae*, named from the rattling noise made by its fruit in the wind. *C. juncea* = *Bengal hemp*.

Crotalidae, (kro-tal'i-de). [*Crotalus*, g.v.] = *Rattlesnakes*: venomous snakes, mostly American.

Crotalus, (krot'a-lus). [Gk. *krotalon*, rattle.] = *Rattlesnake*: a venomous snake, found only in America, whose tail terminates in a number of bony articulations, which make a sound like a rattle.

Croton oil, (kró'ton). An oil obtained from the seeds of *Croton tiglium*.

Crotonic acid, (kro-tou'ik). [*Croton oil*, g.v.] = $C_4H_6O_2$: an acid obtained from *croton oil*.

Crotonylene, (kro-ton'í-lün). [*Croton oil*, g.v.] = C_4H_4 : one of the acetylene series of hydrocarbons.

Crow, (krú). [*Crave*, the A.-S. name.] = *Corvus*, g.v.

Crowberries, (kró'ber-riz) = *Empetraceae*, g.v.

Crowfoots, (kró'fót). = *Ranunculaceae*, g.v. Plants belonging to *Exogens*, but approximating to *Endogens*.

Crowned crane. v. *Balearica*, g.v.

Crown-worts, (krown'wurtz) = *Malesherbiaceae*, g.v.

Crown-wheel. Having teeth cut on the edge of the rim.

Crows, (kröz). [*Crow*, g.v.] = *Corvidae*, g.v.

Crucible, (kró'si-bl). [*Crucibulum*, the Latin word.] Vessels for melting metals, &c.; made to endure great heat without damage.

Cruciferae, (kró'si-fe-ré). [L. *crux*, cross; *fero*, I bear.] = *Crucifers* = *Cabbages*, &c. = *Brassicaceae*, g.v.

Crura cerebri, (krú'ra ser'e-brí). [L. *crus*, trunk; *cerebrum*, g.v.] Bundles of fibres at

the base of the brain, between the third and fourth nerves.

Crural nerve, (krū'ral). [*L. crus*, a leg.] Branching from the spinal cord in the lumbar region, and going to the thigh.

Crustacea, (krus-tī-se-ō) [*L. crusta*.]=

Crabs, lobsters, &c.;

a division of Ar-

thropoda; animals

of very varied or-

ganization; mostly

marine, some fresh-

water, the aquatic

representatives of

Articulata. cast

their shells periodi-

cally, have segmen-

ted bodies, with ar-

ticulate appendages

to each segment, and

branchae for breathing

in water; named from

having an exoskeleton

or crust.

Crutch=Escapement, *q. v.*

Crux Australis, (kruks aw-strā'lis). [*L. crux*,

australis, southern]=The Southern

Cross, a small but brilliant constellation

in the southern heavens, near the pole.

Oryolite, (kī'ō-līl). [*Gk. kryos*, ice; *lithos*,

stone]=Kryolite: a mineral of the fluorite

group.

Oryophorus, (kri-ō'fo-rus) [*Gk. kryos*, ice;

phoreo, I bear] An apparatus for freezing

water.

Cryptodon, (krip'to-don). [*Gk. kryptos*, hid-

den; *odon*, tooth] An animal belonging

to Anodontia, *q. v.*, known only by fossil

remains.

Cryptogams, (krip-tog'a-mē). [*Gk. kryptos*,

hidden, *gamos*, union.]=Acotyledons=Thal-

logens, Actogens, and Rhizogens=Pungi,

lichens, ferns, mosses, &c.: plants in which

there are no stamens or pistils.

Cryptogamic, (krip-to-gam'ik). [*Gk. kryptos*,

hidden; *gamos*, union] Having no visible

means of fructification, such as stamens or

pistils.

Crystal, (kris'tal). [*Gk. krystallos*, ice.] 1.

A natural solid substance, bounded by sym-

metrical plane faces. 2. A common name

for glass.

Crystalline, (kris-tal'in) [*Gk. krystallos*, ice.]

=Glabulin, *q. v.*

Crystalline, (kris-tal'in). [*Crystal*, *q. v.*] Hav-

ing the nature of a crystal

Crystalline-schists=Gneiss, fine slate, &c.:

crystalline rocks, devoid of fossils, but strati-

fied.

Crystalline lens. A fibrous, elastic, doubly-

convex lens in the eye, separating the aque-

ous humour of the cornea from the vitreous

humour of the sclerotic.

Crystallization, (kris-tal-i-zā'shun). [*Crystal*,

q. v.] Slow passage from the liquid to the

solid condition when the result is solidifica-

tion in regular geometrical forms. Analogy

of chemical composition is usually accom-

panied by identity of crystalline form. *Cub-*

ical C.: with three equal axes, all at right

angles. *Pyramidal C.*: with three axes all at

right angles, but the principal axis longer or



Crustacea

shorter than the other two. *Rhombic C.*: with

three axes at right angles, but no two of

equal length. *Oblique C.*: with two axes at

right angles, and the third inclined more or

less than 90°. *Anorthic C.*: with three axes,

none at right angles. *Hexagonal C.*: with the

principal axis at right angles with all the

other three axes, which are arranged sym-

metrically in one plane.

Crystallography, (kris-tal-log'ra-fī). [*Crystal*,

q. v.; *Gk. grapho*, I write.] The science of

the formation of crystals.

Crystalloids, (kris-tal-oidz). [*Crystal*, *q. v.*;

Gk. eidos, form] Substances resembling

crystals. *cf.* Colloids.

Crystal-worts, (kris-tal-wurtz)=Riociacera, *q. v.*

Ctenoid scales, (ten'oid). [*Gk. kteia*, comb;

ctenos, form] Scales fringed with spines.

Ctenophora, (ten-o'fo-ra). [*Gk. kteia*, comb;

phoreo, to bear] Gelatinous oceanic A stin-

ozoa, swimming by means of ctenophores, or

comb-like cilia; a sub-division of Coelom-

terata.

Ctenophoridae, (ten-o-for'i-dē). [*Gk. kteia*,

comb; *phoreo*, I bear.] A division of marine

polymers; animals having a fringe of hairs

round the orifice of the cell.

Cube, (kūb). [*Cubus*, the Latin word.]=A

regular hexahedron; a solid figure bounded

by six equal squares. *C.*

root, the number which,

multiplied twice by it-

self, gives a certain

number, is the cube

root of that number.

Cubic system, (kū'bik).

[*Cube*, *q. v.*] With axes

rectangular. * *v.* Cry-

stallization.

Cuckoo, (kōō-kōō). [*Imitation of its cry.*]=

Cuculus canorus: a

bird belonging to

Scansores, some are

parasitic in nests

of other birds. *C.*

flax=Ichneumon=

Tachinae. *C. spits*

= Frog - hoppers :

larvæ of Cecropidae.

C. pinto=Aram, *q. v.*

Cuculidæ, (kōō-kōō'li-dē). [*Cuckoo*, *q. v.*]=

Cuckoos: birds belonging to Scansores.

Cuculinæ, (kōō-kōō'li-nē). [*Cuckoo*, *q. v.*]=

Cuckoo-bees. A family of wasp-like bees,

parasitic in the burrows of other bees.

Cucumber, (kū'kum-ber). [*Cucumis*, the Latin

name.]=*Cucumis sativus*: a plant belonging

to Cucurbitaceæ, the fruit of which is edible.

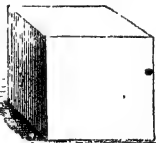
Cucumber trees. *v.* Magnolia.

Cucurbita, (kū-ker'bit-a). [*The Latin*

name.]=Gourd: a plant belonging to Cu-

curbitaceæ, having an edible fruit.

Cucurbitaceæ, (kū-ker-bit-a'se-ē). [*Cucurbita*,



Cube



Cuckoo

q.v.] = Melons, cucumber, &c.: climbing shrubs with succulent leaves and pulpy fruit, belonging to Cucurbitales.

Cucurbitales, (kū-ker-bi-tā'les). [Cucurbitaceae, *q.v.*] Plants forming a division of Dicotyledonous Exogens.

Cudbear, (kud'bār) = *Lecanora tartarea*: a lichen.

Culex, (kū'leks). [The Latin name.] = Gnat: an insect belonging to Diptera.

Culicidae, (ku-lis'i-tā). [Culex, *q.v.*] = Gnats, flies, &c.: insects belonging to Diptera. The males live on flowers; the females are blood-suckers.

Culm, (kulm). [*Gwel*, the Welsh name.] = Anthracite coal, *q.v.*

Cultirostris, (kul-ti-rostr'is). [L. *cultor*, ploughshare; *rostrum*, beak.] = Cranes, herons, storks, &c.: birds belonging to Grallatores, named from the form of the beak.

Cumbrian rocks, (kum'brī-an). [Cumbria, Cumberland.] = Cambrian rocks, *q.v.*

Cumin, (kum'in). [*Cuminum*, the Latin name.] = Cuminum: an herb belonging to Apiaceae. *Essence of C.* = $C_{10}H_{12}O$ = Cumyl hydride = Cumulin aldehyd.

Cuminio, *C. series*: a series of compounds containing the radicle cumyl: including C. acid = $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$: a crystalline substance obtained from essence of cumin; C. alcohol = $C_{10}H_{14}O$: Cumyl; Cumyl-chloride, &c.

Cumylia, (ku-mi-ni'ā). [Cumin, *q.v.*] = $C_{10}H_{12}N$: one of the aniline bases.

Cumol, (kū'mol) = Trimethyl benzol = C_9H_{12} : a hydrocarbon obtained from cuminic acid and from coal tar; also called Cumona.

Cumulo-stratus: clouds intermediate between the cumulus and the stratus.

Cumulus, (kū'mu-lus). [L. *cumulus*, heap.] = Cloud of the day: a conical heap of cloud caused by warm air rising.

Cumyl = $(C_{10}H_{11}O)_2$: Dicumyl: a heavy oily substance, the radicle of the cuminic series. C. chloride = $C_{10}H_{11}OCl$. C. hydride = $C_{10}H_{12}O$ = Cumulin aldehyd.

Cuneiform, (kū'ne-i-form). [L. *cuneus*, wedge.] = Cuneate: wedge-shaped. C. inscriptions: in wedge-like characters, resembling the heads of arrows or of nails.

Cunoniaceae, (kū-non-i-ā'se-ē). [John Christian Cuno.] = Cunoniaceae: shrubs and trees belonging to Saxifragales.

Cupel, (kū'pel). [L. *cupella*, a small cask.] A shallow crucible used in cupellation.

Cupellation, (kū-pel-lā'shun). [Cupel, *q.v.*] 1. A method of separating silver from lead by heating in a cupel, when the lead becomes oxidized and leaves the silver. 2. Generally any process of metallurgy in which a cupel is employed.

Cup lead. A long leaden weight having a cup-like cavity, closed by a leather valve, used in deep sea dredging.

Cupola, (kū'po-lā). [The Italian word.] 1. A dome. C. furnace: a furnace having a cupola or dome. 2. The inside of a dome.

Cupreous, (kū'pro-sus). [The Latin word.] Copper-like: made of copper. C. oxide = Cu_2O = Red oxide of copper.

Cupressus, (kū-pres'sus). [L. *cupressus*, cypress.] 1. Cypress: an evergreen tree, belonging to Pinaceae. 2. A Lias fossil, probably a coniferous plant.

Cupric, (kū'prik). [Cuprum.] Copper-like: made of copper. C. oxide = CuO = Black oxide of copper.

Cuprite, (kū'prik). [Cuprum, *q.v.*] One of the copper group of minerals, crystallises in cubes, chiefly suboxide of copper, Cu_2O .

Cuprum, (kū'prum). [The Latin word.] = Cu = Copper, *q.v.*

Curassow, (kū-ras'sō). = *Crax globicera*: a turkey-like bird.

Curb-roof = Mansard roof, *q.v.*

Curcuma, (ker'ku-mā). [*Kurkum*, the Arabic name.] A plant belonging to Zingiberaceae. v. Turmeric.

Curcumin, (ker'ku-min). [Curcuma, *q.v.*] $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$: a resinous yellow colouring matter obtained from turmeric.

Curd. The coagulated casein of butter, which is made into cheese by being pressed.

Curlew, (ker'lū). [*Corlieu*, the French name.] = Numenius: a bird belonging to Grallatores.

Currant, (kur'ant). [Corruption of Corinth.] 1. A small dried grape, first brought from Corinth. 2. The fruit of some species of *Curlew*.

Ribes. Red C. = Fruit of *Ribes rubrum*.

Black C. = Fruit of *Ribes nigrum*. C. galls = Made by *Cynips Kollari*.

Current, (kur'ent). [L. *curro*, I run.] A stream of flowing water. C. electricity = Galvanism, *q.v.*

Currying, (kū'rī-ng). The oiling and smoothing process by which a tanned hide is made into leather.

Cursors, (ker-sō'rū). [L. *cursor*, runner.] = Runners: ostriches, cassowary, &c.: large birds having rudimentary wings and long strong legs.

Cursoria, (ker-sō'ri-ā). [L. *cursor*, runner.] Insects, including the cockroach, especially adapted for running, belonging to Orthoptera.

Curves, (ker'vz). [L. *curvus*, arched.] Lines which constantly change their direction.

Cuscuta, (kus'ku-tā). [The Latin name.] = Dodder: the type of Cuscutaceae, *q.v.*

Cuscutaceae, (kus-ku-tā'she-ē). [Ar. *kechout*.] = Daddies: parasitic leafless plants belonging to Solanaceae.

Cushioning of steam. The gradual stoppage of the piston by the resistance of a small quantity of steam left in the cylinder.

Cusp, (kusp). [L. *cuspis*, a point.] 1. A point formed by the meeting of two curved lines. 2. Leaf-like projections in Gothic windows, &c.

Custard apple, (kus'tard) = *Annona reticulata*: a plant belonging to Annonaceae, *q.v.*

Cuticle, (kū'ti-kl). [*Cuticula*, the Latin word.] = Scarf-skin. v. Skin.

Cutis, (kū'tis). [The Latin word.] = Skin =



Derma=Corium: the vascular layer of true skin beneath the epidermis.

Cutter, (kút'ter). 1. A clinker built boat about 25 ft. long. 2. A sloop-rigged vessel with one mast.

Cuttle-fishes, (kút'tl'). [*Kuttel-fisch*, the German name.] Active and rapacious animals, belonging to Cephalopoda, *q.v.*, divided into Octopoda and Decapoda. *C. bon-*=Pen; the calcareous internal skeleton of a cuttle-fish.

Cuvier's classification of animals:-

Vertebrata—

Mammalia.

Aves.

Reptilia.

Pisces.

Mollusca—

Cephalopoda.

Pteropoda.

Gastropoda.

Acephala.

Brachypoda.

Cirrhopoda.

Articulata—

Annulida.

Crustacea.

Arachnida.

Insecta.

Radiata—

Echinodermata.

Intestina.

Acalepha.

Polypi.

Infusoria.

Cyanus, (si-a-nūs). [*L. cyanus*, sea-blue.] Animals belonging to Discophora, *q.v.*: in one species, the umbrella is 7 ft. in diameter, and the tentacles 30 to 40 ft. long.

Cyanamide, (si-an'a-mid). [*Cyanic* and *Amide*, *q.v.*]=CH₂N₂: the amide of cyanic acid=Ammonia in which one equivalent of hydrogen is replaced by one of cyanogen.

Cyanates, (si-a-ná'tz). [*Cyanic*, *q.v.*] Salts formed by the combination of cyanic acid with bases.

Cyanazobenzol, (si-an-az-o-ben'zol). [*Cyanogen*: azote and benzol.] *v.* Benzhydrazide.

Cyanhydric acid, (si-an-hí'drik)=CNH=Hydrocyanic acid=Prussic acid.

Cyanic, (si'an-ik). [*Cyanogen*, *q.v.*] *C. acid*=HCyO: a very volatile pungent liquid, at one time called cyanous acid. *C. chloride*=Chloride of cyanogen. *C. ether*=C₆H₅CNO=Ethyl cyanate: a volatile liquid from which Ethylia is obtained.

Cyanides, (si'a-nidz). [*Cyanogen*, *q.v.*] Compounds of cyanogen with bases.

Cyanin, (si'a-nin). [*Gk. kyanos*, blue.] The colouring matter in blue and red flowers.

Cyanite, (si'a-nít). [*Gk. kyanos*, blue.] 1. A salt of cyanous acid. *v.* Cyanic acid. 2. A mineral, chiefly silicate of alumina.

Cyanogen, (si-an'o-jen). [*Gk. kyanos*, blue; *gennao*, I produce.]=CN=Cy: a compound,

colourless, inflammable, poisonous gas, which combines with elementary substances in the same manner as an element; the chief constituent of Prussian blue=Oxalo-nitrile.

Cyanuric, (si-a-nú'rik). [*Cyanogen*, *q.v.*] *C. acid*=C₃H₃N₃O₃: a trisbasic, crystalline, acid substance. *C. ether*=(C₃H₃N₃O₃)₂C₂H₅: Tri-ethyl cyanurate: a crystalline substance.

Cycadeaceæ, (si-kad'-á'-eo-é). [*Cycas*, *q.v.*]=Cycads: small fern-like trees with pithy stems, belonging to Gymnogens, related to Conifera; fossil remains found in Trias rocks.

Cycades, (si-kad'e-r)=Cycadeaceæ, *q.v.*

Cycas, (si'kas). [*Kykas*, the Greek name for a small palm-tree.] The typical form of Cycadeaceæ.

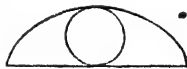
Cyclamen, (sik'la-men). [*Gk. kuklos*, circle or spiral]=Sow-bread: a plant belonging to Primulaceæ, named from its spiral peduncle.

Cycle, (sí'kl). [*Gk. kyklos*, circle.] A circle, used especially of the recurrence of astronomical phenomena at long intervals of time. *C. of sun*=28 years, when the same days come on the same dates. *C. of moon*=19 years. *Metonic C.*=19 years, when the eclipses, &c., recur in the same order.

Cyclobranchiata, (si-klo-brang-ki-á'ta). [*Gk. kyklos*, ring; *brachia*, gills.] Chitons: molluscan animals forming a sub-division of Gastropoda.

Cyclodus, (sí'klo-dns). [*Gk. kyklos*, circle; *odon*, tooth.] A lizard, named from its teeth having a rounded surface.

Cycloid, (sí'kloid). [*Gk. kyklos*, circle; *eidos*, form.] 1. A curved line traced by a point in the circumference of a circle revolving on a plane in a straight line. 2. Having a regularly circular or oval form. *C. scales* of fishes: thin horny scales, more or less circular in shape, and having usually smooth edges.



Cycloid.

Cyclone, (sí'klon). [*Gk. kyklos*, circle.] A hurricane blowing more or less in a circle.

Cyclopean, (si-klo-pe-an). [*Gk. kyklops*, a giant.] Relating to the Cyclops; also used generally for anything of enormous size or strength.

Cyclosis, (si-kló'sis). [*Kyklosis*, the Greek word.] 1. The circulation within the cells of vegetable tissues. 2. Also used to express the existence of cycles.

Cyclostoma, (si-klosto-ma). [*Gk. kyklos*, circle; *stoma*, mouth.] Owen's term for Lampreys and Hag-fishes, which have sucker-like mouths: also called *Cyclostomata*.

Cygnidæ, (sig'ni-dé). [*Cygnus*, *q.v.*]=Swans: a division of birds belonging to Natatores.

Cygnus, (sig'nus). [*The Latin word.*] 1. The Swan: one of the northern constellations, of which Deneb and Albiero are the chief stars. 2. Swan: an aquatic bird, of graceful form, belonging to Cygnidæ.

Cyme, (sim), [*L. cyma*, a young sprout.]

A cluster of flowers, flat or rounded, springing from different points of the flower stalk.

Cymene, (sī'mēn)=C₁₀H₁₄: from camphor=Cymol, *q.v.*

Cyminylia, (sī'min-i-li-a). One of the aniline bases.

Cymol, (sī'mol)=C₁₀H₁₄: a hydrocarbon obtained from camphor, by depriving it of the elements of water; and also found in essence of eumin.

Cymyl=C₁₀H₁₃: the radicle of the cymylic series.

Cynipidæ, (sin-ip'i-dē). [Cynips, *q.v.*]=Gallflies: insects belonging to Hymenoptera.

Cynips, (sin'ips). [Gk. *kynps*, gnāt.] Gallfly: an insect belonging to Hymenoptera, named from causing galls, *q.v.*

Cynocephalus, (sin-o-sef-a-las). [Gk. *kyon*, dog; *kephalē*, head.] = Baboon, *q.v.*: a large and brutal ape: found only in Africa and Arabia.

Cynoglossum, (sin-o-glos-sum). [Gk. *kyon*, dog; and *glossa*, tongue.] = Hound's tongue: a plant belonging to Boraginaceæ.

Cynopithecineæ, (sin-o-pith-ē-sin-ē). [Gk. *kyon*, dog; *pithēlos*, ape.] A family of apes, resembling the baboon, which have cheek pouches.

Cynopithecus, (sin-o-pi-thē-kus). [Gk. *kyon*, dog; *pithēlos*, ape.] An ape resembling the baboon.

Cynosure, (sin'o-sūr). [Cynosura, the Latin name.] = The Lesser Bear = Ursa minor, *q.v.*

Cynosurus, (sin-o-sū-rus). [Gk. *kyon*, dog; *oura*, tail.] = Dog's-tail grass: a plant belonging to Graminaceæ.

Cyperaceæ, (si-per-ā-se-ē). [Cyperus, the typical genus.] = Sedges: common grass-like plants with solid stems, sheathing leaves, belonging to Glumales.

Cyperites, (si-per-its or si-per-i-tēz). [Cyperaceæ, *q.v.*] Long narrow leaves of sigillaria, found fossil in carboniferous rocks.

Cyprinidæ, (si-prin'i-dē). [1. *L. cyprinus*, carp. 2. *Cyprina*, the typical genus.] 1. Carp, roach, &c.: a family of fishes, of which the carp is the type. 2. Molluscan animals, joining a family of Lamellibranchiata.

Cyrena, (si-rē-na). A bivalve mollusc, found in Tertiary rocks.

Cyrene, (si-rē-ne). [Classical.] A minor planet, No. 133. Discovered in 1873.

Cyrtillaceæ, (sir-il-lī-se-ē). [Signor Cyrtillo.] = Cyrtillads: evergreen shrubs, belonging to Berberales.

Cyrrillus, (si-ril'us). [Classical.] A crater in the moon, 60 miles in diameter.

Cyst, (sist). [Gk. *kystes*, bladder.] A general term for a small sac or bladder.

Cystioeracus, (sis'ti-ser-kus). [Gk. *kystos*, bladder; *kerkos*, tail.] An immature form of *Tremia*, *q.v.*

Cystic worms, (sis'tik). [L. *cysticus*.] = Cistic: immature forms of tape-worms.

Cystici, (sis'ti-si). [Gk. *kystos*, bladder.] Used by Siebold for a sub-division of Helminthes.

Cystidea, (sis-tid'i-a). [Gk. *kystos*, bladder; *eulos*, form.] An extinct group of animals, belonging to Echinodermata, found only in Palæozoic rocks.

Cystidia, (sis-tid'i-a). [Gk. *kystos*, bladder.] Bodies resembling basidia, but without spores, found on mushrooms.

Cystiform Helminthozoa=Hydatids, *q.v.*

Cystoidea, (sis-toi-de-a). [Gk. *kystis*, bladder; *eulos*, form.] = Cystidea: an order of Echinodermata, known only by fossil remains in Palæozoic rocks. *v.* Hypnomæ.

Cytinaceæ, (si-tin-i-se-ē). [Cytinus, the typical genus.] = Cistus-rapæ: plants, parasitic on roots of Cistus, belonging to Rhizogæ.

Cytisus, (sit'i-gus). [Kytisos, the Greek name.] = Broom: a shrub, with small gay flowers, belonging to Fabaceæ.

Czechs. A European people.

D.

Dab, (dab). [L. *dabula*.] = Platessa limanda = Pleuronectes limanda: a flounder-like fish.

Dabeocia, (dab-o-ē-si-a). [St Dabeoc.] = St. Dabeoc's heath: a shrub belonging to Ericaceæ.

Dabaia. A poisonous viper of India.

Dace, (dās). [Darsca, the Welsh name.] = Clupea leuciscus = Cyprinus leuciscus = leuciscus vulgaris: a carp-like fish.

Dacelo = Australian kingfisher: a bird locally called the laughing jackass.



Dab.



Dace.

Dactylethra, (dak-ti-lē'thra). [Gk. *daktylēthra*, finger of a glove.] A toad, found in Africa, having no tongue.

Dactylis, (dak'ti-lis). [Gk. *daktylos*.] = Cock's foot-grass: a plant belonging to Graminaceæ.

Dactylopterus, (dak-til-op'ter-us). [Gk. *daktylos*, finger; *pteryx*, fin.] = Flying gurnard: A fish resembling the gurnard, with large pectoral fins, which enable it to rise out of the water.

Dactylus, (dak'ti-lus). [Daktylos, the Greek name.] 1. Finger. 2. Date: fruit of Phoenix dactylifera.

Daddy-long-legs = Crane-fly: an insect belonging to Diptera.

Dado, (dā'dō). [It. *dado*, die.] = Plinth of a pedestal: a deep skirting.

Dadoxylon, (da-doks'i-lon). [Gk. *das*, torch;

zylon, wood.] A coniferous plant, fragments of which are found as driftwood in coal measures.

Dadyl, (dā'dil). [Gk. *das*, pine-wood or torch; *hyle*, material.] = Camphire, *q.v.*

Dafodil, (dāfō-dil). [Corruption of *Asphodelus*, the Latin name] = *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*: a common meadow flower.

Dafila = Pintail ducks: birds belonging to *Natatores*.

Daguerreotype, (da-ger'o-tip). [M. Daguerre, its inventor.] The earliest method of photography, in which a silver plate was covered with a coating of iodide and exposed in the camera.

Dahlia, (dā'li-a). [A. Dahl, a Swedish botanist.] A garden flower, belonging to *Asteraceæ*, much cultivated for its beauty.

Dahomans. An African people.

Daisy, (dā'zi). [A.-S. *daiges eage*, day's eye] = *Bellis*: a small meadow flower belonging to *Asteraceæ*.

Dakosaurus. A Saurian animal, known only by fossil teeth found in Oolite rocks: belongs to *Amphiscelion reptiles*.

Daltonism, (dal'ton-izm). [Dalton, who suffered from it.] = *Achromatopsia* = Colour disease: a condition of the eyes in which all colours cannot be fully distinguished.

Dalton's atomic theory. *v.* Atomic theory.

Dam, (dam). [The Danish word.] A wall to resist the pressure of water.

Damasene work, (damā'sēn). [Damasens.] = *Damask work*: 1. Engraving on metal on another so as to form figures, as on shields, swords, &c. 2. Marking of patterns on polished steel by the action of acids, or by the combination of iron and steel.

Damask-rose, (dam'ask) = *Rosa centifolia*: a rose marked by variety of colour.

Dame's violet = *Hesperis*: an herb belonging to *Brassicaceæ*.

Dammara, (dam'ma-ra). [The native name] 1. A gum or resin, somewhat like copal, obtained from the tree *Dammara Australis* or *Agathis*, belonging to *Conifera*. 2 = *Kauri pine*: a tree belonging to *Conifera*.

Dammario acid, (dam'ma-rik). [Dammara, *q.v.*] An acid obtained from the *kauri pine* or *dammara*.

Damp, (damp). [Ger. *dampf*, vapour.] A miner's term for vapours or gases found in mines. *v.* *Fire-d.*, *Choke-d.*, and *After-d.*

Damper, (dam'per). A contrivance for (1) moderating the amount of draught in a chimney or pipe; or (2) for moderating the vibration of the wires in a pianoforte.

Damson, (dam'son). [Damasene, *q.v.*] A plum-like fruit, a variety of *Prunus domestica*.

Danæaceæ, (dā-nē-ā'se-ē). [Signor Dana.] = *Danæads*: tropical fern-like plants, the most highly developed of *Acrogens*, forming a sub-division of *Filicales*.

Dandelion, (dan-de-lion). [Fr. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth.] = *Taraxacum dens leonis* = *Leontodon taraxacum*: a common plant belonging to *Asteraceæ*.

Dane-wort, (dān-wurt) = *Sambucus ebulus*: a plant, also called *flwar-darf*, belonging to *Caprifoliaceæ*.

Daniell's. [Professor Daniell, the inventor.]

D. battery = Constant battery: a galvanic battery in which zinc is placed in sulphuric acid, and copper in saturated sulphate of copper; the action of this is regular for some days. *D. hygrometer*: an instrument for indicating the amount of moisture in the air; a glass bulb containing a thermometer in ether is cooled by evaporation until dew is deposited. *D. pyrometer*: in which very high temperatures are measured by the expansion of a metallic rod.

Danish "kitchen-middens." [D. *Kjøkken-mødding*] Refuse heaps, usually near the sea, containing fragments of pottery and instruments: proved to be very old by the contained shells, &c.: belong to the Recent Period.

Danish peat. Peat moss in which stone tools are found, and in which all fossil remains are of existing species: belongs to *Neolithic Period*.

Dapedius, (da-pē'di-us). [Gk. *dapedion*, pavement.] = *Dapedium*: a gaucoid fish, known only by fossil remains found in *Lias rocks*.

Daphnads, (dāf'nads). [Daphne, *q.v.*] = *Thymelacææ*: a sub-division of *Daphniales*.

Daphnales, (dāf'nā'lez). [Daphne, *q.v.*] = shrubs and trees, usually evergreen, forming a sub-division of *Engimynous Exogens*.

Daphne, (dāf'no). [Gk. *daphnē*, laurel.] = *Mezoreon*, &c.: a shrub with odorous flowers, belonging to *Thymelacææ*, named from their somewhat resembling laurels.

D. laureola = *Wax-hay*.

Daphnia, (dāf'n-a) = Water flea: a microscopic crustacean, belonging to *Branchiopoda*.

Daphnin, (dāf'nin). [Daphne, *q.v.*] A crystalline substance obtained from the bark of *Daphne mesereum*.

Daphnogene, • (dāf'no-jēn). [Daphne, *q.v.*] A laurel-like plant, found fossil in *Eocene* and *Miocene* strata.

Daphnoidea, (dāf'no-ē-a). [Daphne, *q.v.*] = *Gk. eidos*, form.] 1. A family of *Ostacoda*, known by fossil remains. 2. = *Thymelacææ*: a sub-division of *Daphniales*, *q.v.*

Dare, (dā) = *Dace*, *q.v.*

Dark lines of spectrum. A number of narrow lines crossing a spectrum. Those in the spectrum of sunlight are always the same, and are used as standard, being named A, B, C, D, &c. The lines A and B are in the red ray, C between the red and orange, D, E, F, G, and H are in the orange, green, blue, indigo, and violet rays respectively. The number of lines in the solar spectrum is very large, many thousands having been already observed.

Darnel, (dar'nel) = *Lolium temulentum*: a common plant, the only one of the grass kind which is poisonous.

Dart, (dārt) = *Dace*, *q.v.*

Darter, (dar'ter). 1. = *Plotus*, snake-bird: a bird belonging to *Natatores*, named from its habit of darting at small fish. 2. A fish, also called *archer fish*, *q.v.*

Darwinism, (dâr'win-izm). Used by some as a popular name for the theory of evolution; properly the theory of origin of species by natural selection, named from being first expounded in full detail by Mr. Darwin.

Dasornis, (da-sor'nus). D. Londonensis: an extinct stentorian bird, found in London clay, in the Isle of Sheppy.

Dasymeter, (da-sim'e-ter). A modification of the manometer, q.v.

Dasypoda, (da-sip'o-da). [Gk. *dasys*, shaggy; *pous*, footed.] Bee-like insects belonging to Hymenoptera.

Dasypodidae, (das-i-pod'i-dê). [*Dasypus*, q.v.] Owen's name for animals such as the armadillo, forming a sub-division of Edentata.

Dasypocta, (das-i-prok'ta). [Gk. *dasypoktos*, rough bottomed.] = Agoutis: hare-like animals belonging to Rodentia.

Dasypus, (das'i-pus). [Gk. *dasypous*, hairy-footed.] = Armadillo: an ant-eating burrowing quadruped of S. America, belonging to Edentata, having an armour-like covering of bony scales.

Dasyures, (das-i-û'rêz). [Gk. *dasys*, shaggy; *oura*, tail.] A sub-division of marsupial animals represented by the Dasypus.

Dasypus, (das-i-û'rus). [Gk. *dasys*, shaggy; *oura*, tail.] An Australian marsupial carnivorous quadruped belonging to the division Sarcophagus. *Ursine D.* = Tasmanian devil.

Date, (dât). [Gk. *daktylos*, finger.] = Phoenix dactylifera = Date-palm: a tree common in Syria, Arabia, and N. Africa, named from shape of fruit. *D. plon* = Fruit of Diospyrus Virginiana or Persimmon tree. *D. shells* = Lithodomus Indian *D.* = Diospyros lotus.

Datisacaceæ, (dâtis-kâ'se-ô). [Datisca, the typical genus.] = Datisacads: herbs, sometimes trees, with apical flowers, belonging to Cucurbitales.

Datisoin, (dâtis-sin). [Datisca, q.v.] = Cyp II 18 O7: a crystalline substance obtained from Datisca cannabina, used as a yellow dye.

Datura, (da-tû'ra). [*Datura*, the Arabic name.] = Thorn-apple, &c.: a plant belonging to Solanaceæ.

Datura, (da-tû'ri-a). [*Datura*, q.v.] = Atropia, q.v.: found also in *Datura stramonium*.

Daucus, (da-û'kus). [*Daucum*, the Lat'n name.] = Carrot: a common herb, with edible root, belonging to Apiceæ.

Davy's safety lamp. (Invented by Sir. H. Davy.) An oil lamp enclosed in a case of fine wire gauze, which cools down the heated gas passing out, and so prevents explosion. If the air be inflammable it burns within the lamp, and so warns the miner of the danger.

Davaks. An Oceanic race.

Dav, (dâ), [*Dav*, the A.-S. name.] *Solar*

day: reckoned from noon to noon. *Civil day*: reckoned from midnight to midnight. *Sidereal day* = 23h. 56m. 47s., reckoned from the time of some given star being on the meridian, usually the first point of Aries.

Day's work. The account of a ship's course during 24 hours.

Day flies = Ephemeroide: a sub-division of Orthoptera; insects which live only a few hours.

Dead. *D. centres*: the two points in the revolution of a crank and axle, at which the crank and connecting rod are in a straight line. *D. dipping*, of brasswork, in nitric acid, to give it a dull appearance. *D. eyes*: a wooden block, pierced with holes for a lanyard. *D. lights*: a shutter over the cabin window of a ship. *D. nettle* = Lamium: an herb belonging to Lamiaceæ. *D. oil*: a heavy yellow oil, obtained from coal naphtha. *D. point*: the two points in the revolution of a crank which are in a line with the connecting rod. *D. reckoning*: that portion of a calculation respecting the position of a ship at sea which is independent of celestial observation. *D. wood*: timbers forming a kind of backing to the stem and stern of a ship.

Deadly nightshade = Atropa belladonna, q.v. **Dead-man's hand** = Aconitum digitatum: an asteroid zoophyte; also called Dead-man's toes.

Deal, (dêl). [The A.-S. word.] 1. The timber of the spruce or fir tree. 2. The squared timber of fir trees, about 12 ft. long, 3 in. thick, and 7 in. wide.

Deal-fish = Trachipterus arcticus; a riband-shaped fish, about 3 ft. long, and very thin, belonging to Acanthopterygii.

Death adder = Acanthophis sp.: a viperine snake of Australia.

Death's-head moth = Acherontia atropos: a large hairy moth, marked on the back of the thorax with a resemblance to a skull.

"**Death watch**," the call of the beetle Anobium.

De Blainville's classification of animals. v. Blainville.

Deca, (dek'a). [Gk. *deka*, ten.] A prefix meaning ten. *D. grammæ* = 10 grammes = 154½ grains. *D. litre* = 10 litres = 610½ cubic inches; also called centistère. *D. metre* = 10 metres = 39:37 inches. v. Metric system.

Decagon, (dek'a-gon). [Gk. *deka*, ten; *gonia*, corner.] A figure bounded by ten straight lines.

De Candolle's classification of plants:—

Vascular plants = Cotelyledonous plants.

Exogens = Dicotyledons.

Thalamifloræ.

Calycifloræ.

Corollifloræ.

Monochlamydeæ.

Endogens = Monocotyledons.

Phanerogams.

Cryptogams.

Cellular plants = Acotyledons.

Foliaceæ.

Aphyllæ.

Decagynia, (dek'a-jin-i-a). [Gk. *deka*, ten; *gynæ*, woman.] Plants having ten pistils.



Date-tree

Decahedron, (dek-a-hed'ron), [Gk. *deka*, ten, *hedra*, base.] A solid having ten regular faces.

Decandria, (do-kan'dri-a), [Gk. *deka*, ten; *aner*, man.] A class of plants, the flowers of which have ten stamens. A division made by Linnaeus.

Decandrous, (de-kan'drus), [Decandria, *q.v.*] Having ten stamens.

Decapoda, (de-kap'o-da), [Gk. *deka*, ten; *pous*, foot.] 1. A division of Crustacea, including lobsters, crabs, &c., which have five pairs of legs; fossil from Carboniferous times till now. 2. A division of Cephalopoda, including cuttle-fishes in which the mouth has around it ten arms or processes. 3. De Blainville's term for a division of Articulata, including Crustacea, Lamulus, and Decapoda proper.

Decarburization, (de-kar-bu-ri-zā'shun), [L. *de*, from; Carbon, *q.v.*] The removal of carbon from a compound containing it; used especially for the conversion of pig iron into malleable iron.

Decaton, (dek'a-ton)=Fourth segment of abdomen in insects.

Deci, (des'), [L. *decimus*, tenth.] =One tenth.

Decimetre = $\frac{1}{10}$ metre; nearly 4 inches.

Decigram = $\frac{1}{10}$ gram, $\frac{1}{10}$ grains.

Decistere = $\frac{1}{10}$ steres = Hectolitre; 6102 $\frac{3}{4}$ cubic inches.

Decilitre = $\frac{1}{10}$ litre = $\frac{1}{10}$ cubic inches.

Decime = $\frac{1}{10}$ franc nearly 1d.

v. Metric system.

Decidua, (de-sid'u-a), [L. *deciduius*, falling.] The surface of the modified mucous membrane of the uterus in man, apes, Cheiroptera, &c., during gestation, which at birth falls away.

Deciduata, (de-sid-u-ā'ta), [L. *decido*, I fall.] The division of Mammalia, including man, apes, Cheiroptera, Insectivora, and Rodentia, which have a decidua during gestation.

Deciduous, (de-sid'u-us), [L. *deciduius*, falling away.] Falling away. *D. cypress*=Taxodium distichum. *D. leaves*: which fall off. *D. plants*: those which shed their leaves every year. *cf.* Evergreens.

Decimal, (des'-mal), [L. *decem*, ten] Increasing or diminishing by tens or powers of ten.

Deck, (dek), [A.-S. *decan*, to cover.] The flooring of a ship. *D. hooks*, to connect the deck with the stem and apron of a ship. *D. transoms*=Deck-hooks at stern.

Deckle, (dek'l)=Endless band used in machinery to communicate motion.

Declination, (dek-lin-ā'shun), [L. *declino*, I turn aside.] 1. *D. of magnet*: angle between the geographical N. and the horizontal direction in which a magnet points when freely suspended. *D. compass*: for ascertaining the magnetic declination at any given place. 2. The distance of a heavenly body above or below the celestial equator.

Decoction, (de-kok'shun), [Decoctum, the Latin word.] An extract of an organic substance prepared by boiling.

Decollated, (de-kol'lat-ed), [L. *decollo*, I behead] =Truncated: used of spiral shells, of which the termination has been removed.

Decomposition, (de-kom-pō-zish'un), [L. *de*, from; *compositio*, compound.] The breaking up of any compound into its constituent elements. *D. by electricity*: when an electric current passes through a compound and decomposes it. *D. of light*: the term used to describe the conversion of white light into coloured light, varying from red through the colours of the spectrum to violet.

Decomound, (de-kom-pound), [De and Compound.] =Twice-compound: used of leaves that are doubly-pinnated.

Decorticalia, (de-kor-ti-kāl'i-a), [L. *decortico*, I take the bark off.] A division of plants, by Endlicher, *q.v.*

Decorticated, (de-kor-ti-kā'ted), [L. *decortico*, I take the bark off.] =Disbarked.

Decrepitation, (de-krep-it-ā'shun), [L. *de*, from; *crepitus*, crackling.] Crackling: a series of small explosions, when some substances are being heated.

Decussated, (de-kus-sa-ted'), [L. *decussis*, diagonal crossing.] Crossed at right angles.

Decussation, (de-kus-sā'shun), [Decussated, *q.v.*] A crossing at right angles.

Decyl hydride=C₁₀H₂₂: a hydrocarbon of the Marsh gas series.

Deep-sea coral zone of life. Below 50 fathoms. Zones of life.

Deep-sea sounding. Usually by means of a leaden block, of about 1 cwt., having tallow at the bottom, by which samples of the sand, shells, &c., are brought up. Other methods — 1. A heavy weight and a fine line, which is cut when the weight reaches the bottom, and the distance known by measuring the remaining line. 2. *The deep sea column*: a pair of forceps and a weight, which are closed when they strike the ground, and so enclose some of the mud, &c. 3. *The cup lead*, a long leaden weight, with a cup at the bottom, closed by a lathern lid when filled. 4. *Brooke's apparatus*: a hollow rod, carried down by a heavy shot, which is detached on reaching the ground. 5. *The Bull-dog sounding machine*: a large pair of scoops, carried down by a large weight, which is then detached. 6. *The Fitzgerald sounding machine*: a modification of the Bull-dog. 7. *The Hydra sounding machine*: a modification of Brooke's. 8. *Massey sounding machine*: self-registering.

Deer, (dēr), [Deer, the A.-S. name.] =Cervus: a ruminant quadruped, belonging to the group of Cervidae, the males only of which have deciduous antlers: excepting the rein-deer, of which the female also is horned.

Definite integration. See Integration.

Deflagrator, (de-fla-grā'tor), [L. *deflagro*, I burn up.] An apparatus for producing



Deer.

deflagration or brilliant combustion. *Hare's D.*=Hare's battery, which produces great heat.

Deflection of magnet. The change of direction in a freely suspended magnetised needle when any external force, such as a Voltaic current, counteracts, wholly or partially, the magnetic attraction of the earth.

Deglutition, (deg-lū-ti'ūn). [*L. de, down; glutio, I swallow.*] The swallowing of food previous to digestion.

Degree. The circumference of every circle is divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees, written 360°, so that one degree is $\frac{1}{360}$ of the circle. The radius of a circle in moving half way round the circle moves through 180°, and through one degree if it move through $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole. *D. of latitude*=69 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles, or 60 nautical miles. *D. of longitude*: varies from 0 at the poles to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the equator. *D. of thermometer—Fahrenheit D.*: $\frac{1}{180}$ of the distance between freezing and boiling points of water. *Centigrade D.*: $\frac{1}{100}$ of the distance between freezing and boiling points of water. *Reaumur D.*: $\frac{1}{80}$ of the distance between freezing and boiling points of water.

Dehiscence, (de-his'ens). [*L. dehisco, I open.*] The opening of any enclosure, as of a seed-vessel when ripe.

Dehiscence. Opens when ripe.

Dehydration, (de-hid-rī'shun). [*L. de, from; Gk. hydor, water.*] The removal of water from any compound, containing it as a constituent.

Deinosauria, (di-nō-saw'ri-a). [*Gk. demos, terrible; saura, lizard.*] An extinct order of reptiles=Dinosauria, *q. v.*

Deka, (dek'a). [*The Greek word*] =10 times. **Dekametre** =10 metres; **Dekagram** =10 grams; **Dekastere**=10 steres; **Dekaltre**=10 litres.

Dekametre, (dek-a-mē'tr). [*Gk. deka, ten; Metre, q. v.*] =Kette of N. Germany=Ten metres=393.7079 inches.

Delambre. A crater in the moon, 26 miles in diameter.

De la Rive's floating battery. A small galvanic cell fastened on a cork so as to float freely on water.

Deleuil's air-pump. In which, to avoid friction and heat, the piston is not in contact with the cylinder in which it works, the very small space between being filled with air which adheres to the piston.

Delim, (del'im)=Coryphæa Nortoniana: a fish of Madeira.

Deliquescent, (de-lik-wes'ent). [*L. de, from; liquesco, I become fluid.*] Absorbing moisture, and in consequence becoming liquid or soft.

Delisle's method of observing a transit, in which the apparent times of ingress and egress are noted at different places on the

earth's surface, from which the orbit may be deduced.

De Lorme system. In construction of bows, or supports for roofs or bridges, in which a number of pieces of timber is formed into a bow or arch.

Delphinidae, (del-fin'i-dē). [*Gk. delphin, dolphin.*] A division of Cetacea, including dolphins, porpoises, &c.

Delphinium, (del-fin'i-um). [*Gk. delphin, dolphin.*] =Larkspur: an herb, common in temperate climates, belonging to Ranunculaceæ, named from the shape of its flowers.

Delphinus, (del-fin-us). [*Gk. delphin, dolphin.*] 1.=Dolphin: an animal resembling the whale, but having a smaller head, the type of Delphinidae. 2.=The Dolphin: a small constellation of stars, all of small magnitude, in the northern heavens.

Delta, (del'ta). [*Δ*] The fourth letter of the Greek alphabet.] Alluvial land, usually triangular in shape, deposited at the mouth of a large river, formed of the soil brought down by the river.

D. motus = Deltoides: named from shape of wings, belonging to Lepidoptera.

Deltahedron, (del-tō-hed'ron). [*Delta, q. v.; Gk. hedra, base*] A solid figure the surface of which is formed by twenty-four deltoids.

Deltoid, (del'toid). [*Delta, q. v.; Gk. eidos, form*] 1. A four-sided figure, formed of two unequal isosceles triangles on different sides of a common base. 2. A triangular muscle covering the shoulder joint.

Delvauxite. A resin-like mineral, chiefly phosphate of iron.

Dematæi = Black-moulds: Deltoid fungi, belonging to Hyphomycetes, which have a cortex or bark, and a dingy colour.

Demilune, (dem-i-lūn'). [*F. demi, half; lune, moon*] In a fortification, an outwork, usually crescent-shaped.

Demodex, (dem'o-dēks). [*Gk. demos, fat; dex, worm.*] A microscopic arachnid found in human fat.

Demoiselle, (dem-waw-sel'). [*The French name*] 1. Numidian crane: a bird belonging to Gallinæ. 2. A dragon fly=Calopteryx virgo.

DeMoivre's theorems. 1. That of any group of eighty-six persons born at one time, one, and one only, will die every year. 2. In Trigonometry: $(\sin \theta + \cos \theta \sqrt{-1})^n = (\sin n \theta + \cos n \theta \sqrt{-1})$

Demulcents, (de-mul'sents). [*L. demulceo, I soothe.*] Anything of a soothing or softening nature, and especially of medicals used to allay irritation.

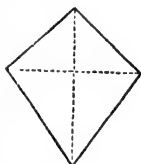
Dendrerpeton, (den-drer'pe-ton). [*Gk. den-*



Dehiscence



Deltahedron



dron, tree: *herpeton*, reptile.] A reptile of the lizard kind, two species of which were found in a tree in the lower Coal Measure.

Dendriform, (den'dri-form). [Gk. *dendron*, tree.] Tree-like.

Dendrites, (den'drits, or den-dri'tēz). [Gk. *dendron*, tree.] Any veins of altered or foreign matter, in rocks, which have a branching or tree-like appearance.

Dendrobium. [*Dendron*, tree: *bios*, life.] Orchidaceæ: *q.v.* grow on trees.

Dendroceli, (den-drō-sē'li). [Gk. *dendron*, tree; *koilia*, intestines.] Used by Siebold for a sub-division of Turbellarii, including those whose intestines are branched in a tree-like manner.

Dendrodus, (den'drō-dus). [Gk. *dendron*, tree; *odus*, tooth.] A fish, belonging to Holonchylus, known only by fossil teeth, which have a branch-like tissue.

Dendrohyrax, (den-drō-hi'raks). [Gk. *dendron*, tree; *hyrax*, *q.v.*] An arboreal species of Hyrax, *q.v.*

Dendroid, (den'drōid). [Gk. *dendron*, tree; *eidos*, form.] = Tree like.

Dendrologus, (den-drōlō-gus). [Gk. *dendron*, tree; *logos*, lore.] A species of kangaroo, found in New Guinea, adapted to tree life.

Dendrolitharia, (den-drō-li-thā'ri-a). [Gk. *dendron*, tree; *lithos*, stone.] Do Blainville's term for coral polyps.

Dendrophyllia, (den-drō-phil'i-a). [Gk. *dendron*, tree; *phylon*, leaf.] A coral polyp which buds into a tree-like form.

Dendropupa, (den-drō-pū'pa). [Gk. *dendron*, tree; *pupa*, smelt.] = Pupa testacea: a land snail, known by shells found in palæozoic rocks.

Deneb=α Cygni: a star in the constellation Cygnus.

Denebola=β Leonis: a star in the constellation Leo.

Denominator, (dē-nom'i-nā-tor). [L. *denominatio*, I name.] The lower number of a fraction which shows into how many parts the unit is divided.

Densimeter, (den-sim'e-ter). [L. *densus*, thick; *metrum*, measure.] An apparatus for measuring the specific gravity of liquids.

Density, (den'si-ti). [L. *densus*, thick.] = Specific gravity. *D. of electricity*=Intensity of E.

Dental formula. $I^{\frac{m}{m}} C^{\frac{m}{m}} PM^{\frac{m}{m}} M^{\frac{m}{m}}$; I=Incisors; C=Canines; P.M.=Premolars; M=Molars; $\frac{m}{m}$ expresses the number of each kind of teeth on each side of each jaw. *D* prefixed to each expresses the deciduous or first set of teeth.

Dentalidae, (den-tāl'i-dē)=Tooth-shells.

Dentalina, (den-tāl'i-na). [Dim. of *L. dens*, tooth.] A small gasteropod.

Dentalium, (den-tāl'i-um). [*L. dens*, tooth.] =Tooth-shell: a small marine molluscous animal, belonging to the Pteropoda or Gasteropoda, the shell of which resembles a small tusk.

Dentaria, (den-tā'ri-a). [L. *dens*, tooth.] = Tooth-wort=Coral root: an herb, with large

purple flower, belonging to Brassicaceæ, named from the scales on the roots, which look like teeth.

Dentary bone, (den'tā-ri). [L. *dens*, tooth.] The bone in Vertebrata generally, which corresponds to the lower jaw in man.

Dentate, (den'tāt). [L. *dentatus*, having teeth.] =Tooth-edged.

Denticles, (den'ti-klz). [Dim. of *L. dens*, tooth.] Small teeth, a number of which make up the compound tooth which is found only in the Cape Ant-eater.

Denticulate, (den-tik'ū-lāt). [L. *denticulatus*, toothed.] Having fine teeth.

Dentine, (den'tin). [L. *dens*, tooth.] A dense substance, resembling bone, which forms the greater portion of teeth.

Dentirostres, (den-ti-ro'stēz). [L. *dens*, tooth; *rostrum*, beak.] A sub-division of Insectes, including shrikes, warblers, thrushes, and other birds having a tooth-like projection in the beak.

Dentition, (den-tish'un). [L. *dens*, tooth.] = Number and arrangement of teeth.

Denudation, (de-nū-dā'shun). [L. *denudo*, I lay bare.] Removal of solid matter by water or air. *Aqueous D.*: removal by water. *Subaerial D.*: removal by wind, rain, &c. *Littoral D.*: removal by water between high and lower water marks.

Decodar, (de'ō-dār). [The Hindoo name.] A very durable wood, the timber of an Indian tree belonging to Pinaceæ. *D. cedar*=*Cedrus deodara*.

Deodorisers, (dē-ō-dō-rī'zēz). [L. *de*, from; *odor*, smell.] Substances which cause removal of offensive odours by causing the presence of others. *cf.* Disinfection.

Deoxidation, (de-ōks-i-dā'shun). [L. *de*, from; *Oxide*, *q.v.*] The separation of oxygen from a substance containing it, usually by means of heat.

De Pambour's theory of steam power. $Av = m S \frac{P}{R}$, *A*=Area of piston in feet, *v*=Velocity of piston; *S*=Quantity of water evaporated; *P*=Pressure in boiler; *R*=Resistance against the piston; *m*=Ratio of steam formed to water.

Departure, (dē-pār'tūr). The distance which a ship has gone east or west of its original meridian.

Dephlogisticated. *v.* Phlogiston.

Depolarization, (de-pō-lā-rī-zā'shun). [L. *de*, from; *Polarization*, *q.v.*] The double refraction of a ray of polarised light.

Depressor muscles, (de-pres'sor). [L. *depressus*, low.] Those used to lower the parts, to which they are attached.

Derbyshire. *D. neck*=Goitre: an enlargement of the thyroid gland, causing a swelling in the upper and fore part of the neck; also called Bronchoecæ: *D. spur*=Blue John; a mineral, chiefly fluoric of calcium.

Derived current. The current which passes along a wire which is connected at each end with a wire along which a current is already passing.

Derma, (dêr'ma). [The Greek word.] = Cutis, *q. v.*: the true skin.

Dermatology, (dêr-mat-ol'o-jî). [Gk. *derma*, skin; *logos*, science.] The science of the nature and structure of the skin.

Dermatophytes, (dêr-ma-tof'i-têz.) [Gk. *derma*, skin; *phyton*, plant.] = Skin-plants, *q. v.*

Dermatoptera, (dêr-mat-o-ptêr-a). [Gk. *derma*, skin; *pteron*, wing.] = Barwigs: a division of Orthoptera, having membranous wings; also called Dermaptera, and considered as belonging to Coleoptera.

Dermatozoa, (dêr-mat-o-zô'a). [Gk. *derma*, skin; *zoon*, animal.] Fitzinger's term for Acophala, Cephalopoda, and other Mollusca.

Dermestida, (dêr-mest'i-dô). [Dermis, *q. v.*] = Skin-eaters: a family of beetles, belonging to Necrophaga.

Dermis, (dêr'mis). [Gk. *derma*, skin.] The real skin, below the epidermis, which bleeds when cut.

Dermopteri, (dêr-mop'têr-i). [Gk. *derma*, skin; *pteryx*, fin.] Owen's name for vermiform limbless fishes.

Derriek crane, (dêr'rik). One used for raising heavy weights: sometimes used for those entirely above ground; at others for a crane having a spar with stays; more especially for a crane mounted on a barge.

Desert, (dez'êrt). [L. *desertus*, forsaken.] A sandy plain in which both water and vegetation are rare, probably the bed of a dried-up gulf or bay. *D. birds*: quails, grouse, fbis, larks, &c., have the upper plumage sand-coloured. *D. quadrupeds*: mostly sand-coloured: lion, antelope, camel, kangaroo, pampas cat.

Desiccation, (des-si-kâ'shun). [L. *desiccô*, I dry up.] Drying.

Desman, (dez man) = *Sorex moschatus* = Musk rat, *q. v.*: a small aquatic insectivorous quadruped, which has a scent gland near tail.

Desmidiæ, (des-mi-dî'e-ô) † [Gk. *desmos*, chain; *eidos*, form.] A sub-division of Diatomaceæ; also supposed to be animals of very low organization; very small, freshwater, green algae, named from their cohesion to each other.

Desmids, (des'midz). [G. *desmos*, chain.] Ciliated infusoria. *v.* Ciliata.

Desmodium. [*Desmos*, band.] A plant belonging to Fabaceæ.

Desmodus, (dez-mo-dus). [Gk. *desmos*, band; *odus*, tooth.] A bat; also called blood-sucker.

Desmognathus, (dez-mog'nath-us). [Gk. *desmos*, band; *gnathos*, jaw.] An off, belonging to Urodela.

Desmoncus, (des-mon'kus). [Gk. *desmos*, band; *opkos*, hook.] A palm-tree having tendrils at the points of the leaves.

Despretz's law. That conducted heat decreases in geometrical ratio as the distance from its source increases in arithmetical ratio.

Despretz's method (1) of finding greatest density of water, by noticing the lowest point of a water thermometer; (2) of measuring conductivity of metals for heat.

Desquamation, (des-kwâ-mâ'shun). [L. *desquamô*, I peel off.] = A peeling off: a falling off of scales.

Desvauxiaceæ, (dez-vô-zi-â'se-ô). [M. Desvaux.] = Bristle-worts: small herbs of New Holland, &c., with sheathing leaves and terminal flowers, belonging to Glumales.

Detent, (dô-tent). [L. *detinere*, I hold back.] A catch to prevent a wheel from moving in the wrong direction.

Detergents, (dê-ter'jents). [L. *detergo*, I rub off.] Such substances as chlorine, soap, potash leys, chloride of lime, &c.

Detritus, (dê-trî'tus). [L. *detero*, I rub away.] Small fragments of rocks and trees worn off by rain, &c.

Deuto, (dû'tô). [Gk. *deuteros*, second.] = Di = Bi: a prefix implying the presence of two atoms of one chemical element with one atom of another, as deutoxide = Dioxide; deutosulphide = Disulphide = Bisulphide.

Deutyl, (dû'tyl). A new name for ethyl. Dentylic = Ethylic.

Development, (dê-vel'op-ment). [F. *developper*, to uncover.] 1. The third process in photography, *q. v.* 2. A general term for the passage of individual plants or animals from the embryo towards the adult condition. 3. The expansion of a mathematical term into a series. *v.* Series.

Development: — *v.* (2) preceding word.

Continuous D.: Growth = Increase in size without change of form or texture.

Metamorphosis = Alteration of form and texture, but not of size.

Germination without fission = Growth and metamorphosis combined.

Discontinuous D. = Germination with fission.

Agamogenesis. { Metagenesis,
Parthenogenesis.

Gamogenesis = Sexual reproduction.

Also,

Central, { Unicentral, { Continuous.
Multicentral, { Discontinuous.

Axial, ... Uniaxial, { Continuous.
Biaxial, { Discontinuous.

Deviation, (dê-vi-â'shun) = Local attraction; as of masses of iron in a ship which affect the position of the ship's compass.

Devil, (dev'il). [*Diabol*, the A.-S. word.] = Didelphus ursina = Dasyurus, *q. v.*: an Australian marsupial animal. *D. monkey* = Cuxio = *Pithecia satanas*.

Devils: — *D. bit* = *Helonias dioica*: an American plant. *D. bit scabiosa* = *Scabiosa succisa*. *D. apple* = Mandrake. *D. dung* = *Ferula asafoetida*. *D. dye* = Indigofera. *D. fig* = Argemone Mexicana. *D. lay* = *Urtica urentissima*: a nettle. *D. coach-horse* = *Oxyopus oleus*: a beetle belonging to Brachyletra. *D. milk* = *Euphorbia pepul*. *D. wort* = *Plumbago scandens*. *D. turnip* = *Bryonia*.

Devitrification, (dê-vit-ri-fi-kâ'shun). [L. *de*, from; *vitrum*, glass; *facio*, I make.] A process by which glass is converted into porce-

lain, by heating it to a high temperature; when, on cooling slowly, it becomes white and opaque.

Devonian strata, (Do-vō'ni-an). [Devonshire.] Marine and fresh-water beds, corresponding to Old Red Sandstone, found in S. of England, between the Silurian and Coal formations, having numerous fossil remains of fish. The term Devonian is sometimes reserved for marine strata. The term Old Red Sandstone is sometimes reserved for fresh-water strata. Upper Devonian=Pilto.

Devourer-beetle=Broscus.

Dew, (dū). [*Deaw*, the A.-S. name.] Small globules of water, deposited chiefly at night time upon solid bodies that are colder than the air, hoar frost is frozen dew. *D. berry*: a variety of Rubus fruticosus, or blackberry. *D. claw*: a rudimentary fifth digit, found in Newfoundland puppies.

Dewlap, (dū'lap). [Dew, *q.v.*; *lap*, to lick.] Folds of loose skin hanging from the neck in oxen.

Dew-worm=Lob-worm=Earth-worm, *q.v.*

Dextral, (deks'tral). [*Dexter*, the Latin word.] =Right-handed.

Dextrin, (deks'trin)=Dextrine. [L. *dexter*, right-handed.] =C₆H₁₀O₅: a transparent brittle gum, which is obtained from starch, and causes right-handed rotation in polarised light; one of the amyloids. Also called British gum.

Dextrogyre, (deks-trō-jī're). [L. *dexter*, right-handed; *gyrus*, a circle.] =Polarization to the right.

Dextroisal, (deks-trō'sal). [L. *dexter*, right-handed.] =Right-handed: used of a spiral, or of rotation.

Dextrose, (deks'trōs). [L. *dexter*, to the right hand.] =C₆H₁₂O₆.H₂O=Starch sugar=Grape sugar; obtained from dried fruits and starch; a compound of starch and water.

Dhourra, (dō'ra)=Holeus Arundinaceus: a grass plant, very easily cultivated, which yields a very large return.

Di, (dī). [Gk. *dis*, twice.] A prefix meaning two or twice.

Diabetic sugar, (di-a-bē'tik). [Gk. *diabaino*, I go through.] =C₆H₁₂O₆.2H₂O: grape sugar found in urine in the disease called diabetes, and causing right-handed rotation in polarised light.

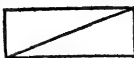
Diadelpia, (di-a-delfi-a). [Gk. *dis*, twice; *adelphos*, brother.] A sub-division of plants in the Linnaean system, containing those, chiefly leguminous, which have the stamens in two bundles.

Diadelphous, (di-a-delf'us). [Diadelpia, *q.v.*] Having the stamens in two bundles.

Diadem lemur. A lemur belonging to Indrisinae, *q.v.*

Diagonal, (di-ā-gō-nal). [Gk. *diā*, through; *gonia*, corner.] A straight line joining the opposite angles of a parallelogram.

Diagram, (dī'a-gram). [Gk. *diagrapho*, I describe.] A drawing in outline. *D. of a flower*: a horizontal section, showing the respective positions of its various parts as seen from above.



Diagonal.

Dial telegraphs, by which signals are expressed by the movements of a hand upon a dial-plate.

Diallage, (dī'al-āj). [Gk. *diallasso*, I exchange.] A compound of silica with lime and magnesia, a variety of pyroxene, frequently found in volcanic rocks; named from its colour not being always the same.

Diallogite, (dī'al-lō-jit). [Diallage, *q.v.*] A metallic mineral, crystallising in hexagons, chiefly carbonate of magnesia; belongs to the manganese group.

Di-allyl, (dī'al lī). [*Di* and *allyl*, *q.v.*] = (C₂H₅)₃: the hydrocarbon of the allylic series; a volatile liquid, the vapour of which is combustible.

Dialuric acid, (dī-a-lū'rik) = C₇H₄N₂O₄: an acid obtained from alloxan; also called hydride of alloxan.

Dialypetalæ, (dī-al-i-pet-a-lō). [Gk. *dialysis*, separation; *petal*, *q.v.*] Brongniart's term for a division of Exogens belonging to Angiosperms, having flowers in which the petals, if there be any, are free from each other.

Dialyser, (dī-a-lī'zer). [Gk. *dialysis*, loosening.] A vessel closed below by a porous membrane, through which dialysis takes place.

Dialysis, (dī'al-i-sis). [Gk. *dialysis*, loosening.] The separation of crystalline and colloid bodies by means of a membrane, through which they pass in unequal degrees.

Diamagnetism, (dī-a-mag-net-izm). [Gk. *diā*, through; *magnetism*, *q.v.*] =Repulsion of substances, such as bismuth and antimony, by magnets.

Diameter, (dī-am'e-ter). [Diametros, the Greek word.] A straight line drawn through the centre of a circle to meet the circumference on each side: generally a straight line drawn through the middle of a figure, and so dividing it into equal parts.



Diameter.

Diamides, (dī'a-mīdz). [Gk. *dis*, twice; *Amide*, *q.v.*] Compounds formed by two, four, or six atoms of hydrogen in two molecules of ammonia, being replaced by a dibasic electro-negative radicle. *Primary D.*, in which two atoms are so replaced. *Secondary D.*, in which four atoms are so replaced; these include the imides and ureides. *Tertiary D.*, in which all the hydrogen is replaced.

Diammonias, (dī-am-mō'ni-az). [Gk. *dis*, twice; *Ammonia*, *q.v.*] =Diatomic bases=Diamines: bases formed from diatomic alcohols by replacing two, four, or six atoms of hydrogen by a dyad hydrocarbon radicle.

Diamond, (dī-a-mōnd). [Diamant, the French word.] Pure crystalline carbon, the hardest substance known, possessing great lustre owing to its great refracting power.



Diamond. (Brilliant.)

Diamyl, (dī'a-mil). [Gk. *dis*, twice; *Amyl*, *q.v.*] = (C₅H₁₁)₂ = Amyl=Amylamylide: a colourless aromatic liquid; a hydrocarbon, obtained during the distillation of coal; the molecular formula of amyl.

Diamylene, (di-am'i-lén) [Gk. *dis*, twice; Amylene, *q.v.*] = $(C_5H_{10})_2$: used for two equivalents of amylenes, as in diamylene oxide = $C_{10}H_{20}O$.

Diana monkey = *Ceropithecus* sp.: has a white crescentic band on the forehead.

Dianchora, (di-ang'ko-ra). A fossil belonging to Lamellibranchiata.

Diandria, (di-an'dri-a). [Gk. *dis*, twice; *aner*, man.] A sub-division of plants according to the Linnæan system, including those having two distinct stamens.

Dianilides, (di-an'i-lidz). [Gk. *dis*, twice; Anilide, *q.v.*] Derivatives of aniline, containing two equivalents of aniline.

Dianthus, (di-an'thus). [Gk. *dios*, the god; *anthos*, flower, called Jupiter's flower.] = Pink, carnation, &c., an herb belonging to Caryophyllaceæ.

Diapason, (di-a-pá'zon). [Gk. *dia*, through; *pas*, the whole.] = Octave: all the notes included in an octave; also used generally, as including all of any given set of notes.

Diapensiaceæ, (di-a-pen-si-á'se-æ) = Diapensiads: prostrate shrubs, with terminal flowers, belonging to Gentianales.

Diaphaneity, (di-a-fa-ne'i-ti). [Gk. *dia*, through; *phainesthai*, to show.] The property of being transparent or diaphanous.

Diaphanous, (di-a-fa-nus). [Gk. *dia*, through; *phaino*, I show.] = Transparent: permitting the passage of light so perfectly that objects can be clearly distinguished.

Diaphragm, (di-a-fram). [Gk. *diaphragma*, partition.] = Phren: a muscular partition between the thorax and abdomen of man, the contraction of which is essential to breathing; found also in all mammals, and, more or less modified, in most Vertebrata, but not in invertebrate animals. *D. shell*: divided in two by a diaphragm; the larger part being filled with bullets, the smaller with powder.

Diaphysis, (di-af'i-sis). [Gk. *dia*, through; *physis*, growth.] The centre of ossification of the shaft of a long bone.

Diapophyses, (di-a-pof'i-séz). [Gk. *dia*, through; *apophysis*, branch.] Tubercular transverse processes in the vertebrae.

Diaspore, (di'a-spor). [Gk. *diaspóra*, dispersion.] = $Al_2O_3H_2O$: a mineral, chiefly hydrate of alumina; named from breaking into small pieces when heated.

Diastase, (di'a-stás). [Gk. *diastasis*, separation.] An albuminous substance which converts starch into sugar during the germination of seeds.

Diastema, (di-a-sté'ma). [Gk. *diastemi*, I separate.] A space, especially between the canine and other teeth, found in most mammals, but not in man.

Diastole, (di-a-stó'le). [Gk. *diastello*, I send apart.] The dilation of a ventricle or auricle of the heart. *cf.* Systole.

Diastopora, (di-as-to-pó'ra). A Bryozoan animal, known only by fossil remains in Oolite rocks.

Diastilids, (di-a-stil'i-dé) = Cumaceæ: small crustacean animals belonging to Podophthalminia.

Diathermancy, (di-a-ther'man-si). [Gk. *dia*, through; *therme*, heat.] The property of allowing the passage of heat, i.e., of transmitting radiant heat.

Diathermic, (di-a-ther'mik). [Gk. *dia*, through; *therme*, heat.] Allowing heat to pass through.

Diathermometer, (di-a-ther-mom'e-ter). [Gk. *dia*, through; Thermometer, *q.v.*] An instrument for measuring the thermal resistance of any given substance by noting the amount of heat transmitted by it.

Diatomaceæ, (di-a-to-má'se-æ). [Gk. *diatemo*, I cut through.] = Brittle-worts: slimy, crystalline, microscopic bodies, which multiply by fission, found in damp places and at the bottom of deep seas, belonging to Algae; also called Splitters. The term is also applied to the silicious coverings of these plants.

Diatomic, (di-a-ton'ik). [Gk. *dis*, twice; *Atomic*, *q.v.*] = Dyadic: used of an atom or a molecule which can combine with or replace two monatomic equivalents.

Diatoms, (di-a-tonz) = Diatomaceæ, *q.v.*

Diatonic scale, (di-a-ton'ik). [Gk. *dia*, through.] From any note to its octave, above or below: eight notes having their rates of vibration in the ratio of 24, 27, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 48.

Dibasic. Having two atoms of replaceable hydrogen in each molecule.

Dibenzoyl, (di-ben'zoi). [Gk. *dis*, twice; Benzoyl, *q.v.*] = $(C_7H_5O)_2$: the radiole of the benzoic series, a crystalline substance; the molecular form of benzoyl.

Dibenzyl, (di-ben'zil). [Di and Benzyl, *q.v.*] = $(C_7H_7)_2$: the radiole of the benzyl series, a crystalline substance, the molecular formula of benzyl.

Dibenzylia, (di-ben-zil'i-a). [Di and Benzyl, *q.v.*] = $(C_7H_7)_2IN$: an aniline base, usually in the liquid form; ammonia in which two equivalents of hydrogen are replaced by two of benzyl.

Dibranchiata, (di-brang-ki-á'ta). [Di, *q.v.*; *brachia*, gills.] = Cuttle-fishes, &c.: a division of Cephalopoda, including all the more highly organised mollusca of that class, that have not more than ten arms, on which are suckers; only two gills, and an ink-bag.

Dibutyl, (di-bú'til). [Di and Butyl, *q.v.*] = $(C_4H_9)_2$ = Octane = Valyl: a hydrocarbon obtained in the distillation of coal; the molecular formula of butyl.

Dibutylril, (di-bú'ti-ril). [Di and Butylril.] = $(C_4H_7O)_2$ = the molecular form of butylril.

Diceras, (di'se-raa). [Gk. *dis*, two; *keras*, horn.] A horn-like Lamellibranchiate animal, known only by fossil remains in Coral Rag.

Dichlamydeæ, (di-klam-id'e-æ). [Di, *q.v.*; Gk. *chlamys*, cloak.] Plants the flowers of which have both calyx and corolla. *cf.* Achlamydeæ.

Dichlorides, (di-kló'ridz). [Di and Chloride, *q.v.*] Compounds of one atom of an element, with two atoms of chlorine, such as baric and calcic chlorides, all of which are usually solid. The molecule of a dichloride contains two atoms of chlorine, united with a positive or basic radiole.

Dichlorinated ether, (di-kłó-ri-ná'ted) = $(C_2H_5Cl)_2O$ = Ether in which two atoms of hydrogen are displaced by chlorine; a heavy, oily, neutral liquid.

Dichlorisatin, (di-kłó-ri-sá'tin). [*Di*, chlorine, and *isatin*, *q.v.*] = $C_8H_3Cl_2NO_2$: isatin in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by chlorine.

Dichobune, (dik'-o-būn). [*Gk. dica*, in two; *bounos*, ridge.] A terrestrial quadruped, somewhat resembling the hare, remains of which are found in Eocene and Miocene strata, having the upper molar teeth deeply cut; originally described as belonging to Anoplotherium.

Dichodon, (dik'-o-don). [*Gk. dica*, in two; *odous*, tooth.] A hoofed quadruped, remains of which are found in Eocene strata, connecting the Anoplotherium with Ruminantia.

Dichogamous, (dik-og'-a-mus). [*Dichogamy*, *q.v.*] Male and female organs not mature at same time.

Dichogamy, (dik-og'-a-mi). [*Gk. dica*, in two; *gamos*, marriage.] Male and female flowers mature at different times, as in some ferns and angiosperms.

Dichotomies, (di-kot'-o-nēz). [*Dichotomy*, *q.v.*] Branch-systems formed by dichotomy.

Dichotomy, (di-kot'-o-mi). [*Gk. dica*, in two; *temno*, I cut.] Division by continual bifurcation; common in ferns, but rare in phanerogamous plants.

Dichroism, (dik'-rō-izm). [*Gk. dichromos*, two-coloured.] Having different colours when seen in different directions.

Dichroite, (dik-rō'it). [*Gk. dichromos*, two-coloured.] A mineral, chiefly silicate of alumina.

Diclinal, (di-kł'f'nēz). [*Gk. dis*, twice; *kline*, couch.] Jussieu's term for plants which have separate male and female flowers.

Diclinous, (di-kł'i'nus). [*Gk. dis*, twice; *kline*, couch.] = Unisexual: having the male and female organs on separate flowers.

Dicotyledons, (di-kot-i-lē'donz). [*Di*, *q.v.*; *Gk. kotyledon*, seed-leaf.] = Exogens: plants with pithy stems, separable bark, net-veined leaves, perianth usually in four or five parts, and embryo having two seed-leaves.

Dicotyledenous, (di-kot-i-lē'do-nous). [*Dicotyledons*, *q.v.*] Related to dicotyledons.

Dicootyles = Paccaries.

Dicrotism, (dik'-rō-tizm). [*Gk. dis*, twice; *kroto*, I beat.] A double beating of the arterial pulse.

Dicamnus, (dik-tam'nus). A plant, which has an inflammable emanation, belonging to Rutaceae.

Dicthyogens, (dik'ti-o-jens). [*Gk. diktyon*, net; *gennao*, I produce.] Plants intermediate between Endogens and Exogens.

Dicthyoptera, (dik'ti-o-top'ter-a). [*Gk. diktyotes*, veined; *pteron*, wing.] = Cockroaches: a name proposed by which to separate them from Orthoptera.

Dicthyoxylon, (dik'ti-oks'i-lon). [*Gk. diktyon*, net; *xylon*, wood.] Fossil coal-plants, the wood of which has reticulated fibres.

Dicumyl, (di-kū'mil). [*Di* and *Cumyl*, *q.v.*]

$(C_{10}H_{11}O)_2$: the molecular form of cumyl, *q.v.*: a viscous oily substance.

Dicynodon, (di-si'-no-don). [*Gk. di*, two; *kyon*, dog; *odous*, tooth.] A fossil reptile found in Trias rocks. Has two tusks, teeth, and also a horny beak to the jaws.

Dicynodontia, (dis-i-nō-don'thi-a). [*Gk. di*, two; *kyon*, dog; *odous*, tooth.] Including the Dicynodon and Oudenodon extinct reptiles of the Triassic age, having two canine teeth, found only in South Africa.

Didelphia, (di-del'fi-a). [*Didelphis*, *q.v.*] One of the primary divisions of Mammalia, *q.v.* = Marsupialia, mostly Australian.

Didelphidæ, (di-delfi-dē). [*Didelphis*, *q.v.*] = Opossums: a family of American Mammalia, of which Didelphis is the type.

Didelphis, (di-del'fi-s). [*Gk. di*, two; *delpheis*, womb.] = Opossum: a marsupial animal, now found only in America, the type of Didelphidæ.

Didine, (di'din). [*Didus*, *q.v.*] = Dodo-like: related to the Dodo.

Didunculus, (di-dunk'u-lus). [*Diminutive* of *Didus*, *q.v.*] *D. strigatus* = Tooth-billed pigeon of Navigator's Island, now probably extinct, allied to the Dodo.

Didus, (di'dus). [The Latin name.] = Dodo, *q.v.*: a large pigeon-like bird, extinct since the end of the 16th century.

Didymium, (di-dim'i-um). [*Gk. didymos*, twin.] 1. = Bi: one of the earth-metals, very rare, and closely resembling Lanthanum, whence the name. 2. A small fungus with double peridium.

Didymobarpus, (di-di-mō-kū'pus). [*Gk. didymos*, twin; *karpas*, fruit.] A plant belonging to Gesneriaceae, named from its twin-like capsules.

Didymograpsus, (di-dim-ō-grap'sus). [*Gk. didymos*, twin, *Grapsus*] = Double graptolite: a Silurian zoophyte.

Didymous, (di-di-mus). [*Gk. didymos*, twin.] = In pairs.

Didynamia, (di-di-nā'mi-a). [*Gk. dis*, twice; *dynamis*, power.] A sub-division in the Linnæan system of botany, including plants having 4 stamens, two long and two short, with one pistil.

Didynamous, (di-din'-a-mus). [*Didynamia*, *q.v.*] Having four stamens, two long and two short.

Dielectrics, (di-o-lek'triks). [*Gk. dia*, through; *Electric*, *q.v.*] = Non-conductors of electricity: glass, air, sulphur, &c.; substances which have but a small power of transmitting electricity by conduction, but are capable of being polarised, and so acting by induction.

Diethyl, (di-eth'i-l). [*Di* and *Ethyl*, *q.v.*] = $(C_2H_5)_2$ = Ethyl ethylide = Ethyl = Butyl hydride: a gaseous hydrocarbon, the molecular formula of ethyl, *q.v.* *D. carbonate* = Carbonic ether, *q.v.*

Diethylenia, (di-eth-i-lē'ni-a). [*Di* and *Ethylenia*, *q.v.*] = $(C_2H_4)_2H_2N_2$ = Acetylia = Diethylene diamine: an oily, odorous, inflammable liquid. *cf.* Ethylenia.

Diethylia, (di-eth-i-l'i-a). [*Di* and *Ethyha*, *q.v.*] = $(C_2H_5)_2HN$: a caustic, inflammable,

alkaline liquid=Ammonia, in which two equivalents of hydrogen are replaced by two of ethyl.

Diethylin, (di-eth'-i-lin). [Di and Ethylin, *q.v.*] = $C_2H_5(C_2H_5)H_2O_2$: a limpid odoriferous oil, being a compound of glycerin and ethyl.

Difference tones=Tartini's tones: a third tone produced when two different musical notes are sounded, the rate of vibration of which is equal to the difference of the rates of the primary tones.

Differential, (dif-fer-en-shi-al). [L. *differo*, I separate.] *D. calculus*: the calculation of infinitely small differences. *D. coefficient*: the limit of the ratio of two variable quantities when they become indefinitely small,

written $\frac{dx}{dy}$ for the 1st term, $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2}$ the 2nd, &c.

D. equation: an equation containing differential coefficients. *D. screw*: two screws of different threads, mounted so that when once turned the force acts through a space equal to the difference of the threads. *D. thermometer*: for measuring differences of temperatures at the same time. *D. tone*: difference tones, *q.v.* *D. worm-wheel*: a cog-wheel working with a screw on a shaft.

Differentiation, (dif-fer-en-shi-a'shun). [L. *differo*, I separate.] 1. The separation into classes according to some specific difference of structure or nature. 2. The development of two objects, apparently alike, in different directions. 3. The process of obtaining the differential co-efficient of a function with respect to a variable.

Diffugia, (dif-fū'j-i-a). A rhizopod in a membranous sac.

Diffraction, (dif-frak'shun). [L. *diffringo*, I break in pieces.] The breaking of a ray of light, heat, or sound into smaller rays. *D. of light*=Inflection of light: the formation of coloured fringes when part of a small ray of white light is intercepted by any opaque body; if the light be of one colour only, the fringes are alternately of that colour and of darkness. *D. gratings*: a number of parallel lines very close together, which, when light falls on them, produce the colours of the spectrum by diffraction.

Digastric muscle, (di-gas'trik). [Gk. *dis*, twice; *gaster*, belly.] Connecting the mastoid and mandibles, and having a central tendon separating two muscular portions called bellies.

Digester, (di-jes'teff). [L. *digero*, I set in order.] An apparatus for raising water to high temperatures by preventing the escape of the steam.

Digestion, (di-jest'yun). [L. *digero*, I set in order.] 1. The treatment of any substance in a digester. 2. The conversion of food into chyme, which takes place in the stomach.

Digestive, (di-jes'tiv). [Digestion, *q.v.*] *D. system*: all the organs used in the assimilation of food. In Vertebrata: mouth, stomach, intestines, &c.; in lower animals it is less complex, and in the lowest very simple. *D. animals*=Radiata: term used

by Oken for the lower animals whose chief characteristic is the absorption of food.

Diggers. Insects belonging to Hymenoptera.

Digitalis, (dij-i-tā'lis). [L. *digitalis*, belonging to the finger.] = Foxglove: an herb with spotted flowers, belonging to Scrophulariaceae.

Digitate, (dij'i-tāt). [L. *digitatus*, having fingers.] Used of leaves, &c., resembling in form the fingers of a hand.

Digitigrade, (dij-it-i-grā'da). [L. *digitus*, finger; *gradior*, I walk.] Mammalia which walk on the phalanges or toes, such as the dog, cat, lion, &c.

Digits, (dij'its). [L. *digitus*, a finger.] = The fingers.

Diglycolic acid, (di-gli-kol'ik). [Di and Glycolic, *q.v.*] $C_4H_6O_5$ = Oxidised glycol: a liquid resembling lactic acid.

Digynia, (di-jin'i-a). [Gk. *dis*, twice; *gynia*, woman.] A sub-division of plants, in the classification by Linnaeus, including all those that have two styles.

Digynous, (dij'i-nus). [Digynia, *q.v.*] Having two styles.

Dihexyl, (di-heks'il). [Di and Hexyl, *q.v.*] = Caproyl=Dodecane= $C_{12}H_{24}$: an aromatic liquid, the radicle of caproic acid.

Dihydric, (di-hi'drik). [Di and Hydric, *q.v.*] Containing two equivalents of hydrogen. *D. sulphide*=Sulphuretted hydrogen. *D. sulphate*=Sulphuric acid.

Dikakodyl, (di-kak'o-dil). [Di and Kakodyl, *q.v.*] = Kakodyl kakodylhyd=Kd₂: the molecular form of kakodyl, *q.v.*

Dikes, (diks) [A.-S. *dīc*, ditch.] 1. Perpendicular walls of trapezoid rock forced up by volcanic action so as to penetrate softer rocks. 2. Low hills formed by art to keep the water from overflowing land beneath the sea-level.

Dilactic acid, (di-lak'tik). [Di and Lactic, *q.v.*] = $C_4H_6O_5$: formerly called lactic anhydride, a bitter yellow substance obtained by heating lactic acid.

Dill, (dil)=*Anethum graveolens*: a plant belonging to Apiaceae.

Dilleniaceae, (dil-len-i-ā'se-ē). [J. J. Dillenius, a botanist.] = Dilleniads: trees and shrubs, chiefly tropical, with leathery leaves and solitary flowers, belonging to Ranales.

Dillesh, (dil'lesh). An edible sea-weed, found on the coast of Ireland.

Diluvium, (di-lū'vi-um). [L. *diluvium*, a flood.] An old name for boulder formation, *q.v.*

Dimeracanthus, (di-mer-a-kan'thus).* [Gk. *di*, two; *meris*, cleft; *akantha*, spine.] A plagiostomous fish, known only by fossil spines, found in Devonian rocks.

Dimethyl, (di-meth'il). [Di and Methyl, *q.v.*] = $(CH_3)_2$ = Methyl methylide = Ethyl hydride: a combustible gas, the molecular form of methyl, *q.v.*

Dimethylia, (di-meth-i'li-a). [Di and Methy-*lia*, *q.v.*] = $(CH_3)_2HN$: a base obtained by compounding acetic aldehyd and ammonia = Ammonia in which two equivalents of hydrogen are replaced by two of methyl.

Dimidiated, (di-mid'i-āt). [*L. demidiatus*, half.] = Halved.

Dimocarpus. A plant having edible pulpy fruit, with leathery coat, found in China. *D. litchei* = Litchi. *D. longan* = Longan. Included in *Euphorbia*, *q.v.*

Dimorphism, (di-mor'fiz-m). [*Gk. dis*, twice; *morphe*, form.] 1. Crystallization of the same substance in two different forms, as in sulphur, carbon, palladium. 2. = Heterostyly. 3. Two forms of flowers, one brighter than the other. 4. Generally, any double form.

Dimorphodon, (di-morfo-don). [*Gk. dis*, twice; *morphe*, form; *odon*, tooth.] An extinct reptile, belonging to *Pterosauria*, having both large and small teeth.

Dimyaria, (di-mi-ā'ri-a). [*Gk. dis*, twice; *myon*, muscle.] A cephalopod mollusca: having two impressions of muscles in each valve, having two adductor muscles. A sub-division of *Lamellibranchiata*.

Dinaphthyl, (di-naf'thil). [*Di* and *Naphthyl*, *q.v.*] ($C_{10}H_7$)₂: the molecular form of naphthyl, *q.v.*

Dinas bricks, (din'as). [*D* in *S. Wales*] Fire-bricks made of a silicious earth found near Dinas.

Dingo, (din'go) = Australian dog = *Canis dingo*.

Dinoceras, (di-no-s'e-ras). [*Gk. deinos*, terrible; *keras*, horn.] The type of *Dinocerata*, *q.v.*

Dinocerata, (di-nō-sēr-ā-ta). [*Dinoceras*, the typical genus.] Ruminant quadrupeds known only by fossil remains found in American Eocene rocks.

Dinophis, (di-nō'fis). [*Gk. deinos*, terrible; *ophis*, snake.] A snake, known only by fossil remains, found in Tertiary rocks.

Dinoponera, *D. grandis*: a stinging ant of Brazil, 1½ in. long.

Dinornis, (di-nor'nis). [*Gk. deinos*, terrible; *ornis*, bird.] A large struthous bird of New Zealand, recently extinct.

Dinosauria, (di-nō-saw'ri-a). [*Gk. deinos*, terrible; *saura*, lizard.] Extinct reptiles, including the *Iguanodon* and *Megalosaurus*, of which some approximate to birds in structure: so highly organized as to approximate to *Mammalia*. Form a link between reptiles and birds.

Dinotheres, (di-nō-thēr'ēz). [*Dinotherium*, *q.v.*] = *Dinotheria*: plural of *Dinotherium*, *q.v.*

Dinotherium, (di-nō-thēr'i-um). [*Gk. deinos*, terrible; *therion*, beast.] An extinct elephant-like animal, remains of which are found in Miocene strata.

Diodon, (di'o-don). [*Gk. dis*, twice; *odon*, tooth.] = Sun-fish: a fish belonging to *Teleostei*, named from the sharp edge of its jaws, has a very distensible skin, which it inflates for floating.

Dioecious, (di-ē-si-us). [*Gk. dis*, double; *oikos*,

house.] Plants having male and female flowers on different individuals; usually have nectaries, and are impregnated by insects.

Dioecia, (di-ē-si-a). [*Gk. dis*, double; *oikos*, house.] A class in the Linnæan system of botany, including dioecious plants.

Dionea, (di-ō-nē-a). [*Dione*, *q.v.*] A plant belonging to *Droseraceae*. *D. muscipula* = *Catchfly* = *Venus's fly-trap*.

Dione, (di-ō-nē). [Classical.] A star.

Dionysian period, (di-o-nish'i-an). [*Dionysius*, *q.v.*] = $19 \times 28 = 532$ years = Lunar cycle \times Solar cycle: at the end of which the changes of the moon take place on the same day of the week and of the month.

Dionysius, (di-o-nish'i-us). [Classical.] A crater in the moon.

Diolodon, (di-op'lo-don). [*Gk. dis*, twice; *hoplon*, weapon; *odon*, tooth.] A dolphin, known only by fossil remains, chiefly teeth, found in Miocene rocks.

Dioptase, (di-op'tis). [*Gk. dia*, through; *opsis*, sight.] A light green transparent variety of pyroxene, chiefly silicate of magnesium and calcium.

Dioptase, (di-op'tis). [*Gk. diopteuo*, I look through.] = Emerald copper: a silicate of copper.

Dioptrie, (di-op'trik). [*Gk. dia*, through; *opto*, I see.] *D. telescope* = Refracting telescope. *v.* Telescope. *D. right-house*: one in which the light is refracted.

Dioptries, (di-op'trikes). [*Dioptrie*, *q.v.*] = Anaclasses: the science of refraction of light.

Diorite, (di-ō-rīt). A variety of greenstone; a compound of hornblende and felspar.

Dioscorea, (di-os-kō-ro-a). [*Dioscorides*] *D. alata* = Winged yam. *D. sativa* = Yam.

Dioscoreaceae, (di-os-ko-ro-sē-sē-ē) = *Yams*: tropical twining shrubs, with small flowers and sometimes edible tubers, belonging to *Dictyogena*.

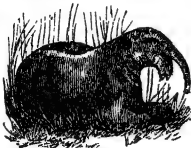
Diospyros, (di-os'pi-ro-s). [*Gk. dios*, divine; *pyros*, wheat or food.] A genus of plants, belonging to *Ebenaceae*, chiefly tropical trees. *D. Ebenus*: ebony.

Dioatea, (di-ō-tē-a). [*Gk. dis*, double; *osteon*, bone.] A new genus of *Verbenaceae* from Chili.

Diotis, (di-ō'tis). [*Gk. dis*, two; *ous*, ear.] = Cotton-weed: an herb, belonging to *Asteraceae*, named from the lobes of the corolla being ear-shaped.

Dioxides, (di-ōks'iz). [*Di* and *Oxide*, *q.v.*] = *Binoxides* = *Dioxydides*: compounds containing two equivalents of oxygen to one of another element, as *SnO₂*.

Dip, (dip). *D. of astronomical observation*: the correction required when the altitude of a celestial object is observed from a height *h*, such as a mountain = $9752 \sqrt{h}$ in minutes to be subtracted. *D. of magnetic needle*: the vertical angle which a freely suspended needle makes with the horizon. *D. of strata*: the inclination of strata to the horizon; resembling the slope of a house roof. *D. circle*: an instrument for measuring the magnetic dip.



Dinotherium.

Diphanite, (dī-fā-nīt). A variety of margarite.
Diphenyl, (dī-fen'īl). [Dī and Phenyl, q.v.] =
 $(C_6H_5)_2$ = Phenyl phenylide = Phenyl: a pearly,
 crystalline solid; the molecular form of
 phenyl, q.v.

Diphyes, (dī-fī'ez). [Gk. *dis*, twice; *phyo*, I
 produce.] 1. A genus of sea-nettles, belong-
 ing to Hydrozoa, named from having a double
 structure. 2. A plant = *Bolbophyllum adono-*
petalum.

Diphyodonts, (dī-fī'o-donts). [Gk. *dis*, twice;
phyo, I produce; *odont*, tooth.] = Hetero-
 donts: named from having two successive sets
 of teeth; includes all Mammalia, excepting
 Monotremata, Edentata, and Cetacea.

Diplacanthus, (dī-plā-kan'thus). [Gk. *diplos*,
 double; *akantha*, spine.] A fish, belonging
 to Acanthodii, known only by fossil remains
 in Old Red Sandstone.

Diplatinamine, (dī-plat'in-a-min). = $PtH_{12}N_4$
 O_9 . v. Platinum bases.

Diplatosamine, (dī-plat'o-sa-min) = $PtH_{10}N_4$
 $2H_2O$: Reiset's first base. v. Platinum bases.

Diplocidaris, (dī-plō-sid'ar-is). [Gk. *diploos*,
 double; *kidaris*, tiara.] A sea-urchin, hav-
 ing two rows of ambulacral pores.

Diploctenium. [Gk. *diploos*, double; *cteis*,
 comb.] A coral found in Lower Chalk.

Diplodonta. [Gk. *diploos*, double; *odont*,
 tooth.] A fossil mollusc, resembling the
 cockle, found in Eocene rocks.

Diplograpsus, (dī-plō-grap'sus). [Gk. *diploos*,
 double, *grapsus*.] = Double graptolites: those
 having two rows of cells, found in Llandoilo
 flags.

Diplopoda, (dī-plop'o-da). [Gk. *diploos*,
 double; *pous*, foot.] = Chilognathia: animals
 belonging to Myriapoda, in which each seg-
 ment of the body has two pairs of legs.

Diploptera, (dī-plop'ter-a). [Gk. *diploos*, double
 or folded; *pteron*, wing.] Wasps, hive-bees,
 &c.; insects belonging to Hymenoptera;
 named from

Diplopterus, (dī-plop'ter-us). [Gk. *diploos*,
 double; *pteryx*, fin.] A fish, known only by
 fossil remains.

Diplopy, (dī-plo-pī). [Gk. *diploos*, double;
ops, eye.] A diseased condition of the eyes,
 which causes double images of objects to be
 seen.

Diploaxis, (dī-plo-taks'is). [Gk. *diploos*,
 double; *axis*, order.] = Rocket = An herb
 with yellow flowers, belonging to Brassicaceae,
 named from its seeds being in two rows.

Dipnoa, (dī-pno-a). [Gk. *dis*, double; *pnoe*,
 breath.] Used by Owen for a division of
 reptiles, including Batrachia and other
 water-breathing reptiles.

Dipnoi, (dī-pnoi). [Gk. *dis*, twice; *pnoe*,
 breath.] = Double breathers: fishes, such as
 the mud-fish, which connect fishes with rep-
 tiles; also called Diplopnoid and Protopteri.

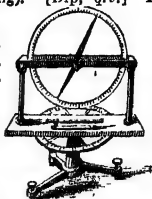
Dipoda, (dī-pod-a). [Gk. *dis*, twice, *pous*,
 foot.] Aristotle's name for Bimana.

Dipodidae, (dī-pod'i-dē). [Dipus, q.v.] = Jer-
 boas: small animals belonging to Rodentia,
 having long hind legs.

Dipotassio, (dī-pot-as'sik) [Dī and Potassic,
 q.v.] v. Potassic.

Dippel's oil = Bone-oil, q.v.

Dipping needle, (dīp'ing). [Dip, q.v.] A
 magnetised needle, or
 small compass, sus-
 pended by its centre so
 as to move freely in a
 vertical plane, when it
 points directly to the N.
 or S magnetic pole,
 whichever be the near-
 est, thus marking the
 dip of the place where
 it is suspended.



Dipriacanthus, (dī-pri-a-
 kan'thus). [Gk. *dis*,
 twice; *pris*, saw; *akantha*, spine.] A pla-
 giostomous fish, known only by fossil spines;
 found in Coal formation.

Dipropyl, (dī-pro'pīl) = $(C_3H_7)_2$ = Ditriptyl: a
 hydrocarbon obtained from the distillation
 of cannel coal. The molecular form of pro-
 pyl, q.v.

Diprotodon, (dī-pro'to-don). [Gk. *dis*, twice;
pro, in front. *odont*, tooth.] A very large
 kangaroo, known only by fossil skull and
 bones, found in Upper Pliocene rocks, in
 Australia.

Dipsacaceae, (dī-sap-kā'se-e). [Dipsacus, q.v.]
 = Teazel-worts: herbs and shrubs, with capi-
 tate flowers and tubular corollas, belonging
 to Campanales.

Dipsacus, (dī-sap-kus). [Gk. *dipsao*, I thirst]
 = Teazel: an herb, the type of the order Dip-
 sacaceae; named from the leaves holding
 water.

Diptera, (dīp'ter-a). [Gk. *dis*, twice; *pteron*,
 wing.] = Flies, fleas, and gnats: insects hav-
 ing only two wings. Fleas, though having
 no wings, are sometimes considered to belong
 to this order.

Dipteraceae, (dīp'ter-ā'se-e). [Dipterocarpus,
 the typical genus.] = Dipteris: a large East
 Indian resinous tree, with large flowers, be-
 longing to Guttiferales; named from the
 form of its calyx.

Dipterix, (dīp'ter-iks). [Gk. *dis*, twice; *pteryx*,
 wing.] Named from shape of calyx: a tree
 belonging to Fabaceae. *D. odorata* = Jonka
 bean; also called Tongo or Tonquin bean.

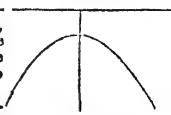
Dipterus, (dīp'ter-us). [Gk. *dis*, twice; *pteryx*,
 fin.] A ganoid fish, known by fossil remains
 found in Old Red Sandstone.

Dipus, (dī'pus). [Gk. *dis*, twice; *pous*, foot.]
 = Jerboa, Gerbilus, &c = Jumping mice:
 small quadrupeds, forming a division of
 Muridae, having long hind legs, and living
 on grain, &c., in fields.

Dipyre, (dī'pir). [Gk. *dis*, twice; *pyr*, fire.]
 A silicated mineral.

Direction angle, (dī-
 rek'shun). [L. *directus*,
 I set straight.] The
 angle formed by the
 lines of action of two
 forces.

Directrix, (dī-rekt'-
 riks). [L. *directus*,
 straight.] A straight
 line at right angles to the axis of a conic



section, which serves to determine the curve of the figure.

Dirt-bed. A thin bed of vegetable soil, containing roots of trees, &c., in Lower Purbeck strata.

Disaster (*dis-as'ter*). [*Gk. dis*, twice; *aster*, star.] A sea-urchin found fossil in Lower Jolite rocks.

Disc, (*disk*). [*L. discus*, quoit.] Used generally for any small, flat, circular surface. *D. and roller*: a small roller revolving on an axis upon the surface of a disc; used to communicate motion from one to the other.

Discharge. *D. of electricity*, from an electrified surface: may be converted into light, motion, magnetism, or chemical action, the electrified surface being restored to a neutral condition.

Discharger. An apparatus for restoring any electrified surface to its neutral condition.

Disciform, (*dis'si-form*). [*Disc* and *form*.] = Discoid, *q.v.*

Discina, (*dis'si-na*). A genus of Brachiopoda; a mollusc found in the oldest geological strata, and still extant.

Discinidae, (*dis-an'i-dē*). [*Discina*, *q.v.*] A division of Brachiopoda, the type of which is the discina.

Discobol, (*dis-kob'o-li*). A family of fishes.

Discoid, (*dis'koid*). [*Disc*, *q.v.*; *Gk. eulos*, form.] = Disc-like: having nearly the form of a disc.

Discoidal, (*dis-koid'al*). [*Discoid*, *q.v.*] *D. placenta*: found in man, apes, bats, &c. *D. shells*: univalve shells coiled in one plane.

Discomycetes, (*dis-ko-mi-sē'tēz*). [*Disc*, *q.v.*; *Gk. mykes*, mushroom.] Morels, &c., fungi, forming a division of Ascomycetes, either pileate or cup shaped, of fleshy substance.

Discontinuous gemmation. *v.* Gemmation.

Discophora, (*dis-kofo-ra*). [*Gk. diskos*, disc; *phero*, I carry.] 1 = Acalapha, *q.v.* = Medusa: a primary division of Hydrozoa. 2. Suctorina = Leeches, *q.v.*: a division of Annelida, having sucking discs. 3. Hirudinea, *q.v.*

Discophora, (*dis-kofo-rū*). [*Discophora*, *q.v.*] A sub-division of Tetracyclo.

Discord, (*dis'kord*). [*Discordia*, the Latin word.] = Dissonance, *q.v.*

Disinfection, (*dis-in-tek'shun*). [*L. dis*, from; infection, *q.v.*] The removal of putrefying matter.

Disintegration, (*dis-in-tē-grā'shun*). [*L. dis*, from; integer, whole.] To break up into component particles; especially used of the wearing away of rocks by the action of water, air, &c.

Disodic, (*dis-sō'dik*). [*Di* and Sodic, *q.v.*] *v.* Sodic.

Dispersion, (*dis-per'shun*). [*L. dispergo*, I scatter.] *D. of light* = Decomposition of light: the separation and dispersion, so as to form a spectrum, of the various coloured rays of which white light is said to be composed.

Displacement, (*dis-plā'ment*). 1. Quantity of water displaced by a ship. 2. A gas is collected by displacement when it is passed into a vessel containing only air; if heavier

than air it is passed down, if lighter than air it is passed up, into the vessel, when the air is displaced by the gas.

Diasepiments, (*dis-sep'i-ments*). [*L. diasepio*, I separate.] = Partition plates dividing the cells of a compound ovary.

Dissociation, (*dis-sō-si-ā'shun*). [*L. dissocio*, I separate.] Partial decomposition of chemical compounds by means of heat; as of carbonic anhydride into carbonic oxide and oxygen.

Dissonance, (*dis'sō-nans*). [*L. dissonus*, discordant.] = Discord: caused when the difference of vibrations in two musical sounds is greater than 0, but less than 132 per second, at a maximum when this equals 38 per second.

Distal, (*dis'tal*). The term used for the more quickly growing end of a hydrosoma; the end which usually has the mouth.

Distance, (*dis'tans*). [*L. distantia*, distance.] *Angular D.*: the distance round the circumference of a circle that any object has moved or appeared to move.

Disthene, (*dis'thēn*) = Cyanite = $Al_2O_3SiO_2$: a crystalline form of silicate of alumina.

Distichous, (*dis'ti-kus*). [*Distichos*, the Greek word.] Two-rowed.

Distillation, (*dis-til-lā'shun*). [*L. destillo*, I distil.] The vaporization of a liquid by heat, and its recondensation by cold, usually for the purposes of purification.

Distoma, (*dis'to-ma*). A tunicated mollusc belonging to Isthyllidae, which has young by internal gemination = King's yellow worm.

Disulphate. *v.* Sulphate.

Disulphide. *v.* Sulphide.

Ditartaric acid, (*di-tar-tar'ik*). [*Di* and Tar'taric, *q.v.*] = $C_4H_4O_8$: obtained by heating tartaric acid.

Ditetyl, (*di-tē'til*). [*Di* and Teteryl, *q.v.*] = Butyl = Valyl = (C_4H_9) : a hydrocarbon produced in the distillation of coal.

Ditrityl, (*di-tri'til*). [*Di* and Trityl, *q.v.*] = Propyl = Dipropyl, *q.v.*

Diureides, (*di-ū-ro-idz*). [*Di* and Ureides.] Obtained from some organic acids by the action of urea; two equivalents of urea uniting with one of the acid.

Diurnal, (*di-ēr'nal*). [*L. dies*, day.] Daily. *D. flowers*: open in daytime.

Divers, (*dī'verz*). [*A. div*, to dive.] = Colymbidae: aquatic birds with small wings. *Cartesian D.*, *v.* Cartesian.

Divi-divi, (*dī-vi-dī-vi*). = Fruit of *Cassipoua coriaria*, used in dyeing and tanning.

Divalent, (*dī-val-ent*). [*Gk. dis*, twice, *L. valens*, strong.] = Bivalent, *q.v.*

Diving, (*dī-vi'ng*). [*Diver*, *D. bell*: a hollow vessel, usually bell-shaped, used for working under water. *D.*



Diver.

birds = Divers : usually lay one egg only.

Dobereiner's lamp. In which hydrogen is burnt by being caused to pass over spongy platinum.

Dock, (dok). [*Docce*, the A.-S. name.] = *Rumex*, a common herb belonging to Polygonaceæ.

Doctor, (dok'tor). = *Acanthurus*, *q.v.* = Lancet fish : a fish having sharp-edged spines near the tail.

Dodder, (dod'der). [The Danish name.] = *Cuscuta* : a twining parasitic plant without leaves, the type of *Cuscutaceæ*.

Dodders, (dod'derz). [Dodder, *q.v.*] = *Cuscutaceæ*; dodder-like plants belonging to Solanaceæ.

Dodder laurels = *Cassythaceæ*, *q.v.*

Dodecagon, (dō-dek'a-gon). [Gk. *dodrika*, twelve; *gonia*, corner.] A regular polygon, having twelve equal sides.

Dodecahedron, (dō-dek-a-hed'ron). [Gk. *dodeka*, twelve; *hedra*, base.] A regular solid figure having twelve equal sides.



Diving-bell



Dodecahedrons

Dodecandria, (dō-dek-an'dri-a). [Gk. *dodeka*, twelve; *aner*, man.] A class of plants in the Linnæan system; including those having from 11 to 12 stamens.

Dodecandrous, (dō-dek-an'drus). [Dodecandria, *q.v.*] Having 12 stamens.

Dodecane, (dō-dek-an) = $C_{12}H_{26}$: a hydrocarbon, also called *Dihexyl*.

Dodo, (dō'dō). [*Doudo*, the Portuguese name] = *Aphanapteryx* *breckii* = *Didus* *inceptus* : a large ground pigeon with short wings, found alive in Mauritius till about 1700.



Dodo.

Dog, (dog). [*Doggr*, the Icelandic name.] = *Canis* : a domesticated carnivorous quadruped, resembling the wolf, of which it is probably a variety. *D. lichen* = *Peltidea canina*.

D. canes = *D. worts* = *Apocynaceæ* : plants with poisonous sap. *D. fish* = *Squalus spinax* : a shark-like fish, belonging to *Plagiostomi*.

D. headed monkey = Baboon, *q.v.* *D. mercury* = *Mercurialis*, *q.v.* *D. rose* = *Rosa canina*. *D. star* = *Sirius* : a star of the first magnitude in *Canis Major*. *D. wood* = *Wood of Rhamnus frangula*, *Cornus sanguinea*, and *Alnus glutinosa*; used for gunpowder.

Dog-tooth spar. A variety of carbonate of lime, with small projections on the faces of the crystals.

Dog-of-the-marsh. A fossil fox-like animal found at Chertingen, and bought by Sir B.

Murchison for £30; now in the British Museum.

Dog's tooth violet = *Erythronium dens-canis* : a plant belonging to *Liliaceæ*.

Dolerite, (dol'-e-rit). [Gk. *doleros*, deceitful.] A coarse variety of basalt, often mistaken for diorite.

Dolichocephali, (dol-i-kō-sef'a-li). (Gk. *dolichos*, long; *kephale*, head.) Term used by Retzius for long-headed people.

Dolichocephalic, (dol-i-kō-se-fal'ic). [Gk. *dolichos*, long; *kephale*, head.] = Long-headed.

Dolichocephaly, (dol-i-kō-sef'a-li). [Dolichocephalic, *q.v.*] = Long-headedness.

Dolichosaurus, (dol-i-kō-saw'rus). [Gk. *dolichos*, long; *saurus*, lizard.] A slender reptile, known only by fossil vertebrae, found in Wealden.

Dolium, (dol'i-um). [L. *dotium*, tun.] A univalve mollusc, found fossil in chalk rocks.

Dolmen, (dol'men). [Celt. *dawl*, table; *men*, stone.] = Table-stone : a stone erection, like a room with a flat roof, a relic of pre-historic times.

Dolomite, (dol'ō-mit). [M. Dolomieu.] A granular variety of magnesian limestone, used as a building stone : a mineral substance crystallising in hexagons.

Dolphin, (dol'fin). [*Dolphin*, the Greek name.] = *Delphinus* : an animal resembling the whale.



Dome, (dōm). [Gk. *dōma*, house.] A spherical roof to a building, properly confined to the outer part, the inner being called a cupola.

Dominant, (dom'i-nant). [L. *dominor*, I rule.] The fifth note of the musical scale, also called *Sol*. *D. chord* : the chord of this note.

Donacia, (don'-i-si-a). [Gk. *donax*, roel] Elytra found fossil in Newer Pliocene rocks.

Donkey-engine. A small auxiliary engine used for pumping, lifting, &c.

Donjohn, (don'jon). [The French word.] = Keep : a strong tower within a fortification.

Donzella, (don-zel'a). A small eel-like fish, found in the stomach of *Holothuria*.

Doom palm, (dōom) = *Hyplæne thebaica* = Gingerbread tree : a palm tree of Upper Egypt.

Dorado, (dō-rā'dō). [Sp. *dorado*, gilt-head, a fish.] = The sword-fish. An unimportant southern constellation.

Dor-beetle = *Geotrupes vulgaris* : an insect belonging to *Coleoptera*; also called *clock* and *watchman*.

Dorcotherium, (dor-ka-thū'ri-um). (Gk. *dorcas*, deer; *therion*, beast.) An extinct Mammalian stag-like animal, known by fossil remains in Miocene rocks.

Dordogne caves, in S. of France, contain remains of reindeer, &c., belong to Reindeer period, *q.v.*

Doree, (dō-rā). [*Dorée*, the French name.] = *Zeus faber* : a sea-fish of a yellow colour, belonging to *Scomberidae*.

Dorfel. A mountain peak in the moon.

Doridæ, (dô'ri-dô). [Doris, *q.v.*]=Sea-lemons: animals belonging to Gasteropoda.

Dorippe. A very small crab.

Doris, (dô'ris). [Classical.] = Sea-lemon.

Dormouse, (dôr'mous). [L. *dormio*, I sleep.] = *Mus glis* = *Myoxus avellanarius*: a small hibernating animal resembling the squirrel, living in trees.



Dormouse.

Dorionium, (dô-ron'i-kum). [Doronigi, the Arabic name.] = Leopard's bane: an herb, with yellow flowers, belonging to Asteraceæ.

Dorsal, (dôr'sal). [L. *dorsum*, back.] Belonging to or relating to the back. *D. region*: the Vertebræ, &c. *D. fin*: a variety of median fin, *q.v.*, formed by an expansion of the integument of the back. *D. side* of a bivalve: that on which the valves are hinged.

Dorsibranchiata, (dôr-si-brang-ki-û'ta). [Dorsal and Branchiata, *q.v.*] = Errantes: a division of Annelida, in which the branchio are attached to the back, including sea-centipedes and sea-mice.

Dorsigera, (dôr-si'je-ra). [L. *dorsum*, back; *gero*, I carry.] Opossums with undeveloped pouches, who carry their young on their back.

Dory, (dô'ri)=Dorée, *q.v.*=Zeus faber: a sea fish.

Dorypterus, (dôr-i-ptér-us). [Gk. *dory*, lance; *pteryx*, fin.] A ganoid fish, known by fossil remains in Permian rocks.

Double, (dubl'). [The French word.] *D. ordinate*=Applicate ordinate, *q.v.* *D. refraction*: the refraction of a single ray of light into two, when passing through such crystals as Iceland spar, emerald, &c. *D. salts*: in which two bases are united with the same radicle. *D. stars*: Castor, Cor-Caroli, Polaris, Rigel; about 6000 known.

Doubly-symmetrical type of animals. Von Bar's term for Vertebrata.

Doom=Doom-palm, *q.v.*

Dourada=Coryphæus equisetis: a fish of Madeira.

Dove, (dov). [*Duva*, the A.-S. name.] = Columbus: the type of Columbacci, *q.v.*

Dove's syren. [Professor Dove.] An apparatus by which the rate of vibration of any sounding body can be ascertained.

Dowks, (dowks)=Fissures, or the contents of fissures, in rocks.

Down, (down). The soft feathers of birds, usually on the summits of first true feathers.

Downton sandstone. [Downton, near Ludlow.] = Tilestones, *q.v.*

Draba, (drá'ba). [Gk. *drabe*, acid.] = Whitlow grass: a small herb, belonging to Brassicæ, named from the taste.

Draco, (drák'ô). [The Latin name.] 1.=Dragon: a lizard belonging to the family Agamidae. 2.=The Dragon: a northern constellation, containing many second class stars, one of which, γ Draconi, is the one used by Bradley in the discovery of aberration of light.

Draconyl, (drak'ô-nil). • [Dragon's blood, *q.v.*] = Metastylol, *q.v.*: a solid substance obtained from dragon's blood.

Dracunculius, (drak-un'ku-lus). [Dim. of *Draco*, *q.v.*] A small lizard resembling Draco, *q.v.*

Dragon, (drag'on). [Drakon, the Greek name.] *D. blood*: resin from *Dracæna draco*, *Calamus draco*, and other trees. *D. fish*=Dragonet = *Callionymus*: a sea-fish belonging to Gobiadæ. *D. flies*=Libellule: large beautifully coloured insects belonging to Orthoptera. *D. tree*=*Dracæna*: a plant belonging to Liliacæ.

Dragonet, (drag'o-net). A fish, belonging to Gobiidæ. *Gemmeus D.*=Male of *Callionymus lyra*: brilliant colours.

Dredge, (drej). [*Drage*, the A.-S. word.] For deep-sea sounding. An apparatus for obtaining specimens of sand, shells, &c., from the bottom of the sea. *Ball's D.*, *q.v.* *Naturalist's D.*, larger, with large hempen tangles.

Dredging. Removal of matter deposited at the bottom of rivers or the sea.

Dressing. The term used to describe the various processes by which metals are separated from the earthy matter.

Drift. 1. Any loose matter transported by water or ice. 2=Mine=Heading: an exploratory passage in a tunnel. *D. formation*=Glacial formation: loose accumulations of sand, gravel, &c. *D. period*=Pleistothio period.

Drill, (dril)=*Cynophalus* sp.: a large black-faced baboon.

Drinker moth=*Odonestes potatoria*.

Driver, (driv'er). A general term for any piece of machinery which transmits motion to another. *D. ant*=*Anomina*: named from going in large numbers, and driving insects &c., before it. *D. speaker*: a sail.

Driving, (driv'ing). *D. wheel*: the wheel by the revolutions of which motion is communicated to the machinery, &c. *D. point*: the point at which motion is communicated by the driver, *q.v.*

Dromaius, (drom-i'us). [Gk. *dromaios*, running.] A bird, belonging to Cursores, resembling the ostrich. *D. Nova Hollandiæ*=Emeu. *D. irroratus*: an emu, the male of which is gentle, the female large and quarrelsome.

Dromatherium, (drom-a-thô'ri-um). [Gk. *dromaios*, running; *therion*, beast.] A small insectivorous mammal, known by fossil remains, found in Trias of America.

Dromedary, (drom'e-da-ri). [*Dromadaire*, the French name.] = Arabian camel: an animal, having one hump, belonging to Ungulata.

Dromilites, (drom-i-lit'ez). [Gk. *dromaios*, swift; *lithos*, stony.] A small crustacean, found fossil in London clay.

Dromornis, (drom-or'nis). [Gk. *dromos*, running; *ornis*, bird.] *D. Australis*: an extinct struthious bird of Australia.

Drone, (drôn). [*Dran*, the A.-S. name.] = The male bee. *D. fly*=*Eristalis tenax*: a insect belonging to Diptera.

Drop-wort, (drop/'wurt)=*Spizaea filipendula*: an herb belonging to Rosaceae. *Water D.*=*Zinnanthus*: an herb belonging to Umbelliferae.
D. of water: a colourless transparent topaz.

Drosera, (droe's-e-ra). [Gk. *droseros*, dewy.]=*Sundew*: an herb the type of Droseraceae.

Droseraceae, (dros-er-ä'se-ë). [Drosera, q.v.]=*Sundews*: marshy herbs, sometimes poisonous, with small violet-like flowers, belonging to Berberales.

Drummond-light=Oxyhydrogen light: a yellow light produced by heating a ball of lime in hydrogen which is burning in oxygen; also called lime light.

Drupaceae, (drow-'nä-se-ë). [Drupe, q.v.]=*Almond-works*: trees and shrubs, with regular flowers, belonging to Rosales; also called Amygdaleae.

Drupe, (droop). [L. *c'rupa*, an over-ripe olive.] A fruit such as the cherry or peach, with a succulent substance surrounding a hard centre, and having a leathery covering.

Drusy minerals, (droö'zi). [Gk. *drozos*, dew-drop.] Those that are sprinkled with minute crystals of the same or another kind.

Dry fruits. Fruits having a thin pericarp and little or no juice. v. Fruits.

Dry-rot. 1. Decomposition: the carbon and hydrogen are changed into carbonic anhydride and water by the absorption of oxygen.

2. Fungi, such as *Merulius lacrymans* and *Polyporus hybridus*, which grow upon wood and animals.

Dry-piles. A number of discs of leather, paper, &c., coated on one side with an electro-negative, and on the other with an electro-positive substance, which form a Voltaic battery of limited power.

Dryas, (dri'as). [Gk. *dryas*, wood-nymph.] A shrub belonging to Rosaceae.

Drying oils, such as linseed, walnut, and hemp oils, &c., which absorb oxygen and solidify, for which reason they are used in painting.

Dryobalanops, (dri-o-bal'a-nops). [Gk. *dryas*, oak; *balanos*, acorn.] A tree belonging to Dipteraceae. *D. camphora*=Camphor tree.

Dryopithecus, (dri-o-pi-thë'kus) [Gk. *dryas*, tree; *pithekos*, ape.] An ape living amongst trees.

Dualistic system of chemical combination, in which salts are considered as formed by the union of two binary compounds; thus sulphate of potassium is formed by the combination of sulphuric acid and oxide of potassium, each of which is a binary compound.

Dubessq's electrical lamp. An apparatus by which the electric light is made continuous and steady.

Dubhe. A star=*α Ursae Majoris*.

Duchess. A term used for roofing slates 24 inches by 16 inches.

Duck, (duk).=*Anas*: an aquatic bird belonging to Natatores.

Duck-bill, (duk'bil) = *Ornithorhynchus* = *Water mole*: an aquatic animal; also called *Platypus*, having a mouth resembling a duck's bill; also called *Duck-mole*.

Ducks—*Anatidae*, q.v.

Duckweed, (duk'wed) = *Lemna*: a small aquatic plant, consisting of floating fronds, with very minute flowers, belonging to Pistaceae. The lowest known form of phanerogamous plants.

Duckweeds=*Pistaceae*: plants of which duckweed is the type.

Duct, (dukt)=A tube.

Ductility, (duk-til'i-ti). Used of the tenacity of some metals, by which they can be drawn into wires, often very fine.

Dudley limestone = Wenlock limestone: a sub-division of the Wenlock formation in Upper Silurian strata.

Dufrenite. A mineral containing iron and magnesium.

Dugong, (dü'gong). [The Malayan name.]=*Halocore*=*Sen-cow*: a cetacean animal, found in the Indian Ocean, feeding on vegetables.



Dugong.

Duhanel's graphic method of marking the vibrations of a sounding body by traces on a blackened sheet of paper.

Dulcamara, (dul-ka-mä'ra). [L. *dulcis*, sweet; *amarus*, bitter.] = *Bitter-sweet* = *Woody nightshade*=*Solanum dulcamara*.

Dulcite, (dul'sit). [L. *dulcis*, sweet.]=*C₆H₁₄O₆*: a saccharine substance obtained from milk sugar.

Dulong and Petit's law. That specific heats of simple bodies are inversely as their atomic weights.

Dulse, (duls). [The Scotch word.]=*Rhodomenia palmata*: an edible sea-weed, common in Scotland.

Dumb-bell cluster of stars = *Hour-glass nebula*, in *Vulpecula*.

Dumb cane = *Dffenbachia seguiana*, a plant, which, when eaten, causes the tongue to swell so as practically to cause dumbness.

Dumortier's classification of plants:—

- Stamniacea—
- Corticalia.
- Decorticalia.
- Pollinacia—
- Capsellia.
- Ecapsellia.
- Fluidica—
- Soligrania.
- Plurigrania.

Dunes, (dünz). [Celtic *dun*, a hill.] Low sand hills on the coast.

Duodenum, (dü-o-dë'vum.) [L. *duodeni*, twelve inches.] The portion of the intestine communicating with the stomach, into which the food passes from the stomach, and in which it is converted from chyme into chyle by the biliary and pancreatic secretions.

Duplicate ratio. The ratio of the squares of two numbers is the duplicate ratio of the numbers. Ex.: the duplicate ratio of 2 and 3 is the ratio of 4 to 9.

Dura-mater, (dü'ra-mä'ter.) [L. *durus*, hard:

mater, mother.] A tough fibrous membrane lining the cavity of the skull and spinal column.

Duramen, (dû-râ'men). [L. *duramen*, hardness.] Heart-wood: the hardest part of the timber of a tree.

Durene= $C_8H_2(CH_3)_4$: a hydrocarbon of the benzol series; also called tetra-methyl benzol.

Durian (dû'ri-an). [Malay, *dury*, thorn.] = Durion: the fruit of Durio zibethinus, which has a thorny covering.

Durio, (dû'ri-o). [Durian, *q.v.*] A plant of W. Indies, belonging to Bombacæ.

Dusky ant=*Formica fusca*: a burrowing ant.

Dust, (dust). [*Dus*, the Gaelic word.] *D. fungi*=*Myxogastres*, *q.v.*: found in tanpits.



Durian

Dutch, (duch). [D. *duitsech*, popular.] *D. clover*=*Trifolium repens*. *D. liquid*= $C_2H_4Cl_2$ =Glycol dichloride=Ethylene dichloride: an aromatic colourless liquid, compounded of olefant gas and chlorine. *D. metal*=D. leaf: an alloy of brass, with a large admixture of copper, beaten out into thin plates. *D. roots*=*Hyacinthus nutans*. *D. rush*=*Equisetum hyemale*.

Dutchman's pipe=*Tatus morio*: a wasp, found in Central America, named from the shape of its nest.

Duty, *D. of steam engine*: the amount of work done in relation to the fuel used. 1 cwt. of coal will, in burning, produce a force sufficient to raise from 50 to 100 million pounds one foot, according to the efficiency of the engine used.

Dwale, (dwål)=*Atropa*=Deadly Nightshade: a poisonous herb, belonging to Solanacæ.

Dwarf palm=*Opuntia vulgaris*; also=*Chamorops humilis*.

Dyad, (di'ad). [Gk. *dyas*, two.] =Diatomic =Bivalent=Chemical elements: one equivalent of which is equivalent to 2 equivalents of hydrogen in combination.

Dyads. Elements which unite with two atoms of hydrogen: the molecule of a dyad is two atoms.

Dyas, (di'as). A term proposed by M. Marcon for "Permian."

Dycasite group=Basiq group.

Dyeing. The change of colour given to woollen or cotton articles by immersion in coloured solutions, with or without the use of a mordant, *q.v.*

Dyer's greenwood=*D. broom*=*Genista tinctoria*: a plant belonging to Fabacæ. *D. weed*=*Reseda luteola*: an herb belonging to Brassicacæ.

Dyestuffs. Mostly from vegetables, some from animals, some from minerals.

Dyke, (dik). Intrusions of igneous into stratified rocks, usually more or less vertical.

Dynamic, (di-nam'ik). [Gk. *dynamis*, force.] Relating to forces that produce change of motion in solid bodies. *D. absorption*=Dynamic cooling, *q.v.* *D. cooling*: the cooling of a vessel when rapidly exhausted of the contained air. *D. energy*=Actual energy =Moving force: the force contained in a moving body. *D. head*= $\frac{p}{g}$, the expression

for a liquid raised above its natural level by pressure: *p*=the pressure; *g*=the specific gravity of the liquid. *D. heating*: the heating of an empty vessel by the friction of a liquid or gas entering it. *D. radiation*=Dynamic heating, *q.v.*

Dynamical, (di-nam'i-kal). [Dynamic, *q.v.*] *D. theory of heat*: that it is motion of the ultimate particles of matter, and in no sense material; a form of motion of a minute character.

Dynamite, (di'na-mit). [Gk. *dynamis*, force.] A compound of nitro-glycerine and earth, which is very explosive.

Dynamometer, (di-na-mom'e-ter)=Indicator: an apparatus which measures energy, *e.g.* a spring balance.

Dyne, (din). [Gk. *dynamis*, force.] Proposed by Everett as an absolute unit of force.

Dysalysin, (dis'lis-in). [Gk. *dys*, difficult; *lysis*, solution.] $C_{40}H_{72}O_6$: a resinous insoluble substance obtained from choloric acid and hydrochloric acid.

Dyticidæ, (di-tis'i-dë). [Dyticus, *q.v.*] A family of water beetles, belonging to Hydradephaga, that are first aquatic, then terrestrial, finally amphibious.

Dyticus. The typical genus of Dyticidæ.

E.

Eagle, (Û'gl). [*Aquila*, the Latin name.] =*Aquila*. 1. A powerful diurnal bird of prey, belonging to Falconidæ. *Bald E.*=*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*. *Booted E.*=*Aquila pennata*. *Cinereous E.*=*Haliaeetus alioilla*. *Crested E.*=*Thraussetus harpyia*. *Golden E.*=*Aquila chrysaetos*. *Harpy E.*=*Crested E.*, *q.v.* *Marital E.*=*Spizacetus bellicosus*. *New Holland White E.*=*Astur Novæ Hollandiæ*. *E. Owl*=Great Owl=Bubo maximus. *E. stones*: a variety of iron ore. 2.

A constellation in the northern heavens. *E. wood*=*Agila wood*, *q.v.*

Eagre, (Û'ger). [A.-S. *ægor*, water.] =Bore, *q.v.*

Ear, (er). [*Ear*, the A.-S. name] The organ of the sense of hearing; a very refined modification of the sense of touch, by means of the nerve of hearing, which is sensitive to vibrations between 16 and 38,000 per second. *E. shell*: Guernsey E.=Orner; Furrowed E.=Stomatia rubra. *E. trumpet*: an instrument to assist deaf persons in hearing by collecting

a greater volume of sound and transmitting it to the ear.

Earth, (erth). [*Eordhe*, the A.-S. name.] The general term for the land, including all kinds of rocks, sand, clay, limestone, granite, &c.; also used for the whole globe. Supposed by Hopkins to have a crust at least 1000 miles in thickness, and by Thomson to be as a whole more rigid than steel. *Earth's mean density*: about 5.5 as compared with water. *E. crab*=Mole-cricket, *q.v.* *Earth's crust*: applied to that portion of the earth, about 10 miles in thickness, which is visible, or which can be reasoned about from observation. *E. fly*=Chigoo *q.v.* *E. metals*: aluminum, glucinum, and six other metals with similar qualities, and having great affinity for oxygen. *E. nut*=Pig nut, *q.v.* *E. quakes*: commotions in the crust of the earth, due to subterranean causes. *Earthquake bands. v. Seismology.* *E. shine*: the reflection of the earth's light from the moon. *E. worms*=Annelida *terricola*=Lumbrici: worms which perforate the earth. *E. worms*=Lumbrici, *q.v.*

Earths, (erths). A general term for yttria, zirconia, glucina, alumina, and thorina. *Alkaline E.*=Baryta, calcia, lithia, magnesia, and strontia.

Earthenware, (erth'en-wär). Porcelain, china, delf, &c.; domestic utensils, pipes, &c., made of baked clay mixed with flint, &c.

Earwig, (er'wig). [*Eurwigga*, the A.-S. name.] =Forficula: an insect, common in damp places feeding on leaves, &c., belonging to Orthoptera, and having very short wing-cases.



Earwigs, (er'wiz)=Der-matoptera, *q.v.*=Dermaptera. *Great E.*=Labidura gigantea. *Little E.*=Labis minor. *Common E.*=Forficula auricularia.

Easel animalcule=Pluteus, *q.v.*: the larval form of some sea-urchins, sand-stars, &c.

Ebenaceous, (eb'en-ä'se-ä). [*Ebenus*, the Latin name.] =Ebenads: ebony, ironwood, &c., shrubs, and trees, chiefly tropical, with leathery leaves and black heavy timber, belonging to Gentianales.

Eboes. An African people.

Ebonite, (eb'o-nit). [*Ebony*, *q.v.*] A compound of osoutouc and sulphur.

Ebony, (eb'o-ni). [*Ebenus*, the Latin name.] Wood of Ebenaceous: black, hard, heavy: can be polished in a high degree. *E. tree*=Diospyros ebenum: an East Indian tree. *E. tree* of St. Helena, peculiar to the island, now extinct.

Ebullition, (eb'ü-läsh'un). [*L. Ebullio*, I boil up.] =Boiling: the continuous and rapid production of vapour by the application of heat to a liquid, which takes place when the tension of the vapour equals the pressure of the air.

Ecaudate, (e-kaw'dät). [*Caudate*, *q.v.*] Having no tail.

Ecbiastes, (ek-bias-të'sis). [*Gk. ek*, out of;

blastis, branch.] Term used by Engelmann for axillary proliferation.

Eccentric, (ek-sen'trik). [*L. ex*, out; *centrum*, centre.] *E. circle*: a circular plate which revolves round a point in itself, which point is not the centre.



Ecderon, (ek'de-ron).

[*Gk. ek*, out of; *derma*, skin.] The outer layer of ectoderm, *q.v.*, corresponds to epiderm.

Ecdysis, (ek'dis-is). [*Gk. ecdysis*, a throwing off.] =Moulting: casting the skin.

Echelon lens, (esh'long). [*F. echelon*, round of a ladder.] A compound lens having a series of concentric annular lenses arranged round a central lens, so that all have a common focus: used for lighthouses.

Echiales, (ek-i-ä'lëz). Plants with dichlamydeous monopetalous flowers and nut-like fruit, belonging to Perigynous Exogens.

Echidna, (ek-id'na). [*Gk. echinos*, hedgehog.] =Porcupine Ant-eater: a burrowing ant-eating quadruped of Australia: a division of Monotremata.

Echimyæ, (ek-i'mis). [*Gk. echinos*, spring; *mys*, rat.] A small rodent quadruped, known by fossil remains, found in Recent rocks of S. America.

Echinaster, (ek-i-nas'ter). [*Echinodermata*, *q.v.*] An animal, belonging to Echinodermata, the larval state of which is but imperfectly developed.

Echini, (ek-i'ni). [*Gk. echinos*, sea-urchin.] Fossils, covered with spines, abundant in Chalk, the remains of animals belonging to Echinodermata.

Echinid, (e-ki'nid). [*Gk. echinos*, sea-urchin.] Individual of Echinodermata.

Echinidea, (e-ki-nid'e-a). [*Gk. echinos*, sea-urchin.] =Sea-urchins: a division of Echinodermata; sea stars in which the arms are folded over so as to form a spheroidal or discoidal body; also called Echinidæ.

Echinites, (ek-i-nit's or ek-i-nit'ëz)=Echini, *q.v.*

Echinococcus, (e-ki-no-kok'kus). [*Gk. echinos*, spiny; *kokkos*, berry.] The nurse-form of tape-worms, parasitic in other animals.

Echinodermata, (e-ki-no-der'ma-ta). [*Gk. echinos*, spiny; *derma*, skin.] =Sea-urchins, star-fishes, sea-encumbers, &c.: marine animals, forming a division of Annuloida, *q.v.*; more common at a depth below 20 fathoms. Found fossil from the Silurian epoch until now.

Echinodermæ, (e-ki-no-der'mæ). [*Gk. echinos*, spiny; *derma*, skin.] =Echinodermata, *q.v.*

Echinodon, (e-ki-no-don). [*Gk. echinos*, spiny; *odous*, tooth.] A reptile, known only by fossil remains, found in Jurassic rocks.

Echinoidea, (ek-i-noi'de-a). [*Gk. echinos*, hedgehog; *eidos*, form.] =Sea-urchins, &c., which have spiny skins.

Echinorhynchus, (e-ki-nor-ink'se). [*Gk. echinos*, hedgehog; *rynchos*, snout.] A vermiform parasite, having a proboscis with sharp hooks, but no mouth, belonging to

Acanthocephala, found in intestinal canal of birds and fishes.

Echinothuria, (e-ki-no-thu'-ri-a). [Gk. *echinos*, spiny; *thurius*, covering.] A fossil sea-urchin, found in Upper Chalk rocks.

Echinothurida, (e-ki-no-thu'-ri-dē). [Echinothuria, *q.v.*; Gk. *eidōs*, form.] A family of sea-urchins, comprising the extant genera *Calveria* and *Phormosoma*, and the fossil *Echinothuria*.

Echinozoa, (e-ki-no-zō'a). [Gk. *echinos*, spiny; *zōon*, animal.] = Annuloida, *q.v.*

Echinus, (e-ki'nus). [The Latin name.] = Sea-urchin: globular, with spiny body, covered with calcareous plates; mouth a simple orifice with five sharp teeth, each enclosed in a large jaw.

Echium, (ek'i-nūm). [Gk. *echis*, viper.] = Bugloss: an herb belonging to Boraginaceae.

Echo, (ek'ō). [The Latin word.] The repetition of a sound arising from its reflection from some large surface usually not less than 100 feet distant.

Ecdions = Foraging ants = Army ants: having no fixed home, but hunting in vast numbers after grasshoppers, spiders, &c.; the eyes are often imperfect, and sometimes absent.

Eclipse, (ek-līp's). [Eclipse, the Greek word.] The disappearance of a planet or a star, the sun or the moon, by the removal of the source of light, or the interposition of an opaque body. *Annular E.*: when the centre of the object only is obscured, and the whole circumference is visible. *Partial E.*: in which a portion only is eclipsed.



Eclipse.

Ecliptic, (ek-līp'tik). [Eclipse, *q.v.*] The great circle of the heavens in which the sun appears to move, and on or near which the moon must be at the time of an eclipse.

Ecteron, (ek'ter-on). [Gk. *ek*, out of; *dermos*, skin.] Used for the outer layer of skin, whether epithelium or epidermis.

Ectocyst, (ek'to-sist). [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *kystis*, bladder.] The outer cell of a polype, a chitinous or calcareous membrane.

Ectoderm, (ek'to-derm). [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *derma*, skin.] Outer layer in Coelenterata, from which the organs of motion are developed, sub-divided into ecderon and enderon.

Ectopistes, (ek'to-pis'tes). [Gk. *ektopizo*, I remove.] *E. migratorius* = Passenger pigeon.

Ectosarc, (ek'to-sark). [Gk. *ektos*, outer; *sarc*, flesh.] The outer layer of the Amusca.

Ectoza, (ek'to-zō'a). [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *zōon*, animals.] Parasites living on the outer surface of other animals. *cf.* Entozoa.

Edaphodus, (e-daf'o-dus). [Gk. *edaphos*, foundation; *odus*, tooth.] A fish, belonging to Holocephali, known by fossil remains of jaws and spines, found in Tertiary rocks.

Eddy, (ed'di). [A.-S. *ed*, back; *ea*, stream; or *loc. yda*, whirlpool.] = Vortex = Whirl: a stream which moves in either a spiral or circular direction.

Edelforsite: An impure variety of Wollastonite.

Eelrite = Prelinite, *q.v.*

Eelrite, (e-el-rite). A variety of Amphibole, *q.v.*

Edentata, (e-den-tā'ta). [L. *e*, without; *dens*, tooth.] Sloths, Armadillos, &c.: animals, belonging to Mammalia, in which the teeth are either wholly or partially absent: includes also the megatherium, &c.



Edentata.

Edentula, (e-den'tu-la). [L. *e*, without; *dens*, tooth.] Owen's term for Ant-eaters.

Edentulous, (e-den'tu-lus). [Edentula, *q.v.*] = Toothless.

Edestes, (e-des'tes). [Gk. *edestes*, devourer.] A fish, known only by fossil spines, found in coal in Indiana, named from the supposition of its being a shark.

Edible, (ed'i-bl). [L. *edo*, I eat.] The following is a list of the genera, some of the species of which are edible. *E. Fucaceae*: Laminaria, Sargassum, Alaria, Durvillaea, Fucus, Scytosiphon. *E. fungi*: chiefly Agaricus. *E. lichens*: Cetraria, Gyrophora, Cenomyce, Parmelia, Polyporus, Stictypulmonacea. *E. sea-weeds*: Plocaria, Gelidium, Chondrus, Rhodomencia, Iridaea, Laurentia, Fucus.

Edingtonite. A mineral, chiefly hydrous silicate of aluminum and barium.

Edinasterida, (ed-i-nas'ter-i-da). [Gk. *hedraios*, sessile; *Asteridea*, *q.v.*] Extinct animals, belonging to Echinodermata, found only in Paleozoic rocks.

Edriophthalmia, (ed-ri-op-thal'mi-a). [Gk. *hedraios*, sessile; *ophthalmos*, eye.] = Hedriophthalmia = Tetrastepoda: a division of sessile-eyed Crustacea, including Amphipoda and Isopoda, aquatic representatives of wood-hoe.

Educabilia, (ed-ū-kū-bil'i-a). [L. *educō*, I educate; *habilis*, suitable for.] Term used by Bonaparte, *q.v.*, for a portion of Mammalia, including Primates, Fere, Pinnipedia, Cete, Bellua, Pecora.

Educt, (ē'dukt). [L. *educō*, I draw out.] A chemical term used to express an already existing compound, separated, in the course of chemical operations, from others in which it had been included. *cf.* Product.

Eduleation, (ē-dul-kor-ā-shun). [L. *e*, out; *dulcorare*, to sweeten.] The separation of insoluble matter from soluble by washing, used where the insoluble only is preserved.

Edward's (Milne) classification of animals.

Osteozoa = Vertebrata.

Entomoza = Anellata = insects, &c.

Malacozoa = Mollusca.

Zoophyta = Radiata.

Edwardite = Monazite.

Eel, (ēl). [Æt, the A.-S. word.] = *Muraena* = Anguilla: a fresh-water fish, with cylindrical body, belonging to the Teleostei. *Conger E.* = *Conger vulgaris*. *Electrical E.* = *Gymnotus*: an eel-like fish of S. America, which has the power of giving electrical shocks to persons touching it. *Glass E.* = *V. Glass-eels*. *Sand E.* = *Ammodytes tobianus*.

Eels. (Elz). [Eel, *q. v.*] = Muraenidae, *q. v.*
Effervescence. (ef-fer-ves-ens). [L. *effervesco*, 'I boil up.]. The escape of a gas from a liquid.
Efflorescence. (ef-flō-res-ens). [L. *effloresco*, 'I flourish.]. 1. The superficial or complete conversion of a crystal into a powder, whether amorphous or crystalline. 2. The powder so formed. 3. A general term for the blossoming of plants.

Eft. (eft). [*Efta*, the A.-S. name.] 1. = Newt = Triton: a young tadpole. 2. *Land E.* = Salamandra: common in Europe, but unknown in England.

Efts. (ofts). [Eft, *q. v.*] A general name for land lizards: animals belonging to Batrachia.

Egeran. (eg-er-an). [Eger, in Bohemia.] = Vesuvianite, *q. v.*

Egg. (eg). [*Ag*, the A.-S. name] = Ovum: a cell containing the germ of a new individual. In the case of oviparous animals this cell, enclosed in a shell, is deposited before the birth of the young one; in the case of viviparous animals, birth takes place before the expulsion, and the egg has no hard shell. *E. apples* = Fruit of Solanum melongena. *Electric E.*: an egg-shaped electric light, obtained by passing an electric current through an exhausted ellipsoid glass vessel. *Poached E.* = Ovulum ovum. *Warty E.* = Ovulum verrucosum: two varieties of the cowry. *Sea E.* = Sea-urchin, *q. v.*

Eglantine. (eg-lan-tin). (The French name) = Sweet-briar = Rosa rubiginosa: a plant belonging to Rosaceae.

Egret. (é-gret). [*Agrette*, the F word.] 1. = Aiden egretta: a small white heron. 2. A monkey, having erect hairs on its head, belonging to Macacus. 3. A tuft of feathers or hair.

Ehrenberg's classification of animals (excluding man):—

- Myeloneura—
 - Mammalia.
 - Birds.
 - Amphibia.
 - Fishes.
- Ganghioneura—
 - Articulata.
 - Mollusca.
 - Tubulata.
 - Racemifera.

Ehretiaceae. (e-ret-i-á-se-é). [Named after M. D. G. Ehret.] = Ehretiads: herbs, shrubs, and trees, chiefly tropical, with gyrate monopetalous flowers, belonging to Echioleas.

Eider-duck. (í-der). [*Eider*, the German name.] = Somateria mollissima: a large sea-duck, the down of which is very soft and warm.

Eidograph. (í-dō-graf). [Gk. *eidos*, form; *grapho*, I write.] An instrument for reproducing drawings.

Eighth. (át-th) = Octave: a musical note which is made by half as many, or twice as many,

vibrations as a given note is the octave of that note, being eight notes lower or higher.

Elmoean. An Oceanic race.

Elkeing. (é'king). [A.-S. *elcan*, to increase.] Timber filling up the space between the apron and beam, and between the stern-post and beam, of a ship.

Elmagnaceae. (e-lē-ag-nā'se-é). [Gk. *elona*, olive; *agnos*, vine.] = Oleasters, scaly trees and shrubs, with small flowers, belonging to Amentales.

Elaeae. (e-lān). [Gk. *elaion*, oil.] = C_9H_{18} = Methylene: a liquid hydrocarbon.

Elaeocarpaceae. (el-ē-ō-kar-pā'se-é) [Gk. *elaia*, olive; *karpos*, fruit.] = Eleocarps: trees, chiefly Indian, resembling lindens; also considered as belonging to Tiliaceae; named from the fruit resembling an olive.

Elaeopten. (el-ē-opt'en). [Gk. *elaion*, oil.] The liquid portion of cooled essential oils.

Oleic acid. (el-ā'ik). [Gk. *elaion*, oil.] = Oleic acid, *q. v.*

Elaidic acid. (el-a-í'ik). [Gk. *elaion*, oil.] = $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$: a solid fatty acid, obtained by action of nitrogen peroxide on oleic acid.

Elaidin. (el-a-í'din). [Gk. *elaion*, oil.] A solid fat obtained from olein by action of peroxide of nitrogen.

Elain. (el-ā'in). [Gk. *elaion*, oil.] = Olein, *q. v.*
Eland. (é-land) = Oreams canna: a large antelope of S. Africa; also called the Cape Elk.

Elaphomyces. (el-a-fō-mí'sez). [Gk. *elaphas*, elephant; *mykes*, mushroom.] Fungi belonging to Tubercaceae.

Elapidae. (ē-lap'i-dē). [Elaps, *q. v.*] A group of poisonous serpents belonging to Colubridae.

Elapotherium. (ē-lap-ō-thē-ri-um). An extinct mammalian animal.
Elaps. (ē-laps) [The Greek name.] A snake: the type of Elapidae.

Elasmobranchii. (el-as-mō-brang'ki-a). [Gk. *elasma*, lamina; *brachia*, gills.] = Sharks, rays, &c.: highly organised cartilaginous fishes, forming a primary division of Pisces, *q. v.*; placoid, with fixed, pouch-like gills, a short intestine, and a spiral fold.

Elasmotherium. (el-as-mō-thē-ri-um). [Gk. *elasma*, plate; *therion*, beast.] An extinct pachydermatous animal, somewhat resembling the rhinoceros.

Elastic. (ē-las'tik). [*Elastique*, the French word.] *E. bitumen* = Elastite, *q. v.* *E. tissue* = Cartilage, *q. v.*

Elasticity. (ē-las-tis'i-ti). [Elastic, *q. v.*] Tendency of a substance to preserve its original form and size, and to return to them after any small change, as in India-rubber, steel, &c.

Elater. (el'a-ter). [Gk. *elater*, driver.] = Spiral threads, consisting of long cells with spiral bands.

Elateridae. (el-a-ter'i-dē). [Elater, *q. v.*] Insects forming a division of Coleoptera. *Larvae of E.* = Wire-worms, *q. v.*



Egret



Eland

Elaterin, (el-at-'er-in). = $C_{20}H_{28}O_5$; white silky crystals from *Momordica elaterium*.

Elateite, (el-at-'er-it). [*Elate*, *q.v.*] = Mineral caoutchouc; a solid elastic variety of bitumen.

Elatinaceæ, (el-at-in-'as-ë). [*Elatine*, *q.v.*] = Water-peppers: small aquatic herbs, with rooting stems, belonging to Rutales.

Elatine, (el-at'in). [*Gk. elate*, fir tree.] = Water-wort: a small creeping aquatic herb, belonging to Elatinaceæ.

Elayl = Ethylene = Olefiant gas, *q.v.*

Elder, (el-'der). [*Holder*, the German name.] = *Sambucus*: a tree, the pith of which is very light, belonging to Caprifoliaceæ. *E. moth* = *Phlœna sambucaria*: an insect belonging to Lepidoptera.

Elecampane, (el-e-kam-'pan'). [*Corruption of the French name.*] 1. = *Inula Helenium*, a plant belonging to Asteraceæ. 2. A medicine obtained from the root of this plant.

Elecampanin, (el-e-kam-'pin). [*Elecampane*, *q.v.*] = *Inulin*, *q.v.*: a starch-like principle found in *Elecampane*.

Electra, (ë-lek-'tra). [*Classical.*] 1. A minor planet, No. 130, discovered 1873. 2. One of the Pleiades, *q.v.* 3. A genus of membranous polypes.

Electric, (ë-lek-'trik). [*Electricity*, *q.v.*] Connected with electricity; having electricity for its origin or motive power. *E. battery*: a series of Leyden jars. *cf.* Galvanic battery. *E. chimes*: a set of small bells which can be sounded by electricity. *E. clock*: a clock in which a current of electricity supplies the motive power. *E. current*: the transmission of electric force. *E. discharges*: if sudden, in the form of a spark; if continuous, in the form of a current. *E. eel* = *Gymnotus*: a fish, resembling the eel, which is capable of giving electric shocks. *E. egg*: an egg-shaped glass vessel, which glows with light when a current passes through it. *E. fish* = Torpedo, silurus, gymnotus, &c. *E. fluid*: the hypothetical medium of electricity.

E. insulation: the separation of an electrified body from conducting bodies by the interposition of a non-conductor. *E. light* = Voltaic arc: the light emitted by an electric current in crossing over a small interval of space. *E. machine*: any apparatus for the generation of electric force. *E. organs*: for storing up electricity; found only in some fishes; *v.* *Gymnotus*. *E. pendulum* = Pith-ball electroscope: a pith ball suspended by a non-conducting thread. *E. ray* = Torpedo = Raia, *q.v.* *E. resistance*: small in conductors, great in non-conductors; the force required to electrify a given body. *E. spark*: an intermittent form of electric light, obtained when a conducting body is brought near an electrified body. *E. telegraph*: an apparatus for the transmission of signals by electricity.

Electricity, (ë-lek-'tris'i-ti). [*Gk. elektrôn*, amber.] A form of energy, excited by friction, chemical action, magnetism, &c., and capable of being converted into heat, light, magnetism, &c., at pleasure, by suitable apparatus. Probably a variety of imperceptible molecular motion. *E. of induction*:

the transmission of electric force through a badly conducting substance. *Chemical E.*: the development of electric force by chemical action; usually by the action of an acid on a metal. *Frictional E.*: development of electric force by friction upon the surface of badly conducting substances. *Galvanic E.* = Chemical E.; named after Galvani. *Resinous E.* = Negative Electricity: developed by friction on resinous surfaces. *Vitreous E.* = Positive electricity: developed by friction on glass and other vitreous surfaces. *Voltaic E.* = Chemical electricity, named after Volta.

Electro, (ë-lek-'trô). [*Electricity*, *q.v.*] A prefix indicating electricity as the origin. *E. chemical series*: arrangement of a number of substances in order of their affinity for positive or negative poles of a battery. *E. telegraph*, in which chemical decomposition is effected by means of a current, and so governed as to be a means of signalling. *E. dynamics*: the science of electricity as a cause of motion. *v.* Dynamics. *E. magnet*: a piece of soft iron surrounded by a coil of wire, which is magnetised whenever a current passes through the wire. *E. metallurgy* = Electro-plating. *E. motive force*: the amount of electric force which is over and above the amount consumed in the machinery of generation, and so is capable of being utilized. *E. negative elements*: those which go to the anode or positive pole. *E. plating*: coating of one substance by another by means of electricity. *E. positive elements*: which in decomposition by electricity go to the cathode or negative pole. *E. potential*: a measure of electric force. *v.* Potential. *E. series*: a number of substances arranged in order of their power to excite galvanic currents. *E. statics*: the science of electricity at rest.

Electrodes, (ë-lek-'trôdz). [*Electricity*, *q.v.*; *Gk. odos*, way.] The terminals or poles of a galvanic battery.

Electrolysis, (ë-lek-'trôl'i-sis). [*Electricity*, *q.v.*; *Gk. lysis*, loosening] Decomposition of chemical compounds by electricity.

Electrolyte, (ë-lek-'trô-lit). [*Electricity*, *q.v.*; *lytos*, dissoluble] A compound chemical substance which can be decomposed by electricity.

Electro-magnetic units. 1. Ohm = 10^7 natural units: measure of resistance. 2. Farad = 10^7 natural units: measure of capacity. 3. Volt = 10^8 natural units: measure of potentiality.

Electrometer, (ë-lek-'trôm'e-ter) [*Electro*, *q.v.*; *Gk. metron*, measure.] An instrument to measure the force of an electric current.

Electrophorus, (ë-lek-'trôf'o-rus). [*Electro*, *q.v.*; *Gk. phoreo*, I bear] An instrument for collecting electricity, and exhibiting the phenomena of induction.

Electroscope, (ë-lek-'trô-skôp). [*Electro*, *q.v.*; *Gk. skopeo*, I observe] An instrument for detecting and exhibiting the presence of electricity.

Electrotonus = Anelectrotonus and Cathelectrotonus.

Electrum, (ë-lek-'trum). [*The Latin word.*] 1.

A native rich alloy of gold or silver. 2.= Siccumite.

Elements, (el'e-ments). [*Elementum*, the Latin name.] The constituents of a compound; also used for those chemical substances which cannot be decomposed by any known means. *Electro-positive E.*: those which go to the negative pole in chemical decomposition by electricity. *Electro-negative E.*: those which go to the positive pole.

Elemi, (el'e-mi). An odoriferous resin, obtained from *leica* and other plants.

Elephant, (el'e-fant). [*Elephantus*, the Latin name.] = *Elephas*: a thick-skinned quadruped, forming a distinct order, Proboscidea, *q.v.*, of *Mammalia*: has no canine teeth, and the incisors become tusks; has very long prehensile nose called a trunk. *E. fish* = *Callorhynchus antarctica*. *E.'s tusk* = *Dentalium aronum*: a tooth-shell. *Sca E.* = A large seal = *Morunga proboscidea*. *E. Hawkmoth* = *Charocampa alpenor*. *E. shrew* = *Macroscelides typicus*.

Elephantiasis, (el-o-fan-ti'a-sis). [*Elephant*, *q.v.*] 1. A diseased condition of the skin, in which it becomes very thick. 2. A disease of the leg, which becomes enormously thickened.

Elephas, (el'e-fas). [The Latin name.] = *Elephant*, *q.v.* *E. Africanus* = African elephant. *E. Indicus* = Asiatic elephant. *E. primigenius* = Mammoth.

Elimination, (el'im-in-ā'shun). [*L. elimino*, I remove.] = Removal or separation: especially used in algebra for the removal of two equal terms from an equation.

Eliguation, (el'ik-wi'shun). [*L. eliquo*, I strain.] The separation of two solid substances by the melting of the more fusible.

Elizabethan architecture, (el'iz-a-beth-an). [Queen Elizabeth.] A compound of Gothic and Italian architectures.

Elk, (elk). [*Elch*, the A.-S. name.] = *Cervus alces* = Moose: an herbivorous mammal with short neck, long legs, and large horns.

Ell, (el). [*Elln*, the A.-S. name.] A measure of length. *Flemish E.* = 3 quarters of a yard. *English E.* = 5 quarters. *French E.* = 6 quarters.

Ellagic acid = $C_6H_2O_6$: a crystalline powder, obtained from gall-nuts, having weak acid properties, and forming a constituent of some bezoars; also called bezoaric acid.

Ellipse, (el'ips). [*Gk. ellipseus*, defect.] = Parallel projection of a circle: one of the conic sections: a curve in which the distances of any point from the two foci have always the same sum.



Ellipse.

Ellipsoid, (el'ip'soid). [*Ellipse*, *q.v.*; *Gk. eidos*, form.] A solid figure, formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis, any plane section of which is an ellipse or a circle.

Elliptical, (el'ip's-kal). [*Ellipse*, *q.v.*] Belonging to, or resembling an ellipse. *E. polarization*: an which the vibrations are elliptical, in planes perpendicular to the direction of the ray. *v. Polarization*.

Ellipticity, (el'ip-tis'i-ti). [*Ellipse*, *q.v.*] The deviation of an ellipse from a circle, expressed by the excess of the longer diameter over the shorter, if one be 5 and the other 3, the ellipticity = $\frac{5-3}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$.

Elm, (elm). [The A.-S. name.] = *Ulmus*: a tree, with small flowers and hard timber, the type of *Ulmaceae*.

Elm's fire, *v. St. Elm*

Elongation, (e-long-ā'shun). [*L. e*, from;

longus, long.] The distance of any heavenly body from the sun, as seen from the earth.

Elonichthys, (el-o-nik'thus). [*Gk. helus*, marsh; *ichthys*, fish].

A fish belonging to *Lepidoganoidei*.

Elutriation, (el-lū-tri-ā'shun). [*L. elutrio*, I wash out.] The separation, by washing of the lighter portions of a powder.

Elvanite, (el'va-nit). [Celt, *el*, rock; *van*, white.] A granitic rock, white when exposed to the weather, found in the form of dykes in Carboniferous rocks.

Elytra, (el'i-tra). [*Gk. elytron*, covering.] 1. = Imbricated plates or scales. 2. = Front wings of *Coloptera*, which are covered by scales.

Elytron, (el'i-tron). [*Gk. elytron*, covering.] Singular of *Elytra*.

Elytrum, (el'i-trum). [*Gk. elytron*, covering.] The first pair of wings in beetles, which are hard, and cover the second pair.

Embolite, (em'hō-lit). [*Gk. embolon*, wedge.] A mineral, chiefly chloro-bromide of silver.

Embossing, (em-bos'ing). Covering wood, paper, cloth, &c., with ornamental raised work.

Embrasure, (em-brā'zūr). An opening in a wall, usually with sloping sides, for the fire of a gun, or a window.

Embrithrite, (em-brith'rit). A mineral, chiefly sulphide of antimony and lead.

Embryo, (em'bri-ō).

Embrasure.

[*Embrion*, the Greek word.] The earliest stage of a young animal, before it is sufficiently advanced to be termed a *foetus*; consists of three layers. 1. The outer, which becomes developed into nerves, muscle, and bone. 2. The medial, which forms the heart and circulating system. 3. The inner, which becomes the alimentary system. *Naked E.* = *Spore*. *E. in a receptacle* = *Seed*. *E. of man*: at first resembles all other embryos of plants and animals; successive differentiations limit it consecutively to animals, vertebrata, mammalia, placental mammalia, quadrupeds, and man.

Embryology, (em-bri-ō-lō-jī). [*Embryo*, *q.v.*] The science of the successive modifications through which any organism passes in its



Elm.



gradual development from the germ stage to the adult form; a sub-division of Biology, *q. v.*
Embryonic, (em-brí-on'ík). [Embryo, *q. v.*] Rudimentary; belonging to an embryo.

Emelinite=Chabazite, *q. v.*

Emerald, (em'er-ald). [*Émeraude*, the French name.] A brilliant greenstone, a silicate of aluminum and glucinum; a pure variety of beryl; a mineral of the topaz group, crystallising in hexagons. *Oriental E.*: a green variety of sapphire. *E. copper*=Diopside.

Emersion, (é-mér'shun). [L. *emerge*, I come forth.] The re-appearance of a planet, &c., after eclipse; the opposite of immersion, *q. v.*

Emery, (em'er-i). [Cape Emery, in Naxos.] A coarse variety of corundum or native alumina.

Emetine, (em'e-tín). A base obtained from ipecacuanha; used as an emetic.

Emeu, (é-mü)=Emu=Drumaius: a bird of the ostrich kind, found in New Holland, belonging to Struthionidae.

Emission theory of light. That light is the effect of emission of infinitely minute particles of matter.

Emmet, (em'et).

[*Emet*, the A-S. name.] =Ant, *q. v.*: nearly obsolete.

Emperor moth=*Saturnia pavonia*: named from its large size.

Empetraceae, (em-pet-rá'se-a). [Empetrum, *q. v.*]=Crowberries: small heath-like shrubs, with small flowers, belonging to Euphorbiales.

Empetrum, (em'pet-rum). [Gk. *en*, upon; *petron*, a rock.] =Crowberry: a shrub, common in stony places, with small flowers and edible berries, the type of Empetraceae.

Empusa. An insect belonging to Orthoptera. *E. musca*: parasite on flies.

Emu=Emeu, *q. v.*

Emulsic acid, (é-mul'sík). [Emulsin.] An acid derived from Emulsin, *q. v.*

Emulsin, (é-mul'sín). [L. *emulgeo*, I milk.] =Synaptase: a substance, found in almonds, which acts as a ferment on amygdalin, and converts it into glucose, &c.

Emulsion, (é-mul'shun). [L. *emulgeo*, I milk.] A compound of oil and water obtained by use of a third body, such as which will combine with both, named from often having a milky appearance.

Emys's system. [M. Emys, the inventor.] Of constructing large arches by a number of united layers of timber.

Emys, (em'is). [The Latin name.] =Terrapin =Speckled tortoise=Testudo orbicularis: a fresh-water tortoise belonging to Chelonia.

Emysaura, (em-i-saw'ra). [Emys and Sauria, *q. v.*] A tortoise resembling the Emys found in America.

Enaima, (en-á'ma). [Gk. *enaimos*, having blood.] Aristotle's term for Vertebrata.

Enaliosauria, (en-al-i-ó-saw'ri-a). [Gk. *en*, in; *hals*, sea: *saura*, lizard.] =Ichthyopterygia and Sauropterygia.



Enaliosaurian, (en-al-i-ó-saw'ri-an). [Gk. *en-alios*, living on the shore; Saurian, *q. v.*] Fossil reptiles of the Lias strata, including the Ichthyosaurus and Plesiosaurus.

Enamel, (en-an'el). [*Émail*, the French word] 1. A hard glossy substance, forming the crown of tooth, composed chiefly of phosphate and fluoride of lime. 2. Artificial compounds containing glass.

Encaustic, (en-kaw'stik). [L. *encausticus*, burnt in.] Having a pattern, usually of different colour, burnt in: used for tiles, &c.

Encointe, (ang-sánt'). [The French word.] The outer wall of a fortification; the general enclosure.

Encephala, (en-sef-a-la). [Gk. *en*, in; *kephale*, head.] =Cephalophora: a primary division of Mollusca=Gasteropoda, Pteropoda, and Cephalopoda.

Encephalartos, (en-sef-a-lár'tos). [Gk. *en*, in; *kephale*, head, *artos*, bread.] =Caffer-bread: a tree, belonging to Cycadaceae, found in Africa, from the starch of which bread is made.

Encephalon, (en-sef-a-lon). [Gk. *en*, in; *kephale*, head.] =Brain: the whole brain, including so much of the spinal cord as is within the head.

Enchanter's nightshade=Circæa: a slender herb, with small flowers and creeping rootstock, belonging to Onagraceae.

Encke's comet. [Prof. Encke of Berlin.] A telescopic comet of short period, returning every 3½ years. This period is shorter by some two hours each recurrence.

Encrinal marbles, (en-krí-nal). [Encrinetes, *q. v.*] Containing encrinetes.

Encrinetes, (en-krín'its). [Gk. *krinos*, lily.] 1.=Stone lilies: fossil Crinoidea, found in all rocks since the Palæozoic, inclusive. 2.=Crinoidea, *q. v.*: a division of Echinodermata.

Encrius, (en-krí'us). [Gk. *krinos*, lily.] =Stone-lily.

Encystment, (en-sist'ment). [Gk. *kystis*, bladder.] A metamorphosis in some protozoa, during which they are motionless, and enclosed in a cyst; a method of reproduction.

Endecagon, (en-dek'a-gon). [Gk. *hadeka*, eleven; *gonia*, corner.] A regular plane figure having eleven sides and eleven angles.

Endellionite, (en-dol'yu-nít)=Bournonite, *q. v.*

Endemic, (eu-dem'ík). [Gk. *en*, among; *demós*, people.] Peculiar to a certain locality or people. *E. diseases*: Anæmia, Goitre, Phthisis, Strumous, &c.

Enderon, (en'der-on). [Gk. *en*, in; *deros*, skin.] =Dermis: the inner or true skin.

Endive, (en'div). [The French name.] =Cichorium endivia: an herb, belonging to Cichorium, used as a salad.

Endlicher's arrangement of plants, made in 1840, in use in Germany—

- Thallophyta—
- Protophyta.
- Hysterophyta.
- Cormophyta—
- Acrobrya.
- Amphibrya.
- Acramphibrya.

Endocardium, (en-dō-kār'di-um). [Gk. *endon*, in, *kardia*, heart.] An internal lining to the human heart.

Endocarp, (en'dō-kārp). [Gk. *endon*, in; *karp*, pos, fruit.] The inner layer of a carpel.

Endochrome, (en'dō-krōm). [Gk. *endon*, within, *chromos*, colour.] A colouring matter found in leaves.

Endocyst, (en'dō-sist). [Gk. *endon*, within, *kystis*, bladder.] An inner layer of cells.

Endoderm, (en'dō-derm). [Gk. *endon*, within; *derma*, skin.] The layer of tissue, lining the inner cavity of the body in Hydrozoa, which absorbs the nutriment.

Endogens, (en'dō-jens). [Gk. *endon*, within; *genesis*, I produce.] Plants having stems and leaves distinct; leaves with parallel veins, the new wood deposited inside, flowers in 3 or 6 parts, and one seed-leaf only; have endohizal germination, and rarely live beyond 200 years; with one exception, *Pothocites Grantowii*, not found fossil in any primary rocks.



Endogens

Endolymph, (en'dō-limf). [Gk. *endon*, within, *lymph*, g.r.] A watery fluid in the semicircular canals of the ear.

Endophloeum, (en-dō-flō-um). [Gk. *endon*, inner, *phloos*, bark.] = Label the innermost layer of bark, consisting of fine woody fibres.

Endopodite, (en-dō-pō-dit). [Gk. *endon*, within, *pous*, foot.] A portion of the limb of a Crustacean animal.

Endorhizal, (en-dō-rī-zal). [Gk. *endon*, within, *rhiza*, root.] In plants, having the radicle protruded from within the embryo in germination.

Endosare, (en'dō-sārk). [Gk. *endon*, inner; *sare*, flesh.] The inner layer of Amæbe.

Endoskeleton, (en-dō-skēl'e-ton). [Gk. *endon*, inner; *skeletos*, skeleton.] The internal central skeleton of Vertebrate animals.

Endosmometer, (en-dōs-mōm-e-ter). [Endosmose and Meter, g.v.] An apparatus for the illustration and measurement of endosmosis.

Endosmose, (en'dōs-mōs). [Gk. *endon*, within, *osmos*, thrusting, from *otho*, I thrust.] = Endosmosis: if a membrane be placed between two mixable liquids of different densities, some of each will pass through, but more of one than of the other. The transfer of that which passes more rapidly is called endosmose; of the other, exosmose.

Endosmotic, (en-dōs-mō'tik). [Endosmose, g.v.] Connected with endosmose, g.v.

Endosperm, (en'dō-sper-m). [Gk. *endon*, within, *sperma*, seed.] A mass of tissue in which the embryos of seed-bearing plants are imbedded.

Endostyle, (en'dō-stīl). [Gk. *endon*, within; *stilos*, pillar.] A long fold in the pharynx of Ascidiæ.

Energy, (en'er-jī). [*Energeia*, the Greek word.] Power of doing work. Used as equivalent to force g.v., but implying no theory as to

its origin. *Actual E.* = Dynamic *E.* = Vis viva = $\frac{mv^2}{2}$: capacity for doing work; the

force present in a moving body, where *m* = mass and *v* = velocity. *Possible E.* = Potential *E.* = Tension: capacity for doing work. *Kinetic E.* = Energy of motion = Actual energy, g.v.

Engine, (en'jin). [L. *ingenium*, cleverness.] Any mechanical contrivance, or combination of machinery; sometimes used specially for steam engine. *Steam E.*: a machine for utilising and applying the expansive power of steam.

Engineering, (en-jin-ē'ring). [Engine, g.v.] The art of applying machinery, and constructing large works of any kind. *Civil E.*: the art of constructing bridges, docks, and public works generally.

English bond. v Bond.

Engraulis = Anchovy, g.v.

Engraving, (en-grā'ving). [*Graver*, the French word.] 1. The art of cutting figures on wood, metals, gems, &c., for ornament. 2. The same on metal plates for printing from. *Wood E.* = Wood-cutting, g.v.

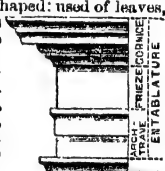
Enharmonic, (en-hā-mon'ik). [Harmonic, g.v.] *E. scale*: one proceeding by small intervals, such as quarter tones. *E. interval*: a small interval, such as between D sharp and E flat, or A sharp and B flat.

Enif = E. Pegasus: a star in the constellation Pegasus.

Enneootonus, *E. collaris* = Red-backed shrike.

Ensiform, (en'si-form). [L. *ensis*, sword; *forma*, form.] Sword-shaped: used of leaves, bones, and processes generally, that are more or less sword-shaped.

Entablature, (en-tal'la-tūr). The horizontal portion of an order, g.v., including cornice, frieze, and architrave, which is supported by the columns.



Entablature.

Entellus = Semnopithecus: the sacred monkey of the Hindoos, found only in S. Asia.

Enteric, (en-ter'ik). [Gk. *enteron*, intestine.] Connected with the intestines.

Entomoid, (en'tō-moid). [Gk. *entomon*, insect; *eidos*, form.] Insect-like: having the form of an insect.

Entomolite, (en-tom'ō-lit). [Gk. *entomon*, insect, *lithos*, stone.] A general term for a fossil insect.

Entomology, (en-tō-mō'lō-jī). [Gk. *entomon*, insect; *logos*, discourse.] The science of insect life. v. Zoology.

Entomophaga, (en-tom-of-a-ga). [Gk. *entomon*, insect; *phago*, I eat.] 1. An extensive and varied division of Marsupialia, feeding on insects.

{ Ambulatoria = Thyrmecobius.
= { Saltatoria = Perameles, &c., g.v.
{ Scansoria = Didelphis, g.v.

Represented by the kangaroo. 2. A subdivision of Hymenoptera, whose larvae are parasitic within other insects.

Entomophilous flowers, (en-tō-mōf'i-lus). [Gk. *entomon*, insect; *phyllon*, leaf.] A term used for those flowers of which the pollen is carried by insects from the male to the female flowers.

Entomostomata, (en-tō-mos-tō'ma-ta). [Gk. *entomos*, cut intr. *stoma*, mouth.] Used by De Blainville for a sub-division of Mollusca, nearly co-extensive with Buccinidae, the mouths of the shells of which are notched.

Entomotrachea, (en-tō-mōs'tra-ka). [Gk. *entomon*, insect. *ostrakon*, shell.] Insects having a shelly covering, the lower Crustaceans, the only fossil remains of these are carapace valves.



Entomotrachea.

Entomotomy, (en-tō-mot'-o-mi). [Gk. *entomon*, insect; *temno*, I cut.] = Anatomy of insects. *v.* Zootomy.

Entomoza=Anellata: a term used by Milne-Edwards, *q.v.*

Entomozoa, (en-tom-o-zō'i-a). [Gk. *entomon*, cut; *zoon*, animal.] Term used by De Blainville for Articulata.

Entophyta, (en-tof'i-ta). [Gk. *entos*, within; *phytos*, planted.] Lower algae or fungi, parasitic within animals. *cf.* Epiphyte.

Entozoa, (en-tō-zō'a). [Gk. *entos*, within; *zoon*, animal.] Animals parasitic within other animals. *cf.* Epizoa. *v.* Parasites.

Entozoon, (en-tō-zō'on). [Gk. *entos*, within; *zoon*, animal.] Singular of Entozoa, *q.v.*

Entrochites, (en-trō-kh'ites). [Gk. *en*, in; *trochos*, wheel.] Fossil joints of Encrinurus, wheel-like in form.

Eocene, (ē'ō-sēn). [Gk. *eos*, dawn; *kainos*, recent.] = Lower Tertiary: in which existing species of Testacea are first found, and in which they form a small proportion of the whole.

Eolian harp, (ē'ō-li-an). [*Eolus*, god of the winds.] A small stringed instrument, placed so that air is forced through it, and causes the strings to vibrate.



Eolipyle, (ē'ō-l'i-pil). [L. *Eolus*, god of winds; *pila*, ball.] A hollow metallic sphere, having two arms turned contrarways, and filled with water. When heated, the steam issues from apertures at the ends of the arms, and by its reaction causes the rotation of the sphere upon two pivots which support its weight.

Eolis, (ē'ō-lis). A molluscan animal, belonging to Gasteropoda, having nematocysts.

Eopithecus, (ē'ō-pi-thē'kus). [Gk. *eos*, dawn; *pithekos*, ape.] A monkey, known only by fossil remains.

Eosaurus, (ē'ō-saw'rus). [Gk. *eos*, dawn; *saurus*, lizard.] An animal, probably a reptile of aquatic habits, known only by fossil remains of two vertebrae, found in the Coal Period.

Eosite, (ē'ō-sit). A mineral: a compound of lead, molybdenum, and vanadium.

Eozoic, (ē'ō-zō'ik). [Gk. *eos*, dawn; *zoe*, life.] The oldest fossiliferous rocks, formerly called Azoiic and Hypozoic.

Eozoon, (ē'ō-zō'on). [Gk. *eos*, dawn; *zoon*, animal.] *E. Canadense*: found in Lower Laurentian, a perforate Foraminifer. *r.* Foraminifera. The oldest fossil known, belongs to the highest family of the lowest class of animals. *v.* Rhizopoda.

Eozoical rock, (ē'ō-zō'on-al). [Eozoon, *q.v.*] = Liassic, *q.v.*

Epacridaceae, (ē-pak-rid-ā'se-ē). [Gk. *epi*, upon; *akros*, point.] = Epacrids: shrubs and trees, with monopetalous flowers, belonging to Ericales.

Epact, (ē'pakt) [Gk. *epaktos*, added to.] Number expressing the age of the moon on the 1st day of any year of the Metonic Cycle; being the difference between the termination of the solar and lunar years.

Epaulement, (ē-paw'ment). [F. *epaule*, shoulder.] A temporary earthwork, intended as a flank protection against fire of musketry, &c.

Epaxial, (ē-pak'si-al). [Gk. *epi*, upon; *Axis*, *q.v.*] Outgrowth of the vertebral axis. *E. arches*: bony or cartilaginous processes of the back-bone, enclosing the spinal marrow, in some vertebrata only, not in man. *E. cartilages*: surrounding the neural canal.

Epencephalic, (ē-pen-se-fal'ik). [Gk. *epi*, upon; *Encephalon*, *q.v.*] = Occipital: belonging to the back of the cranium.

Ependema. A delicate layer of epithelium lining the cavity of the cerebro-spinal axis.

Ephemeræ, (ē-fen-er-ē). [Gk. *ephemerōs*, transient.] = May Flies, *q.v.*

Ephemēridæ, (ē-fen er'i-de). [Gk. *epi*, upon; *hemera*, day.] = Day Flies: insects, belonging to Orthoptera, which have no mouths, and live but a few hours, also called Ephemerica.

Ephemerides, (ē-fen-er'i-dēz). [Ephemeris, *q.v.*] An astronomical diary, giving the positions, &c., of any given stars, &c.

Ephemeris, (ē-fen-er-is). [Gk. *ephemerōs*, transient.] An astronomical diary. Singular of Ephemerides, *q.v.*

Ephemeromorphs, (ē-fen-er-o-morfs). [Gk. *ephemerōs*, transient; *morphe*, form.] A term used for the lowest forms of animal life, such as Bacteria, Tomia, &c.

Ephialtes, (ē-fi-al'tēs). *E. scopus*: scops-eared owl.

Ephippus, (ē-ip'pus). A fish belonging to Chaetodon, *q.v.*

Epithiamura, (ē-thi-a-mi'ra). An Australian bird of the wagtail kind.

Ephyrae. 1. Detached segments of hydra tubes, often very large, the ova of which become hydra tubes. 2. A stage of Rhizostomidae: separated discs which become medusae.

Epiblast, (ēp'i-blast) [Gk. *epi*, upon; *Blastodem* *q.v.*] The outer layer of Blastodem, *q.v.*

Epi, (ēp'i). [Gk. *epi*, upon.] A prefix meaning upon.

Epicarp, (ēp'i-karp). [Gk. *epi*, upon; *karpōs*, fruit.] The outward layer of the pericarp.

Epicotyledones, (ep-i-kot'-f-le'donz) [Epi and Cotyledon, *q.v.*] Van Beneden's term for Insects, Myriapoda, Arachnida, and Crustacea.

Epicurium, A snake-like reptile, belonging to Ophiomorpha, found only in Asia.

Epicycle, (ep-i-sī'kl). [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kyklos*, circle.] A small circle revolving upon the circumference of a larger circle.

Epi-cycloid, (ep-i-sī'kloid). [Epi and Cycloid, *q.v.*] A curve traced by a point in the circumference of one circle which is rolling upon the convex arc of another circle.

Epi-cyclic trains, (ep-i-sī'klik). [Epicycle, *q.v.*] A number of wheels attached to a rotating bar, from the revolutions of which they derive their motion.

Epidemie, (ep-i-dem'ik). [Gk. *epi*, upon; *demōs*, people.] Diseases prevailing amongst numbers of persons at the same time. *cf.* Endemic.

Epidermal, (ep-i-der'mal). [Epidermis, *q.v.*] = Epidemic; connected with, or related to, the epidermis.

Epidermis, (ep-i-der'mis). [Epi and Dermis, *q.v.*] The outer tough layer of skin, composed of horny matter, which contains no blood-vessels, and is continually being worn away and replaced.

Epidermose, (ep-i-der'mōs). [Epidermis, *q.v.*] = Epidermal, *q.v.*

Epidote, (ep-i-dōt). [Gk. *epidōtōn*, I add to.] A mineral of the garnet group, a silicate of alumina and lime.

Epigee, (ep-i-gē). [Gk. *epi*, upon; *gē*, earth.] *v.* Perigee.

Epigenesis, (ep-i-jen'e-sis). [Epi and Genesis, *q.v.*] A method of reproduction, in which the individual is supposed to grow rather than to develop; opposed to Evolution, *q.v.*

Epigenite, (ep-i-jen-it). A mineral, chiefly sulphide of iron and copper.

Epiglottis, (ep-i-glōt'tis). [Epi and Glottis, *q.v.*] The gristly covering of the glottis, *q.v.*

Epigynous, (e-pij'i-nus). [Gk. *epi*, upon; *gynē*, woman.] Having calyx, corolla, and stamens all adhering to ovary, and the ovary consequently inferior.

Epiphyal, (ep-i-hi'al). [Epi and Hyoid, *q.v.*] A bone of the hyoid arch in fishes.

Epilobium, (ep-i-lō'b'i-um). [Gk. *epi*, upon; *lobos*, lobe.] Willow-herb: an herb belonging to Onagraceae.

Epimachus, (e-pim'a-kus). [Gk. *epimachos*, defenceless.] = Plume birds.

Epiornis = *Epiorus*, *q.v.*

Epiotic, (ep-i-ōt'ik). [Gk. *epi*, upon; *ous*, ear.] The upper bone of the auditory capsule in the ear.

Epipactis, (ep-i-pak'tis) = *Lelleborine*, an herb belonging to Orchidaceae.

Epipastis, (ep-i-pas'tis). [Gk. *epipasso*, I moisten.] = Vesicator; raising blisters.

Epiphloeum, (ep-i-flē'um). [Gk. *epi*, upon; *phloeos*, bark.] = Corky-bark: the outermost of the three layers, of which bark is usually composed.

Epiphragm, (ep-i-fragn). [Gk. *epi*, upon; *phragma*, fence.] The barrier of hardened mucus with which snails, &c., close the orifices of their shells.

Epiphysis, (e-pif'i-sis). [Gk. *epi*, upon; *phyo*, I grow.] Any process or projecting portion, especially of a bone.

Epiphyte, (ep-i-fit). [Gk. *epi*, upon; *phytos*, planted.] A plant attached to another plant, but not growing at its expense. *v.* Orchidaceae. *cf.* Parasitic plants.

Epiphytic, (ep-i-fit'ik). [Epiphyte, *q.v.*] Having the qualities of, or being related to, epiphytes.

Epipodia, (ep-i-pō'di-a). [Gk. *epi*, upon; *pous*, foot.] Lobes upon the feet of some Gastropoda.

Epipodite, (ep'i-pod-it). [Gk. *epi*, upon; *pous*, foot.] The external distal segment of the limb of a crustacean animal.

Epistome, (ep-i-sōm). [Gk. *epi*, upon; *stoma*, mouth.] A valve-like organ, arching over the mouth in some Polyzoa.

Epistylon, (ep-i-sī'l'i-on). [The Greek word.] = Architrave, *q.v.*

Epithelium, (ep-i-thē'l'i-um). [Gk. *epi*, upon; *thēlys*, soft flesh.] The modified epidermis which forms the outer layer of the mucous membrane.

Epitricha, A sub-division of Infusoria. *v.* Hæven.

Epizoa, (ep-i-zō'a). [Gk. *epi*, upon; *zōon*, animal.] = *Haustellata*: parasitic crustacea, with suckorial mouth; free when young, parasitic when adult.

Epizoon, (ep-i-zō'on). [Gk. *epi*, upon; *zōon*, animal.] Singular of Epizoa, *q.v.*

Epizootic diseases, (ep-i-zō-ōt'ik). [Epizoa, *q.v.*] Sheep-pox, glanders, &c.: diseases to which cattle are subject. *cf.* Epidemic.

Epoch, (ē'pok). [*Epochē*, the Greek word.] 1. Any time from which dates are counted; any remarkable event which is taken as a standard in chronology. 2. In astronomy, the position of a star at a given date.

Epsom salts. [First found in springs at Epsom.] = MgSO_4 = Magnesium sulphate.

Epsomite, (ep'som-it). A mineral, chiefly sulphate of magnesium.

Equation, (ē-kwā'shun). [L. *æquatio*, a making equal.] The expression of equality: Ex. $1+5=4+2$. *Binomial E.* = $x^2 - A = 0$. *v.* Binomial. *Biquadratic E.* = $x^4 + px^2 + q = 0$. *Cubic E.* = $x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c = 0$. *Quadratic E.* = $x^2 + px + q = 0$. If the unknown quantity occur in only the first power, x , the equation is *simple*; if in the second power, x^2 , it is *quadratic*; if in the third power, x^3 , it is *cubic*; in the fourth power, x^4 , it is *biquadratic*. *E. of a circle*: $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = a^2$, in which a = radius; h = centre; xy = any given point. *E. of a line*: $Ax + By = C$, x and y being the co-ordinates, *q.v.* *E. of time*: the time to be added to, or subtracted from, the time shown by a sun-dial, to find the correct time.

Equator, (ē-kwā'tor). [L. *æquatio*, a making equal.] An imaginary line drawn on the surface of the earth, midway between the poles, so as to divide its surface equally. *Magnetic E.*, a line approximating to a great circle of the earth, also called *Aclinic line*, *q.v.*

Equatorial, (ē-kwā-tō'ri-āl). [Equator, *q. v.*]

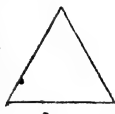
A telescope so mounted that a star, &c., may be followed by it from rising to setting: the telescope moving regularly and continuously

Equi-, (ē'kwī). [L. *æquus*, equal.] A prefix meaning equal.

Equidae, (ē'kwī-dē). [Equus, *q. v.*] Horse, ass, zebra, &c.: a division of Ungulata, *q. v.*

Equilateral, (ē-kwī-lāt'er-āl). [L. *æquus*, equal; *latus*, side.] Having equal sides.

Equilibrium, (ē-kwī-lib'rī-um). [L. *æquus*, equal; *libra*, balance.] A state of rest, arising from the equality of two opposite and equal forces. *Neutral E.*: in which a body may be moved without either raising or lowering its centre of gravity. *Stable E.*: when the body, after a slight disturbance, would return to its original position. *Unstable E.*: when a slight disturbance would suffice to alter its position permanently by lowering its centre of gravity.



Equilateral.

Equine, (ē'kwīn). [L. *equus*, horse.] Relating to horses.

Equinox, (ē'kwī-noks). [*Æquinoctium*, the Latin word.] When day and night are equal all over the world; when the earth is at one of the two points at which the equator and ecliptic coincide. *Vernal E.*: 22nd March. *Autumnal E.*: 22nd September. *Spring E.* = Vernal E.

Equinoctial, (ē-qwī-noks'ī-āl). [Equinox, *q. v.*] = Celestial equator: the great circle of the heavens lying in the plane of the earth's equator.

Equisetaceæ, (ē-kwī-sē-tā'se-ē). [L. *equus*, horse, *seta*, hair.] = Horsetails: leafless aquatic plants, in rivers and ditches, belonging to Muscæles.

Equisetæ acid, (ē-kwī-sē'tik). [Equisetum, *q. v.*] = Aconitic acid, *q. v.*

Equisetites, (ē-qui-sē'tīz or ē-qwī-se-tī'tēz). [Equisetaceæ, *q. v.*] Fossil plants in coal, belonging to Equisetaceæ.

Equisetum, (ē-kwī-sē'tum). [L. *equus*, horse; *seta*, bristle.] The only genus of Equisetaceæ. A marsh plant, found fossil in Liass rocks. *E. fluviatile* = Chara.

Equivalency, (ē-kwīv'a-len-sy). [Equivalent, *q. v.*] In chemistry = Atomicity, *q. v.*

Equivalent, (ē-kwīv'a-lent). [L. *æquus*, equal; *valéo*, I am strong.] The relative quantities of substances which may be substituted for one another in similar chemical compounds.

Equivoal generation, (ē-kwīv'o-kal). [L. *æquus*, equal; *vocalis*, speaking.] = Spontaneous generation, *q. v.*

Equuleus, (ē-kwī-ul'e-us). [The Latin name.] = The Little Horse: a small northern constellation.

Equus, (ē'kwū-us). [The Latin name.] = Horse: a domesticated quadruped, belonging to Equidae, *q. v.*

Eranthis, (ē-ran'this). [Gk. *eros*, spring; *anthos*, flower.] = Winter aconite: a small herb belonging to Ranunculaceæ.

Eratosthenes, (ē-rā's'the-nēs). [Classical.]

A lofty crater in the moon, 53 miles in diameter, surrounded by mountains.

Erbia, (er'bi-ā). [Erbium, *q. v.*] = EO: the oxide of erbium, a rare earth.

Erbium, (er'bi-um). = E: very rare, one of the earth-metals.

Erdshrew, (erī'shrū). [Gk. *erd*, earth; Shrew, *q. v.*] Shrew-mouse, *q. v.*

Eremacausis, (ē-re-ma-kaw'sis). * [Gk. *eremos*, gently; *kauasis*, burning.] Slow combustion, such as rusting of iron, produced by the action of the oxygen of the atmosphere.

Erethizon, (ē-reth'ō-zon). [Gk. *erethizo*, I provoke.] *E. dorsatum* = Canadian porcupine.

Erg, (erz). [Gk. *ergon*, work.] Proposed by Everett as the unit of energy relative to the foot, pound, and second.

Ergot, (er'got). [The French word.] A black fungoid body secreted within the floret of grasses, especially of Rye = Tuccina graminum.

Erian. Used by Dawson as equivalent to Devonian.

Erica, (ē-īka). [*Erica*, the Latin name] = Heath: a shrub, the type of Ericaceæ, *q. v.*

Ericaceæ, (ē-ī-kā'se-c). [Erica, *q. v.*] = Heath-worts: balsamic shrubs and trees, with leathery leaves, belonging to Ericaceæ.

Ericales, (ē-ī-kā'tēz). [Erica, *q. v.*] Plants, with dichlamydeous flowers, having an embryo with much fleshy albumen, forming a division of Hypogynous Exogens.

Ericinol, (ē-rī'sī-nol). [Erica, *q. v.*] = C₁₀H₁₆O: A green oil obtained from ericolin.

Ericolin, (ē-rī'ko-līn). [Erica, *q. v.*] = C₁₄H₂₆O₂: A resinous substance obtained from *Erica*, *q. v.*

Ericson's propeller. A variety of the screw-propeller, in which a number of blades are fitted on the surface of a hollow drum.

Eridanus, (ē-rī'dā-nus). [Classical.] = The river Eridanus: a southern constellation of large size, but with few large stars, Achernar being the chief.

Erinaceidæ, (ē-rīn-ā'sī-dē). [Erinaceus, *q. v.*] Owen's term for animals such as the hedgehog.

Erinaceus, (ē-rīn-ā'se-us). [The Latin name.] = Hedgehog: an animal, belonging to Insectivora, remarkable for having its back covered with prickly spines.

Erinite, (ē-rī-nīt). A mineral containing copper.

Eriocaulaceæ, (ē-rī-ō-kaw-lā'se-ē). [Eriocaulon, *q. v.*] = Pipe-worts: marshy plants, with small flowers, belonging to Glumales.

Eriocaulon, (ē-rī-ō-kaw-lon). [Gk. *erion*, wool, *caulon*, a stem.] = Pipe-wort, a tropical plant belonging to Eriocaulaceæ, of which it is the type.

Eriometer, (ē-rī-om'ō-ter). [Gk. *erion*, wool; *metron*, measure.] An apparatus for measuring the diameter of fine fibres.

Eriophorum, (ē-rī-ō'fo-rum). [Gk. *erion*, wool; *phoros*, to bear.] = Cotton-grass: herb belonging to Cyperaceæ, named from the cotton-like fibres in the fruits.

Ermine, (er'min). [*Hermine*, the French name] = *Mustella erminea*: a small weasel-like animal belonging to Mustelidae, *q. v.* *E. moth* = *Yponomeuta padella*: a social insect.



Erodium, (e-ro'di-um). [Gk. *erodios*, heron] = *Stork's bill*: an herb, belonging to Geraniaceae, named from the form of the fruit.

Erophila, (e-rof'i-la). [Gk. *er*, the spring; *philo*, I love.] = *Vernal whitlow grass*: a small herb, belonging to Brassicaceae, named from flowering in the spring.

Erpetology, (er-pe-to-lo-j'i). [Gk. *herpeton*, serpent, *logos*, discourse.] = *Herpetology*, *q. v.*

Erantia, (er-rai-shi-a). [L. *erro*, I wander] = *Sea-nice*, *Sea-worms*, &c.: free annelids, belonging to Chetophora, named from being capable of active movement.

Ersbyite, (ers'bi-it). A mineral, chiefly silicate of aluminum and calcium.

Erubescite, (e-r-u-bes'it). [L. *erubescere*, I grow red] One of the copper group of minerals, crystallizing in cubes, chiefly sulphide of copper and iron, named from its redness.

Eruca, (e-rü'ka). [L. *uro*, I burn.] = *White mustard* = *Sinapis alba*, *q. v.*: an herb belonging to Brassicaceae.

Eruic acid, (e-rü'sik). [Eruca, *q. v.*] = $C_{18}H_{32}O_2$: an acid of the oleic series, obtained from oil of mustard.

Erycinidae, (e-ri-si-ni'de). [L. *Erycino*, Venus.] A family of butterflies.

Eryngium, (e-rin'jū-m). [Gk. *eryngion*, a thistle.] = *Eryngo*, an herb, belonging to Apiaceae, named from its use in medicine.

Eryon. A trilobite found in Laas.

Erysimum, (e-ri-si'mum). [Gk. *eryso*, I draw.] = *Treacle mustard*, an herb, belonging to Brassicaceae, named from its use in causing blisters.

Erythraeus, (e-ri-thra'us). [Gk. *erythros*, red.] *E. rubicula* = *Redbeast*.

Erythraea, (e-ri-thra'ia). [Gk. *erythros*, red.] = *Centaur*: an herb, belonging to Gentianaceae, named from the usual colour of the flowers.

Erythric acid, (e-ri-th'rik). [Gk. *erythros*, red.] = $C_{25}H_{36}O_{14}$ = Di- or sesqui-ether of erythrite: an acid substance found in lichens.

Erythrin, (e-ri-thrin). [Gk. *erythros*, red.] = *Erythric acid*, *q. v.*

Erythrine, (e-ri-thrin). [Gk. *erythros*, red.] *Cobalt bloom* = *Erythrite*, *q. v.*

Erythrite, (e-ri-thrit) [Gk. *erythros*, red] = 1. *Pseudo-eroin* = $C_4H_{10}O_4$, a tetratomic alcohol obtained from the lichen *Hehen*. 2 *Erythrine*: cobalt bloom, a mineral of the cobalt group, with oblique crystallization, chiefly arsenate of cobalt. 3 A variety of feldspar.

Erythronium, (e-ri-thro'nium) = *Vanadate of lead*.

Erythromannite = $C_4H_{10}O_4$: a crystalline substance; also called *Erythroglycerin*, *Erythrite*, and *Pseudorcin*.

Erythrophyl, (e-ri-thro-fil). [Gk. *erythros*,

red; *phylon*, leaf.] A crimson colouring matter found in leaves.

Erythrose, (e-ri-thrōs). [Gk. *erythros*, red.] An orange dye-stuff obtained from rhubarb.

Erythroxyloides, (e-ri-th-roks-i-lō'se-ō) [Gk. *erythros*, red; *xylos*, wood.] = *Erythroxylois*: trees and shrubs, chiefly S. American, belonging to Sapindales, named from the colour of the wood.

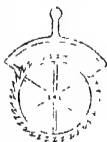
Erythroxyline, (e-ri-th-roks-i-lin'). [Gk. *erythros*, red; *xylos*, wood.] A crystalline substance obtained from *Erythroxylin coca*.

Erythrozyme, (e-ri-thro-zim). [Gk. *erythros*, red.] A nitrogenous substance found in madder root.

Eryx, (ē'riks) [Classical.] 1 In the moon, *q. v.* 2 A reptile belonging to Ophidia, *q. v.*

Escalloniaceae, (e-skal-lō-ni-ā'se-ē) [Signor Escallon.] = *Escalloniada*: shrubs, with evergreen, resinous leaves and showy flowers, belonging to Grossiales.

Escapement, (es-kāp'ment). [F. *échappier*, to escape] = *Catch*: a crank which regulates the motion of the dial or escapement-wheel of a train of clock-work worked by the pendulum or spring. *E. valve*, *v. Valve*. *E. heart*, *v. Escapement*.



Escarp, (es-kāp'). [Escarp, the French word.] = *Scarp*: a steep slope forming part of a cliff or of a fortification.

Escarpment, (es-kāp'ment). *Escapement* [Escarp, *q. v.*] 1 A cliff resulting from submeral denudation. 2 An artificial cliff formed by cutting away ground so as to form a slope.

Eschara. A bryozoan, from Paleozoic rocks, still extant.

Escharotics, (es-ka-ro'tiks). [F. *escarotique*, caustic] Nitrate of silver, caustic potash, chloride of antimony, &c.: substances which burn the flesh.

Escherite, (es'ker-it). A variety of Epidote, *q. v.*

Esculetin, (ē-skü'lo-tin). [Esculin, *q. v.*] = $C_9H_6O_4$: a crystalline substance, of feeble acid properties, obtained from esculin.

Esoulic acid, (es-kü'lik). [Esculin, *q. v.*] = *Saponic acid*, *q. v.*: an acid substance obtained from Saponin.

Esculin, (ē-skü'lin). [Esculus, *q. v.*] = *Polychrome* = $C_{27}H_{34}O_{13}$: a glucoside substance obtained from the bark of the horse-chestnut = *Esculin*, *q. v.*

Eserine, (es'er-in). An alkaline base from which blue dye is obtained.

Esexuales, (e-seks-u-ā'le-ē). [L. *e*, without; *Sexual*, *q. v.*] Ferns, Mosses, Fungi, &c. a term used by Lindley for plants in which the distinction of sex is not evident.

Esocidae, (ē-so-si-dō). [Esoc, *q. v.*] = *Pikes*: a family of fishes belonging to Telostei. The flying fish belongs to this order.

Esoteric, (ē-sē-ter'ik). [Gk. *esoterikos*, internal.] Internal; secret. *cf. Exoteric*.

Esox, (ē-soks). [The Latin name.] Pike: the type of Esocidae.

Esplanade, (es-pla-nād'). [The French word.] An open space adjoining a fortification or enclosed by it.

Esquimaux, (es-ki-mō). A race of people inhabiting Arctic America and Greenland.

Essence, (ēs'sens). [*Essentia*, the Latin word.] The concentrated material of any substance, purified from all other matters, often found as a hydrocarbon, and called an essential oil, *q. v.* also with oxygen or sulphur as a constituent. *E. of camomile* = C_7H_8 . *E. of carrie* = $(C_3H_5)_2S$. *E. of melons* = An ethyl compound of an acid of cocoa-nut oil. *E. of quinces* = $C_{11}H_{20}O$. &c.

Essential oils, (ēs-sen'shū-āl). [*Essence, q. v.*] — Volatile oils, usually the distinctive compound of the plant whence obtained, heat-resistant, inflammable oily substances, usually liquid, and lighter than water, composed of *stearopten*, a solid, and *oleopten*, a liquid.

Etching, (ech'ing). [*Atzung*, the German word.] A method of engraving on metal by glass, by exposing it to the action of some acid which eat away the parts over which the coating of wax through which the pattern is cut.

Etesia wind, (ē-tē'zi-an). A cold S. E. wind blowing in the Mediterranean.

Ethacetic acid, (ē-thā-cē'ic). [*Ethacetic acid*, $C_2H_3O_2$. Butyric acid, $C_4H_7O_2$.]

Ethyl, (ē'thāl). [The French name = C_2H_5 .] = Cetyl alcohol, a material alcohol obtained from spermaceti.

Ethalic acid, (ē-thāl'ic). [*Ethalic acid*, $C_{10}H_{22}O_2$.] — Palmitic acid, $C_{16}H_{34}O_2$.

Ethalone, (ē-thā-lōn). [*Ethalone*, $C_{16}H_{34}O_2$.] — Palmitone, *q. v.* also called Cetylal.

Ethanol, (ē-thā-nōl). [*Ethanol*, C_2H_5O .]

Ethyl, (ē-thāl). [*Ethyl, q. v.*] = C_2H_5 , *q. v.*

Ethamine, (ē-thā-mīn). [*Ethylamine*, C_2H_5N .]

Ethene, (ē-thēn). [*Ethene*, C_2H_4 .] = Ethylene, *q. v.*

Ethemides = *Prussic Acid*.

Ether (ē'ther). [The French word.] 1. = $(C_2H_5)_2O$ = Vinyl ether = Ethyl ether = Sulphuric ether = Alcohol = Water = Oxide of ethyl: a colourless, volatile, very inflammable liquid obtained by action of sulphuric acid on alcohol, formerly much used as an anæsthetic. 2. A hypothetical fluid of infinite thinness, the vibrations of which cause the sensation of light. *E. luminiferous* (the *Compound E.* = Ether = anhydrous ether = Ammoniacal salts. *Double E.* = Mixed ethers *ex. Methyl-amyl ether* = $CH_3C_4H_9O$).

Ethers, (ē'therz). [*Ether, q. v.*] = $(C_2H_5)_2O$. Volatile liquids = Compounds of alcoholic radicals, with electro-negative radicals. *Simple E.* = Oxides of organic radicals. *Compound E.* = Salts of organic radicals. *Haloid E.* = Compounds of organic radicals with chlorine, bromine, iodine, &c.

Ethereal salts, (ē-thēr'e-āl). [*Ether, q. v.*] = Compound ethers, *q. v.*

Etherene, (ē'ther-ēn). [*Ether, q. v.*] = Ethylene, *q. v.*

Ethification, (ē'ther-īf-ī-kā-shun). [*Ether, q. v.*; *L. facio, I make.*] Conversion of an alcohol into an ether.

Etherin. A crystalline substance obtained from heavy oil of wine.

Etherol, (ē'ther-ol). [*Ether, q. v.*] = $C_{16}H_{32}$ = Light oil of wine.

Ethane, (ē'thīn). [*Ether, q. v.*] = Acetylene, *q. v.*

Ethionic, (ē-thi-on'ic). [*Ether, q. v.* and *Gk. theon, sulphur*.] Compounded of ether and sulphuric acid. *E. antichloride* = $C_2H_4S_2O_3$ = Sulphate of carbyl. *E. acid* = $C_2H_4S_2O_7$.

Ethiops mineral, (ē'thi-ops). [*Gk. ethiops, I burn, o. s., eye*] = Hg_2S = Mercurous sulphide, named from its black colour.

Ethinoid, (ēth'oid). [*Gk. ethnos, sieve, eidos form*.] A complex sieve-like bone, between the skull and the face, through orifices in which the olfactory nerve goes to the nose.

Ethical, (ēth'ī-kāl). [*Gk. ethnos, race.*] Connected with ethnology.

Ethnography, (ēth-nog'ī-ā). [*Gk. ethnos, race, grapho, I write*.] The description of the various races of mankind.

Ethnology, (ēth-nol-ō-jī). [*Gk. ethnos, race, logos discourse*.] The science of the various races of mankind.

Ethnologist, (ēth-nol-ō-jist). [*Ethnology, q. v.*] A student of ethnology.

Ethyl, (ē'thāl). [*Ether, q. v.*] = $(C_2H_5)_2$ = Et. = C_2H_5 = Butyl hydride the radical of ether: An odorous inflammable gas, acting as a compound radicle also called Quatane and Dentylen. *E. acetate* = Acetic ether. *E. alcohol* = C_2H_5O = Alcohol, *q. v.* *E. cacodyl* = Arsenediethyl. *E. carbamate* = Ethylureas, *q. v.* *E. ether* = $(C_2H_5)_2O$ = E_2 oxide = Ether, *q. v.* *E. azide* = E_2 ether, *q. v.*

Ethylamine, (ē-thāl-fā-mīn). [*Ethyl and Amine, q. v.*] = C_2H_5N . A transparent colourless liquid: ammonia, in which one-third of the hydrogen has been replaced by ethyl; also called Ethylamide and Ethylammonium.

Ethylene, (ē'thī-len). [*Ethyl, q. v.*] = C_2H_4 = Olefiant gas = Elayl = Ethene. A combustible gas, forming one of the chief elements of coal gas, the representative of the olefines. *E. series* = Olefines, *q. v.*

Ethylene, (ē'thī-lē'n-a). [*Ethylene, q. v.*] = $(C_2H_4)_2N_2$ = Ethylene diamine, a base obtained from ethylene compounds = Fornylia.

Ethylia, (ē'thāl-ā). [*Ethyl, q. v.*] = $(C_2H_5)_2N_2$ = Ethylamine, *q. v.*: the vapour of which is inflammable; one of the primary monamine. *Di-E.* = $(C_2H_5)_2NH$. *Tri-E.* = $(C_2H_5)_3N$.

Ethylic, (ē'thāl'ik). [*Ethyl, q. v.*] Connected with ethyl.

Etiolate, (ē'ti-ō-lāt). [*F. etolier.*] To blanch or whiten plants by shutting out the light of the sun.

Etruscan, (ē-trūsk'an). [*Etruria, the ancient name of Euscany*.] Belonging or related to the province of Italy now called Tuscany.

Eucalypt, (ū-kāl-ipt). [*Eucalyptus, q. v.*] = $C_{12}H_{22}O_6$. A saccharine substance obtained from eucalyptus.

Eucalyptol, (ū-kāl-īp'tol). [*Eucalyptus, q. v.*] = $C_{12}H_{22}O$. An oil obtained from eucalyptus.

Eucalyptus, (ū-kāl-īp'tus). [*Gk. ev, well; kalypso, I cover.*] An Australian plant be-

longing to Myrtaceae.* *E. globulus* = Blue gum tree.

Eucalyptocrinus, (û-ka-lip-tô-krî-nus). [Gk. *eu*, well; *kalyptos*, covered, *krinon*, lil.] A fossil belonging to Crinoidea.

Euchlorine, (û-klô-in). [Gk. *eu*, well, *Chlorine*, *g.v.*] A compound of chlorine and oxide of chlorine.

Euchroic acid, (û-krô'ik) = $C_{12}H_{14}N_2O_8$: a crystalline acid substance.

Euchroite, (û-krô'it). A mineral, chiefly arsenate of copper.

Eucrase, (û-klâs). [The French name.] A mineral, chiefly silicate of aluminum and gincium: also called Prismatic Emerald.

Eudialyte, (û-di-a-lit). [Gk. *eudialytes*, soon dissolved.] A mineral, chiefly silicate of zirconium, sodium, and calcium.

Eudiometer, (û-di-om'e-têr). [Gk. *eudia*, calm weather; *metron*, measure.] An apparatus for the measurement of gases.

Eudiometry, (û-di-om'e-tri). The measurement of gases.

Eudorus, (û-dôk's-us). A crater, 46 miles diameter, one of the grandest in the moon.

Eugenio acid, (û-jen'ik) = $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, an oil; also called Eugenol and Caryophyllie Acid.

Eugenin, (û-jen-in). A white luminous substance obtained from cloves: also called clove camphor.

Euglenae, (û-glen-ê) = Oiliated infusoria.

Eugnathus, (û-g-na'thus). [Gk. *eu*, well; *gnathos*, jaw.] A Liassic fish belonging to Lepidoganoidei.

Eukolyte, (û-ko-lit). A mineral, probably = Eudialyte, *g.v.*

Euler's theorem of consonance. That it is the pleasure derived from the easy perception of order.

Eulyte, (û-lit) = $C_6H_8N_4O_7$: a crystalline substance obtained from citraconic acid.

Eulytin, (û-li-tin) = Bismuth blende. *v.* Blende.

Eumenides, (û-men'i-de) = Solitary wasps.

Eumorphalus, (û-on'fa-lus). [Gk. *eu*, well; *omphalos*, navel.] A Gasteropod, often of large size, with whorled shell bosses, found in Palaeozoic strata.

Euumymite, (û-on'i-mit). [Eunymus, *g.v.*] = $C_6H_{14}O_8$: a saccharine substance obtained from the spindle tree.

Eunymus, (û-on'i-mus). [Gk. *eunymos*, of good fame.] = Spindle tree: a shrub or tree, with poisonous berries, belonging to Celastraceae.

Euosmite, (û-os-mit). [Gk. *eu*, well; *osme*, smell.] A fossil resin found in beds of lignite.

Eupatorium, (û-pa-tô-ri-um) = Hemp agropy: an herb belonging to Asteraceae.

Euphorbia, (û-for'bi-a). [Gk. *euphorbia*, fertility.] = Spurge: an herb belonging to Euphorbiaceae.

Euphorbiaceae, (û-for-bi-â-se-ê). [Euphorbia, *g.v.*] Herbs, shrubs, and trees, sometimes with milky sap, mostly poisonous, belonging to Euphorbiales.

Euphorbiales, (û-for-bi-â-lêz). [Euphorbia, *g.v.*] Plants with scattered flowers, and embryo with abundant albumen, forming a division of Dicotylous Exogens.

Euphorbium, (û-for'bi-um). [Euphorbia, *g.v.*] A resin obtained from Euphorbia.

Euphoria, (û-fô'ri-a), a plant belonging to Sapindaceae.

Euphrasia, (û-frâ'si-a). [Gk. *euphraino*, I delight.] = Eyebright: a parasitic herb belonging to Scrophulariaceae.

Euphyllite, (û-fil-lit). [Gk. *eu*, well; *phyllon*, leaf.] A variety of mica.

Eupione. A hydrocarbon, obtained in distillation of wood, coal, &c.

Euplexoptera, (û-pleks-op'têr-a). [Gk. *eu*, well; *pleko*, I plait, *pteron*, wing.] = Parwige: a term proposed by Jones to form a fresh family out of Orthoptera.

Eupoda, (û-po-da). [Gk. *eu*, beautiful; *pous*, foot.] A primary division of beetles = Phytophaga, *g.v.*

Euroclydon, (û-rok'li-don). [Gk. *euros*, east wind, *klydon*, wave.] A tempestuous wind common in the Mediterranean Sea.

Euryalid, (û-ri-a-lid) = *Asteronix loveni*: an echinoderm of Scandinavia.

Eurynotus, (û-ri-nô'tus). [Gk. *eury*, broad; *notos*, back.] A Lepidogano fish found in Carboniferous rocks.

Eurypterids, (û-rip-ter'i-dô). [Eurypterus, *g.v.*] Crustaceans, known only by Palaeozoic fossils, often of large size.

Eurypterus, (û-rip-ter-us). [Gk. *eury*, broad; *pteryx*, fin.] A Crustacean, sometimes eight feet long, belonging to Entomostraca, found in Palaeozoic rocks.

Euryte, (û-rit). [Gk. *eureo*, to flow well.] A mineral: a fine variety of granite, which fuses easily.

Eustachian tubes, (û-stâ'ki-an). [Signor Eustachius.] Tubular passages from the ear opening into the pharynx, serving to keep the interior of the tympanum supplied with air, so as to keep the pressure on the two sides equal. *E. valve*: a rudimentary fold in the membrane of the heart.

Euterpe, (û-ter'pê). [Classical.] A plant. *E. oleracea* = Asai.

Euxanthic acid, (û-ksan'thik). $C_{21}H_{18}O_{11}$ = Purroic acid, *g.v.*

Euxenite, (û-ksen-it). A mineral, chiefly yttria and columbic acid.

Euxcolite, (û-zô'o-lit). [Gk. *eu*, well; *Zeolite*, *g.v.*] 1. A variety of Stilbite, *g.v.* 2. A variety of Heulandite.

Evansite, (ev'an-sit). [Mr. Evans.] A mineral, chiefly hydrated phosphate of aluminum.

Evapometer, (ê-vap-om'e-ter). [Evaporation and Meter, *g.v.*] An instrument for measuring the amount of evaporation.

Evaporation, (ê-vap-o-râ'shun). [Evaporatio, the Latin word.] 1. The slow conversion of a liquid into vapour, which takes place at the surface at all temperatures. 2. Driving off a solvent, in vapour, by the operation of heat.

Evection, (ê-vek'shun). [Erectio, the Latin word.] *v.* Libration.



Eudiometer.

Evergreens. Plants, such as the holly and laurel, which keep their leaves throughout the winter.

Everlasting flowers. Those which, from having little moisture to part with, keep the appearance of freshness for a long time.

Evernic acid, (e-ver'nik). $C_{17}H_{16}O_7$: an acid obtained from the lichen *evernia*.

Evolvute, (ev'vō-lūt). [*L. evolveo*, I unroll.] A curve, from which an involute is formed by the gradual unrolling of a line from its surface. ABC is the evolute, DEFG the involute.



Evolute.

Evolution, (ev'vō-lū'shun). [*L. evolveo*, I unfold.] 1.

The process of finding the square root, cubic root, &c., of any given number. 2.—Growth (increase of bulk) and development (increase of structure). *E. theory*: that new species of animals and plants have been developed by a natural process, of which the factors are Heredity, Variation, and Adaptation.

Ewe, (ū) [*Æwen*, the A.-S. name.] A female sheep. *v.* Ovis.

Ex, (eks). [*L. ex*, from, or out of.] A prefix used to convey the idea of motion from or out of.

Exalbuminous, (eks-al-bū'min-us). [*Ex* and Albumin, *q.v.*] Used in botany to describe seeds that have but little, if any, albumin.

Exanthalose, (eks-an'thal-ōs). [*Gk. exantheo*, I effloresce, *hals*, salt.] An efflorescence of glauber-salt.

Exanthema, (eks-an-thē'ma). [*Gk. exanthema*, a blossoming.] An efflorescence of the skin.

Excentric—Eccentric, *q.v.*

Exchange, (eks-chānj'). [*Echanger*, the French word.] Of heat: of any two bodies at different temperatures near each other, each gives and receives heat until both are at the same temperature.

Excoartication, (eks-kor-ti-kā'shun). [*Ex* and Cortex.] The removal or falling off of the bark from a tree.

Excrement, (eks-kre-ment). [*Excrementum*, the Latin word.] Partly undigested food, partly intestinal secretions; usually of stable chemical composition, and usually acid.

Excretin, (eks-kre'tin). [*Excrement*, *q.v.*] Probably $C_{20}H_{36}O$: a crystalline substance obtained from excrement.

Excretory organs, (eks-kre'tō-ri). [*L. ex*, out; *creco*, I grow.] Skin, lungs, and kidneys, *q.v.*

Exelite, (eks'it-e-lit). [*Fr. Exelite*.] = Valentinite, *q.v.*

Exocetus, (eks-ō-sē'tus). [*The Latin name.*] = Flying fish: has pectoral fins that can be used as wings to rise 2 or 3 feet from the water.

Exoccipital, (eks-ok-sip'i-tal). [*Ex* and Occiput.] Belonging or relative to the first cranial segment.

Exogens, eks'ō-jens). [*Gk. exo*, without; *genao*, I produce.] A division of flowering plants in which the stem or trunk has a hollow woody axis containing pith; the leaves are usually

broad and rounded, with net-like veins; the roots have an exorhizal germination, and a solid woody axis. The plants live for an indefinite time, and never grow from a single terminal bud. They are divided into diclinous exogens and hermaphrodite exogens, and are not found fossil in any primary rocks, and very rarely in any bed older than Upper Cretaceous.



Exogen.

Exogyra, (eks-ō-jī'ra). [*Gk. exo*, without; *gyros*, curved.] = 1. Fossil sponges. 2. An oyster-like fossil. Named from the spiral curve.

Exorhizæ, (eks-ō-rī'zæ). [*Gk. exo*, without; *rhiza*, root.] Plants of which the roots grow from the extremity of the seed, and do not burst through the coat of the seed from within. *cf.* Endorhizal.

Exorhizal, (eks-ō-rī'zal). [*Exorhizæ*, *q.v.*] Belonging or related to Exorhizæ, *q.v.*

Exoskeleton, (eks-ō-skel'e-ton). [*Gk. exo*, without; *skeletos*, skeleton.] The hardened portions of the integument. *cf.* Endoskeleton. *v.* Skeleton.

Exosmose, (eks'os-mōs). [*Gk. exo*, without; *osmos*, thrusting.] *v.* Endosmose.

Exosperm, (eks'ō-spermi). [*Gk. exo*, without; *sperma*, seed.] The outer coating of a spore.

Exoteric, (eks-ō-ter'ik). [*Gk. exoterikos*, on the outside.] External, popular, opposed to Esoteric, *q.v.*

Exothecium, (eks-ō-thē'si-um). [*Gk. exo*, without; *thēke*, sheath.] The outer covering of a seed-case.

Exotic, (ekz-ōt'ik). [*Gk. exotikos*, foreign.] Introduced from abroad. *cf.* Indigenous.

Expansion, (eks-pan'si-on). [*L. expando*, I stretch out.] Increase of space occupied by a given quantity of matter. *E. of water*: takes places in rising above or falling below 4° C. *E. of gases* (including air): about $\frac{1}{273}$ of their volume, at 0° C., for each degree C., and $\frac{1}{273}$ for each degree F. *E. cam*: a cam used to open and shut the valve, admitting the steam in expansive working. *Co-efficient of E.*: the amount of increase in the volume of a given substance in rising from 0° to 1° C.

Expansive working, (eks-pan'siv). [*Expansion*, *q.v.*] In steam engine: in which the supply of steam is cut off before the cylinder is full, the movement of the piston being completed by the expansion of the steam; the object being to economise the steam. *E. gear*: the machinery requisite for expansive working.

Explosion, (eks-plō'si-on). [*L. explodo*, I drive out.] A sudden and large increase of volume, usually by the conversion of a solid or liquid into a gas. *Steam E.*: the fracture of a boiler by the excessive pressure of steam.

Explosive agents, (eks-plō'siv). Substances by means of which explosions can be pro-

duced. - Chloride of Nitrogen, Dynamite, Gun-cotton, Gunpowder, Iodide of Nitrogen, Mercuric fulminate, Nitro-glycerine=Glonoine, Perchloric ether, Silver fulminate.

Exponent, (eks-pō-nent). [L. *expono*, I set out.] Index used in arithmetic and algebra to denote the power to which a quantity is to be raised: e.g., $4^2=4 \times 4$. m^n =the product of m multiplied $n-1$ times by $m=m \times m \times m$ (n times). Here 2 and n are exponents.

Exsiccator, (eks-ik'a-tor). [L. *exsiccō*, I dry.] A drying apparatus, formed by the use of substances, such as chloride of calcium, which readily absorb moisture.

Exstipulate, (eks-stip'ū-lāt). *v.* Stipule

Extra-current. An induced galvanic current: in the same direction as the principal current when contact is made; in the reverse direction when it is broken.

Extrados, (eks-trā'dos). [The French word.] The outer curve of an arch or of a vault.

Extraordinary ray. One of the two rays resulting from double refraction, *q.v.*

Exuvie, (eks-ū'vi-ē). [The Latin word.] Any things that are cast off as useless, as skins and shells of some animals.

Eyas, (īas). [Fr. *niais*, from the nest.] A hawk too young to leave its nest.

Eye, (ī). [*Eage*, A.-S. word.] 1. The organ of sight, by means of which light affects the optic nerve. 2. In potatoes, a bud, a point of growth.

Eyeball. A tough spheroid of connective tissue, the front of which is transparent.

Eyebolt. A bolt or bar having an eye at one end.

Eyebright, (ī-brit). [*Eye and Bright*.]=Euphrasia, *q.v.*: named from having been used medicinally for the eyes.

Eyeglass=Spectacles.

Eyelashes. Hairs fringing the eye.

Eye lens. The lens of a compound eyepiece, which in use is nearest to the eye.

Eyelids. Folds of skin which can be drawn over the eye.

Eyemuseles. Those by which the eyeball is moved.

Eyepiece. The simple or compound lens, in any optical apparatus, to which the eye is applied.

Eyetooth=Canine-tooth: a conical tooth next to the incisors.

Eyot, (ī'ot). [A.-S. *ey*, island.]=Ait: a small river island.

Eyrie, (ā'ī or ī'ri). The nest of a bird of prey, especially of an eagle.

F.

Fabaceæ, (fa-bū'sē-ū). [L. *faba*, bean.]=Leguminous plants: herbs, shrubs, and large trees, with papilionaceous corolla and leguminous fruit, belonging to Rosales.

Fabago, (fa-bū'go). [L. *faba*, a bean.] A plant belonging to Fabaceæ.

Faboidea, (fa-boi'de-ū). [L. *faba*, bean; Gk. *eidōs*, form.] Fossil remains of leguminous plants.

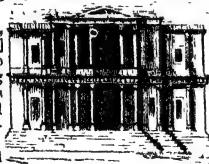
Facade, (fa-sād). [The French word.] The front of a building, especially the principal front.

Face, (fās). [*Facies*, the Latin word.] The front of the head, including the special organs of sight and smell the mouth, forehead, &c. *F. wheel*: a wheel having cogs or pins on its face.

Facial nerves, (fā'shi-al). [*Face*, *q.v.*] The seventh pair of cerebral nerves, belonging to the face muscles.

Factors, (fak'torz). [L. *factor*, maker.] The numbers which, when multiplied together, produce a given number are the factors of that number. Ex.: 4 and 5 are factors of 20; 3 and 7 are the factors of 21, &c.

Facule, (fak'ū-lē). [L. *facula*, small torch.] Brilliant ridges and plains upon the photosphere of the sun; probably mountains or heaped-up matter. *cf.* Macula.



Facada

Fæces, (fū'sēz). [L. *fax*, dregs.]=Excrement *q.v.*

Fœniculum, (fē-nik'ū-lum). [The Latin name.]=Fennel, *q.v.*

Fagine, (fā'jin). [*Fagus*, *q.v.*] A narcotic obtained from beech nuts.

Fagopyrum, (fā-go-pī-rum). [Gk. *phago*, I eat; *pyros*, wheat.] A plant belonging to Polygonaceæ; also called Polygonum Fagopyrum. *F. esculentum*=Buckwheat, *q.v.*

Fagus, (fā'gus). [Gk. *phago*, to eat.]=Beech, *q.v.*: a large tree belonging to Corylaceæ.

Fahlerz, (fā'lerz). [The German name.]=Grey copper ore; also called Fahlore. *Silver F.*: a copper ore containing silver.

Fahluite, (fah-lu-nit). [Fahlu, in Sweden.] A mineral, chiefly silicate of magnesia and alumina. *Hard F.*=Iolite.

Fahrenheit's scale, (fā'ren-hit). [Fahrenheit, the inventor.] Of thermometer: in which the freezing point of water is 32°, and the boiling point 212°, the distance between being divided into 180 equal parts; in common use in England. *cf.* Centigrade and Reaumur scales.

Fairing, (fā'ring). A corrective process in shipbuilding, by which errors in the plans are detected before the building is commenced.

Fairy, (fā'ri). [*Fée*, fairy-like.] Used as a common name for some animals of especially graceful form. *F. martin*=Himantopus: Australian. *F. shrimp*=Chirocephalus diaphana.

Falcate, (fāl'kāt). [L. *falx*, sickle.] Sickle-shaped.

Falco, (fal'ko). [The Latin name.] = Falcon, a bird of prey, belonging to Raptores, includes the fishing eagle, bald buzzard, &c.

Falcon, (faw'kn). [*Falcon*, the French name.] = Falco rufipes: a bird used in sport.

Falconidae, (fal-kon'i-dē). [*Falcon*, *q. v.*] = Raptores: birds of prey: eagles, vultures, kites, buzzards, &c.

Fall of bodies. Caused by the attraction of the earth. *v.* Laws of motion.

Fall poison = Amianthum muscotoxicum.

Falling stars = Aërolites, *q. v.*

Fallopian tubes, (fal-lō'-pi-an). [*M. Fallopius*] = Oviducts: connect the uterus and ovaries, and convey the ova to the former; in man, fine tubes 4 inches long.

False bedding = Cross-bedding: in which the minor layers are not parallel to the larger. *F. keel. v. Keel. F. scorpions* = Eophrynus, *v. Scorpion*.

Falsetto voice, (fawl-set'tō). [The Italian word.] Artificial high notes of the voice, produced by tightening the glottis.

Faluns, (fal'oon). [The French word.] Beds of sand and marl, containing shells and corals, found in France, and used for manure; belong to Upper Miocene strata.

Falz. A membrane between the two upper halves of the brain.

Families of men. v. Man.

Family, (fam'i-lī). [*Familia*, the Latin word.] 1. A sub-division of an order of animals or plants, often used generally for a group of genera having a general resemblance, also used as = order. 2. In chemistry: a family is a group of compounds having a common element or nucleus. Ex: the alcohol family includes all bodies containing the radicle ethyl.

Fan. F. palm = Borassus flabelliformis. *F. tail*: a variety of pigeon named from the form of its tail.

Fangs, (fangz). [*A. S. fang*, grasp.] Used for pointed teeth generally. 1. The lower parts of teeth, which are set in the jaw. 2. Poison-fangs of serpents: teeth having a groove along which the venom passes.

Fantees, (fantēz). An African people.

Farad, (far'ad). [*M. Faraday*] = 107 natural units: the measure of electro-magnet capacity. *v.* Electro-magnet units.

Faraday, (far'a-dā). *F.'s wheel*: a disc of which a portion is cut out, and which, when made to revolve rapidly, disappears, owing to the image of what is seen remaining on the retina. *F.'s voltmeter*: measures the intensity of a galvanic current by the quantity of water decomposed by it in a given time. *F. and Melde's figures*: regular figures formed by sand or water spread over a vibrating surface.

Fascines, (fas-sēnz'). [The French word.]



Falcon

Bundles of twigs or branches used for filling up ditches, and for temporary defences, in warfare; also in engineering works for similar purposes.

Fascicularia, (fas-si-kū-lā'ri-a). [*L. fasciculus*, little bundle] Bryozoan animals, remains of which are found in the Coralline Crag.

Farewell-rock = Millstone grit, because no coal is found beneath it.

Fashion-timbers: in the framework of the stern of a ship.

Fast and loose pulley: Several pulleys on one axis; those that are fixed and revolve with it are the fast pulleys; those that are free and can revolve without it are loose. By these, machinery can be stopped and set going while the prime mover continues in motion.

Fats, (fatz). [The A.-S. word.] Compounds of carbon hydrogen and oxygen, solid or liquid combustible substances, mostly compounds of olein, margarin, stearin, &c., which stain paper = Ethers of glycerin: compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, a primary division of foods. *Solid F. of vegetable origin*: cocoa-nut oil, nutmeg butter, palm-oil. *Solid F. of animal origin*: butter, lard, suet, spermaceti, bees'-wax.

Fata Morgana, (fā'ta mor-gū'nā). [Breton, *mor*, sea; *gan*, fine woman.] = Sea woman: a reversed image of an object seen in the air; occurs most frequently at sea.

Father lasher = Cottus bubalis: a fish belonging to Acanthopterygi.

Fatty acids, (fat'ti).

[*Fat*, *q. v.*] Acids obtained by the saponification of fats = 1. $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$: the acetic or stearic series 2. $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$: the glycolic series. 3. $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$: the oleic series 4. $C_{12}H_{24}O_4$: the oxalic series.

Fauces, (faw'stz). [The Latin word.] *Isthmus of F.*: the space between the arches of the palate.

Faujasite, (faw'ja-sit). [*M. Faujas de St. Fond*.] A mineral, chiefly hydrous silicate of aluminum.

Fault, (fawlt). [*Faulte*, the French word.] Displacement of the strata on one side of a fissure.

Fauna, (faw'na). [*L. Fauna*, forest gods.] A general term for all the animals of a country. *cf.* Flora.

Faure's battery, a modification of Bunsen's, *q. v.*

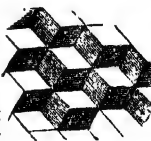
Fauserite, (faw'ser-it).

[*Mr. Fausser*.] Hydrated sulphate of magnesium.

Favosites, (fa-vō'si-tēz). [*L. favus*, honey-comb.] Tabulate corals, polyps, approximating to sponges, of which reefs were built in the Paleozoic period.



Father-lasher.



Favosites.

Faun, (fawn). [*Faon*, the French name.] A young deer.

Faxoe beds, (fak'so).

Partly connect Secondary and Tertiary rocks.

Fayalite, (fa'-lit).

[*Fayal*, an island;

Gk. *lithos*, stone.]

A mineral, chiefly silicate of iron.

Faye's comet = Comet VI, of 1873; a telescopic comet, with a period of 7½ years, discovered in 1843 by M. Faye, a French astronomer.

Feathers, (feri'ers). [*Fedher*, the A.-S. word.] Peculiar horny sub-divided developments of the epidermis, found only on birds. Have been called "plants growing on animals," also "skin plants." *Clothing F.*: covering the body. *Primary F.*: rise from the bone of the hand. *Quill F.*: in the wings and tail.

Secondary F.: rise from distal end of forearm.

Tertiary F.: rise from proximal end of forearm. *F. alum.*: fibrous varieties of alum; *v.*

Halotrichite. F. beavers = Plume moths = Pterophori. *F. edged*: having one edge thinner than the other. *F. grass* = *Stipa*, a plant belonging to Gramineae. *F. ore*: a fibrous variety of lead ore: also called Heteromorphite; *v.* Jamesonite. *F. stars* = Comatule: animals belong to Crinoidae.

Featherings = Foliations, *q.v.*

Fecula, (fek'u-la). [*L. fecula*, dregs.] Any powdered substance obtained from plants; used especially for such as starch.

Fecundation, (fek-un-dä'shun.) [*L. fecundo*, I fertilise.] The union of the sperm and germ elements, which fertilises the germ.

Feejeans, an Oceanic race; natives of Feeje Islands.

Feeling, (fē'ling). [*A.-S. felan*, I feel.] The sense of touch, diffused generally over the whole body.

Feldspar, (feld'spar). [*Ger. feld*, field; *spath*, spar.] A mineral, chiefly silicate of aluminum, of which there are many varieties. The word is also used generally as = Orthoclase, also for the feldspar group of minerals which includes Albite, Andesite, Anorthite, Hyalophane, Labradorite, Oligoclase, Orthoclase; *v.* *Feldspar. Blue F.* = Lazulite, *Labrador F.* = Labradorite. *Lime F.* = Anorthite. *Potash F.* = Orthoclase. *Soda F.* = Albite.

Feldspath, (feld'spath). [*The German word.*] = Feldspar, *q.v.*

Feldstein, (feld'stin). [*Ger. feld*, field; *stein*, stone.] = Feldspar, *q.v.*

Felids, (fē'lī-dē). [*Felis*, *q.v.*] Cat-like animals: lions, tigers, hyenas, &c.; a group of carnivorous animals, marked by strength and fierceness; have usually strong curved teeth and claws.

Felis, (fē'lī). [*The Latin name.*] = Lion, cat, tiger, &c.: a genus of animals belonging to Felidae; found everywhere but in Australia. *F. leo* = Lion. *Fossil F.*: *F. catus*, *F. leo*, *F. pardoides*, *F. spelaea*, *F. tigris*.



Faun.

Felsite, (fel'sit). [*Ger. fel*, rock.] A mineral, chiefly silicate of alumina; a compact variety of felspar.

Felsobanyite, (fel-so-bany'it). [*Felsobanya*, in Hungary.] A mineral, chiefly hydrous sulphate of aluminum.

Felspar, (fel'spar). [*Fel*, rock; *spath*, spar]

Double silicates of aluminum and potassium or sodium, &c.; a constituent of granite, basalt, porphyry, &c.; minerals mostly plagioclase and trichite.

Felspar group of minerals, includes Orthoclase, Albite, Oligoclase, Labradorite, and other felspars. *Potassium F.* = Adularia = Orthoclase = Common F. *v.* Feldspar.

Felstone, (fel'ston). Felsite: compact felspar.

Felt, (felt). [*The A.-S. word.*] Cloth made of wool, hair, &c., by pressure, which forms it into a matted substance.

Felt-moulds = Antennariæ: fungi belonging to Physomyces.

Female, (fē'māl). [*Femina*, the Latin word.] *v.* Sex.

Femoral, (fem'o-ral). [*Femur*, *q.v.*] Connected with, or relating to, the femur.

Femur, (fē'mur). [*The Latin word.*] The thigh bone; the longest and strongest bone in the human skeleton.

Fenestella, (fen-es-tel'la). [*L. fenestella*, little window.] A polyzoon: known by many fossil remains in Devonian limestone and other rocks.

Fenestra, (fen-es'tra). [*L. fenestra*, window.] Two openings in the ear, closed by membranes; one called the fenestra rotunda, the other the fenestra ovalis.

Fennel, (fē'nēl). [*Fenol*, the A.-S. name.] = Foeniculum: a plant belonging to Apiaceae.

Oil of F. = Oil of anise, *q.v.*

Fenugreek, (fē-nū-grēk'). [*L. fenum*, hay; *Græcum*, Greek.] = Trigonella: a plant belonging to Leguminaceae.

Feræ, (fē'rē). [*L. ferus*, wild.] A sub-division of Mammalia, according to Linnaeus's classification of animals. Used by Giebel for carnivorous and insectivorous mammalia. Also *v.* Bonaparte's classification.

Ferberite, (fer'ber-īt). A mineral, chiefly tungstate of iron.

Ferguson's paradox. A train of wheelwork, in which two wheels are turned in different directions at the same time by the motion of a third wheel.

Fergusonite, (fer-gus'o-nīt). [*Mr. Ferguson.*] A mineral, chiefly niobate of yttrium and cerium.

Ferment, (fer'mēt). [*L. fermentum*, leaven.] = Catalytic body: a substance which causes fermentation; *e.g.*, yeast, must, &c. According to the physical theory of fermentation, ferments are dead nitrogenous substances.

Fermentation, (fer-men-tā'shun). [*Ferment*, *q.v.*] Catalysis: a transformation of an organic body, whose constituents have but feeble affinity, into simpler substances, which commences from the action of a small addition of organic matter in such a state of change, accompanied by the production of alcohol, acetic acid, and lactic acid, &c.; also

regarded as the decomposition of sugar by the action of yeast-cells. *Varieties of fermentation* are:—Acetous F., Alcoholic F., Butyric F., Lactous F.=Lactic F., Mucous F., Saccharous F., Vinous F., &c., named from the more important products. *Physical theory of F.*=Liebig's theory; that fermentation is purely chemical. *Vital theory of F.*=Pasteur's theory; that life is essential to fermentation.

Fern, (fern). [*Fearn*, the A.-S. name.] An herb, sometimes a shrub or tree, with fibrous root or rootstock; with frond-like leaves; reproduced by means of minute spores. *v.* Ferns. *F. royal*=Osmunda. *Bladder F.*=Cystopteris. *Bristle F.*=Trichomanes. *Filmy F.*=Hymenophyllum. *Flowering F.*=Osmunda. *Hard F.*=Lomaria. *Maidenhair F.*=Adiantum. *Mole F.*=Nepitrodium filix-mas. *Parsley F.*=Cryptogramme. *Shield F.*=Aspidium. *Tree F.*=Cyathea.

Ferns, (fernz). [*Fern*, *q.v.*]=Filices=Polypodiaceae; a primary division of Vascular Cryptogams.

Ferrates, (fer'rate). [*Ferric*, *q.v.*] Salts of ferric acid.

Ferrein. *Pyramids of F.*: in the kidneys, formed by the tubes entering Malpighian vessels.

Ferret, (fer'ret). [*Furet*, the French name.] = *Mustela furo*: a small weasel-like quadruped, belonging to Mustelidae.

Ferric, (fer'rik). [*Ferrum*, *q.v.*] Containing iron as an important constituent. *Anhydrous F. acid*= FeO_3 . *F. acid*= $\text{H}_2\text{F O}_3$: an unstable acid, known only in combination.

F. oxide= Fe_2O_3 =Peroxide of iron = Red oxide of iron; also called Colcothar, Rouge, and by other names. *F. salts*=Persalts of iron.

Ferrious, (fer'ri-kum). [*Ferrum*, *q.v.*]= $\frac{1}{2}\text{Fe}$: an hypothetical combining equivalent of iron.

Ferrioyanide, (fer-ri-si'a-nid). [*Ferrum* and *Cyanogen*.] A compound of a metal and ferri-cyanogen. *Potassic F.*=Red prussiate of potash= $\text{K}_2\text{FeCy}_{12}$.

Ferrioyanides, (fer-ri-si'a-nidz). [*Ferrum* and *Cyanide*, *q.v.*]=Ferrideyanides. Compounds of metals and the radicle ferri-cyanogen.

Ferrioyanogen, (fer-ri-si-an'o-jen). [*Ferrum* and *Cyanogen*, *q.v.*]= FeCy_{12} =Cfdy: an hypothetical radicle of ferri-oyanides.

Ferro, (fer'ro). [*Ferrum*, *q.v.*] A prefix denoting the presence of iron. *F. calcite*: a variety of calcite. *F. cobaltite*: a variety of cobaltite. *F. tantalite*=Tantalite. *F. titanite*=Schorlomite.

Ferrioyanide, (fer-rō-si'a-nid). [*Ferrum* and *Cyanogen*, *q.v.*] *Potassic F.*=Yellow prussiate of potash= K_4FeCy_6 .



Fern.



Ferret.

Ferrocyanides, (fer-rō-si'a-nidz). Compounds containing a metal and the radicle ferri-cyanogen.

Ferrioyanogen, (fer-rō-si-an'o-jen) [*Ferrum* and *Cyanogen*, *q.v.*]= FeCy_{12} = FeCy_6 =Cfy, an hypothetical radicle of ferri-oyanides.

Ferrous, (fer'rus). [*Ferrum*, *q.v.*] A prefix denoting the presence of iron. *F. sulphate*= $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ =Protosulphate of iron = Green vitriol = Copperas. A dark green crystalline substance, much used as an ingredient in black dyes. *F. oxalate*=Humboldtite=Iron-resin: $2\text{FeC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Ferrum, (fer'rum). [*The Latin word.*]= Fe =Iron, *q.v.*; an elementary metallic substance.

Fertile nurse forms, in plants and animals: organisms which become fertile without ever becoming perfect. *v.* Nurse forms. *E.g.*, Aphides, ochnus, prothallium, &c.

Fertilization=Making fruitful. *F. of flowers*: of those with bright, odorous, honeyed flowers, usually by insects, of those with inconspicuous flowers, usually by wind.

Ferula, (fer'u-la). [*L. ferro*, I strike.] A plant belonging to Apiaceae. *F. asafoetida*=Asafoetida.

Ferulic acid, (fer'u-lik). [*Ferula*, *q.v.*] $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4$, a monobasic acid substance found in ferula.

Festuca, (fes-tū'ka). [*Celt. fest*, pasture or food.] = Fescue grass: a plant belonging to Gramineae.

Fetbol, (fet'bol). [*Ger. fett*, fat; *bol*, bole.] = Chlorophal: a mineral, chiefly hydrous silicate of iron.

Fettstein, (fet'stein). [*Ger. fett*, fat; *stein*, stone.] = Nephelite: a mineral, also called Oulstone, *q.v.*

Feuerblende, [*Ger. feuer*, fire; and *Blende*, *q.v.*]=Pyrostilpnite, *q.v.*

Feverfew, (fē-ver-fū). [*L. febris*, fever; *fugo*, I drive away.] = Pyrethrum parthenium = Matricaria parthenium: a plant belonging to Asteraceae.

Fiber, (fī'ber). [*The Latin name.*]=Castor fiber=Beaver, *q.v.*

Fibre, (fī'ber). [*L. fibra*, thread.] Used generally for any thread-like substance.

Fibres of Corti. Minute rods or fibres in the *scala media* of the ear, which, being set in vibration by sound, act on the auditory nerve by means of the *scala media*, and distinguish the quality of the sound; each fibre vibrating to a certain note only.

Fibrin, (fī'brin). One of the constituents of blood, which unites with the corpuscles when the blood coagulates; it is also the principal component of muscular tissue; resembles albumin in composition: probably=oxidised albumin. *v.* Proteids and Albuminoid principles.

Fibrinogen, (fī-brin'o-gen). [*Fibrin*, *q.v.*; and *Gk. gennao*, I produce.] = Incipient albumin: a modification of globulin, found in the plasma of the blood, causing the production of fibrin.

Fibro-vascular tissue=Phloem and Xylem, *q.v.* A compound found in plants.

Fibroferrite, (fī-brō-fer'it). [*Fibre* and *Ferrum*, *q.v.*] A mineral, chiefly hydrous sulphate of iron.

Fibroin, (fī'brōin) [*Fibre*, *q.v.*] $C_{15}H_{23}N_5O_4$, the chief material of silk, *q.v.*

Fibrolite, (fī'brō-lit). [*Fibre*; and *Gk. lithos*, stone.] Chiefly silicate of aluminum; much used for implements in the "Stone age."

Fibrous tissue, (fī'brus). [*Fibre*, *q.v.*]=Connective tissue, *q.v.*

Fibula, (fī'bū-lā). [*L. fibula*, buckle]=Splint-bone: the small bone of the leg, corresponding to the Ulna.

Ficaria, (fī-kā'ri-ā). [*L. ficus*, fig.]=Pilo-wort = Ranunculus *F.*: an herb, belonging to Ranunculaceae.

Fichtelite, (fīk'te-lit). [*M. Fichte*] A hydrocarbon, found in fossils, and in *Pinus Australis*. *F. group of minerals*= $C_{21}H_{22}$; belongs to lampshene series of hydrocarbons: includes Fichtelite, Hartite, Dinitite, Isolyte.

Ficoidales, (fī-koi-dā'lez). [*Ficus*, *q.v.*; *Gk. eidos*, form.] = Mesembryaceae: herbs and shrubs, with fleshy leaves, forming a division of Perigynous Exogens.

Ficoidea, (fī'koidz). [*Ficus*, *q.v.*; *Gk. eidos*, form.] = Ficoidales, *q.v.*

Ficus, (fī'kus). [*The Latin name*] = Fig-tree: a wide-spreading tree, with short thick trunk, belonging to Urticaceae. *F. benjamina* = Benjamin tree. *F. carica* = Common fig. *F. elastica* = Caoutchouc tree of India. *F. indica* = Banyan tree. *F. religiosa* = Bo tree.

Field, (fīld). *F. bug*=Pentatoma. *F. fare*=Turdus pilaris. *F. glass*: between the object and eye glasses. *F. lens*=the lens of a compound eye-glass which is towards the field-glass.

Fieldite, (fīld'it). [*Mr. Field*] A variety of tetrahydrite.

Fifth, (fīth). In music: the interval between a note and another four notes higher. *F. nerve*: the sensitive nerve of head and face; moves the masticating muscles, and supplies sense of taste to the tongue.

Fig, (fig). [*Fec*, the A.-S. name.] = *Ficus*, *q.v.* a tree of which the fruit forms a kind of bag.

Fig-eater = Iteadecia = Sylvia: a bird belonging to Iteadecia.

Fighting crab = Gelastinus bellator: a crab having one claw very large.

Figures, (fig'urz). Chladni's *F.*. Faraday and Mulde's *F.*, and Lichtenberg's *F.*, *q.v.*

Figure stone=Agalmatolite, *q.v.*

Fig-wort, (fig'wurt). [*Fig* and *wort*, *q.v.*]=Scrophularia, *q.v.*

Filbert, (fīl'bert). [*Fill*-beard or Philbert.] = *Corylus avellana*: the cultivated hazel.

File fishes=Balistes, *q.v.*: named from the file-like appearance of their skins.

Filicales=Ferns: vascular plants with spore-

bearing leaves, forming a division of Acrogens, *q.v.*

Filices, (fī'lī-sēz) [*L. filix*, fern.] = Ferns:

As arranged by Lindley—

Gleicheniaceae.

Polypodiaceae.

Osmundaceae.

Danaceae.

Ophioglossaceae.

As arranged by Hooker—

Hymenophyllae=Filmy ferns.

Polypodiaceae=Maiden hair fern.

Osmundae=Fern-royal

Ophioglossae=Adder's tongue.

Filicic acid, (fī'lī-sik). [*Filices*, *q.v.*] $C_{14}H_{18}O_5$: an acid substance found in the root of *Aspidium filix-mas*.

Filicinae, (fī-lī-nē). [*L. filix*, fern.] = Filices. *v.* Perleb's classification.

Filicoid, (fī'lī-koid). [*Filices*, *q.v.*; *Gk. eidos*, form.] Fern-like.

Fillet, (fī'let). [*F. fillet*, thread.] A narrow moulding.

Fillings. Timber in the lower part of a ship, to strengthen it and prevent hogging, *q.v.*

Filter, (fīl'ter). [*Filtre*, the French word.] An apparatus for separating water, or any other liquid, from any solid impurities in it, by means of a porous substance through which it percolates.

Filtration, (fīl-trā'shun). [*Filter*, *q.v.*] The process of filtering a liquid. *v.* Filter.

Fimbriae, (fīm'bri-ē). [*The Latin word.*]

Fringe like processes: on animals, plants, &c.

Fin, (fin). [*The A.-S. word.*] An expansion of the integument

in fishes, serving for propulsion and support. *Pectoral F.*:

analogue of anterior limbs. *Ventral F.*: analogue of

posterior limbs.

Fin-whale. A whale having a dorsal fin.

= Balanoptera and Physalus.

Finch, (fīnsh). [*Fine*, the A.-S. name.] = Fringilla; also a general name for the family Fringillidae.

Finder. A small telescope attached to an astronomical telescope; used to find more readily any required star, &c.

Fingers, (fīng'gerz). [*The A.-S. word.*]=Digits: the terminations of the hand. *First F.*=Index *F.*

Finial, (fīn'ial). [*L. finis*, end.] The termination of a spire, pinnacle, &c.: often in the form of flowers, leaves, fruit, &c.

Finners, (fīn'nerz). [*Fin*, *q.v.*] = Fin-whales.

Finner, (fīn'ner). [*Fin*, *q.v.*]=Finner-whale = Balanoptera, *q.v.*; the largest animal known, 90 feet long.

Fiorite, (fī'or-rit). A variety of opal, *q.v.*



Fin.

a, anal, f, caudal;
c, dorsal, p, pectoral;
d, ventral.



Fig.



Finial.

Fir, (fer). [A.-S. *furh*.]=*Pinus*: a tree belonging to *Coniferae*, *q.v.*; also called *Abies*. Norway *F.*=*Abies-ex-celsa*. Silver *F.*=*Abies Picea*. *F. rapae*=*Monotropaceae*.

Fire, (fir). [*Fyr*, the A.-S. word.] *F. damp*=Carburetted hydrogen and air, which takes fire with explosive violence. *F. bird*=Baltimore oriole. *F. blende*=Pyrostilpnite. *F.*



FIR-TREE

clay: a variety of clay free from alkaline earth, which therefore resists the action of heat. *v.* *Dynas* and *Stourbridge F. flies*: glow-worm, &c. *v.* *Lampryidae*. *F. tails*=*Chrysididae*: insects parasitic in nests of other insects. *F. tree*=*Nyctia floribunda*, named from its bright orange blossoms.

Firkin, (fer'kin). [A.-S. *feover*, fourth part.] A small cask containing nine gallons; named from being the fourth part of a barrel.

Firrolide, (fi-rol'i-de). *Gastropoda* with very large bodies, and either very small shells or none.

Fischerite, (fis'cher-it). A mineral, chiefly phosphate of aluminum.

Fish, (fish). [*Fisc*, the A.-S. name.] A vertebrate, oviparous, cold-blooded animal, adapted to aquatic life; breathing by means of gills, and moving by means of fins. *Electric F.*, *v.* *Electric*. *F. age*=Devonian. *F. lace*=*Cymothoa*: a small sessile-eyed crustacean, belonging to *Isopoda*.

Fisher-eagle=*Haliaetus* *maei*=*Falco* *maei*: a bird of prey belonging to *Falconidae*.

Fishes. Fossil remains of fishes very plentiful in Devonian rocks; not found in rocks older than Ludlow; no order of fishes is entirely fossil. Classified by Cuvier as—

Chondropterygii.
Acanthoptery.
Malacopterygii.

By Huxley—

Pharyngobranchii.
Maripobranchii.
Teleostei.
Ganoidei.
Elasmobranchii.
Dipnoi.

By Muller—

Leptocardia.
Cyclostomata.
Teleostei.
Ganoidei.
Selachia.

Fish-eye-stone=*Apophyllite*, *q.v.*

Fishing frog=*Lophius piscatorius*.

Fissilingua, (fis-si-ling'wi-a). [*L. fissus*, split; *lingua*, tongue.] A term used for lizards which have bifid tongues.

Fission, (fis'shun). [*L. fissus*, cleft.] Multiplication by division. *v.* Reproduction.

Fissiparity, (fis-si-par'i-ti). [*L. fissus*, split; *pario*, I bear.]=*Fissiparous* generation: a

variety of gemmation, *q.v.*; *e.g.*, in *Anellata*, in which a number of consecutive individuals appear in a connected row, the last only being sexual.

Fissiparous, (fis-si-par-us). [*L. fissus*, split; *pario*, I bring forth.] Asexual generation, in which the body of one animal splits into two.

Fissipedia, (fis-si-ped'i-a). [*L. fissus*, split; *pes*, foot.]=*Cats*, *dogs*, *bears*, &c.; carnivorous terrestrial quadrupeds, having the toes free from each other, forming a sub-division of *Carnivora*, *q.v.*

Fissirotres, (fis-si-ros'trēs). [*L. fissus*, split; *rostrum*, beak.] Swallows; a sub-division of *Insectores*.

Fissura, (fis-sū-ra). [The Latin word.] *v.* *Fissure*. *F. Glasseri*=*Glasserian fissure*, *q.v.* *F. Rolandi*=*Roland's fissure*, *q.v.* *F. Sylvii*=*Fissure of Sylvius*.

Fissure, (fish'ūr). [*Fissura*, the Latin word.] A narrow cleft. *Glasserian F.*=in the ear. *Roland's F.*=in the brain. *F. of Sylvius*: a deep groove in the upper surface of the brain, separating the anterior and middle portions.

Fistularide, (fis-tu-lar'i-de) [*L. fistula*, pipe.] =*Pipe mouths*=*Apodous Echinodermata*: animals with worm-like bodies, connecting *Echinodermata* with *Annelida*, and thus connecting *Radiata* with *Annulosa*.

Fitzgerald's sounding machine. A modification of the Bull-dog machine, used for deep-sea sounding, *q.v.* In the "Lightning" expedition in 1868.

Fitzinger's classification of animals:—

Vertebrata, having animal organs—
Mammalia.
Birds.
Reptiles.
Fishes.

Evertebrata, having vegetable organs—

Arthrozoa.
Dermatozoa=*Mollusca*.
Phycozoa.
Gasterozoa, *q.v.*

Fitzroy barometer. A modification of the siphon barometer, *q.v.*

Fixed. *F. air*: an old name for carbonic anhydride: *CO₂*. *F. liguids*, which cannot be vaporised by heat, owing to decomposition taking place. *F. oils*: those which are not volatilised by heat below 450° F.; *v.* *oils*. *F. stars*: those that always occupy the same places in the heavens, and whose relative positions do not change, excepting within very narrow limits; one of the nearest to us, 61 Cygni, is 59 billions of miles distant.

Flacourtia, (fla-kor'ti-ā). [*M. Flacourt*.] A plant, the type of *Flacourtiaceae*.

Flacourtiaceae, (fla-kor'ti-ā-se-ē). [*Flacourtia*, *q.v.*] =*Bixads*: shrubs and trees with leathery leaves and axillary flowers, belonging to *Violales*, found chiefly in E. and W. India and Africa.

Flag, (flag). [From *flag*, to hang down.] The popular name of several water-side plants. *Yellow F.*=*Iris pseudacorus*. *Sweet F.*=*Acorus*. *F. stone*=*Laminated sandstone*.

Flagellata, (fla-jel-lá'ta). [*L. flagellum*, a whip.] Infusoria which move by means of flagellae or long filaments.

Flagellum, (fla-jel'lum). [*L. flagellum*, a whip.] Any whip-like body or appendage, as the trailing stem of a plant, &c.

Flakes, (fláks). [*Flace*, the A.-S. word.] Scales or small plates. *Flint F.* = Flat pieces of flint, broken off artificially. *Obsidian F.* = Knocked off by pressure.

Flamboyant, (flam-boy'ant). [The French word.] A style of architecture, named from the lines of tracery in the windows, which suggest the idea of flames. Dates from the 15th century.

Flame, (flám). [*Flamma*, the Latin word.] A luminous phenomenon which frequently occurs when chemical combination occurs at a high temperature. *v.* Combustion. *v.* Light. The brightness of a gas flame varies with the pressure of the gas. *F. moth* = *Anticlea rubidula*.

Flamingo, (fla-ming'gō). [*Flame*.] Phœnicopterus: a duck-like bird, with long and slender legs; named from its red colour.

Flannel, (flan'nel). [*Flannelle*, the French word.] A woollen fabric, of comparatively thin and loose texture.

Flat-head. [Local name in Queensland.] = *Ceratodus*, *q.v.*

Flat-fishes = *Pleuronectidae*: sole, plaice, turbot, &c.; fishes with the bodies compressed sideways, and having usually both eyes on one side of the head.

Flax, (fláks). [*Flax*, the A.-S. name.] = *Linum*: a plant, belonging to *Linaceae*, the fibres of which are woven to form linen. *Common F.* = *L. usitatissimum*. *New Zealand F.* = *Phormium*. *Purging F.* = *L. catharticum*.

Flax-worts, (fláks'worts). [*Flax* and *Wort*, *q.v.*] = *Linaceae*, *q.v.*

Flies, (flá). [*Fies*, the A.-S. name.] = *Pulex*: a wingless insect, belonging to *Diptera*. *Garden F.* = *Alicia*.

Flemingites, (flem'ing-ites). [*Mr. Fleming*.] Probably spores or sporangia of *Lepidodendron*.

Flemish bond. *v.* Bond.

Flesh, (flesh). [*Flesc*, the A.-S. word.] The complex substance of muscles, nerves, lymphatic, and blood-vessels, with intermediate connective tissue and water. *F. animals* = Head animals; *Oken's* term for *Vertebrata*. *F. fly* = *Musca carnaria*.

Fleshy polypes = *Actinia*, &c., *q.v.*

Flies, (flá). [Plural of *Fly*, *q.v.*] Insects belonging to *Diptera*.

Flint, (flint). [The A.-S. word.] A variety of native silica, found chiefly in chalk rocks. *Liquor of F.*: a solution of flint in potassic

hydrate. *F. rope* = Stem of *Hyalonema Sieboldii*: a sponge. *F. glass*: a silicate of potash and lead.

Fluxweed, (flíks'wéd) = *Sisymbrium Sophia*: a plant belonging to *Brassicaceae*.

Floating. *F. ribs* = Vertebral ribs. *F. battery* = A small Voltaic cell fixed on a cork, so as to float on water.

Float-stone. A cellular variety of native silica or quartz.

Floccular, (flok'u-lar). [*L. floccus*, a lock of wool.] = Flaky. *F. process*: in cerebellum of brain, fitting into a petrous bone.

Flocculus of cerebellum = Floccular process, *q.v.*

Flook, (flook). 1. = Flounder, *q.v.* 2. = Flucan, *q.v.*

Flora, (fló'ra). [*L. flos*, flower.] 1. A collective term including all the plants of a district. *cf.* Fauna. 2. Also used for a description of such plants. 3. No. 8 of minor planets, *q.v.*

Floral leaves = Perianth, *q.v.*

Flounder = *Platessa fesus*; also called *Fluke* and *Flook*.

Flour beetle = *Tenebrio molitor*.

Flower, (flow'ér). [*Flos*, the Latin word.] 1. That part of a flowering plant which produces the seed; consists of modified leaves; used also for the compound structure which contains the sexual organs of mosses; is produced by plants when the growth is beginning to cease. 2. Used sometimes for sublimates in a powdered form, as flour of brimstone, &c. *F. animals* = *Anthozoa*, *q.v.*

Flowers of tan. *Receptacles of Ethulium*, belonging to *Gasteromycetes*; named from growing on tan.

Flowering, (flow'er-ing). [*Flower*, *q.v.*] Having flowers, especially having them in a distinct form. *F. fern* = *Osmunda*, *q.v.* *F. rush* = *Butomus*, *q.v.*

Flowering plants = *Phanerogamia* = *Gymnosperms*, having no ovary.
Monocotyledons } having an ovary.
Dicotyledons }

Flowerless plants, (flow'er-less). [*Flower*, *q.v.*] Plants without distinguishable flowers = *Thalloids*: stems and leaves not distinguishable;

Acrogens: stems and leaves separate.

Flucans, (flú'kans). [Probably from *Flook*, a Cornish word.] Fissures filled with clay: a Cornish term for cross-courses in sedimentary rocks.

Fluëlin, (flú-el'in). *Male F.* = *Lineria spuria*: a plant belonging to *Scrophulariaceae*.

Fluëllite, (flú-el-lit). A mineral, chiefly a compound of fluorine and aluminum.

Fluid, (flú'id). [*Fluidus*, the Latin word.] 1. = Liquid: a condition intermediate between the solid and aeriform conditions; in which the particles lie closely together, yet are free to move individually. 2. = Liquid or gas: any body which is not solid, so that the particles can move individually. *Electric F.*, *v.* *Electric*. *Elastic F.*: a fluid, the volume of which is dependent upon the amount of pressure; applied especially to gases. *Magnetic F.*, *v.* *Magnetic*.



Flamingo.



Flax.

Fluidacia, (flü-i-dä'si-a). [Fluid, q.v.] v. Dumortier.

Fluke, (flük)=Flounder, q.v. *F. worm*, v. Trematoda. v. Cercaria.

Fluo, (flü'o). [Fluorine, q.v.] A prefix expressing the presence of fluorine.

Fluo-boric acid, (flü-ö-bö'rik). [Fluorine and Boron, q.v.] $B_2O_3 \cdot 6HF$ =Boro-fluoric: a solution of boro-fluoride in water; an oily corrosive liquid.

Fluocarine, (flü-ö-sgr-in). [Fluo and Cerium, q.v.] A mineral, chiefly cerium and fluorine. **Fluocerite**, (flü-ö-ser-it). [Fluo and Cerum, q.v.] A haloid mineral of the fluorite group, chiefly cerium and fluorine.

Fluochlore, (flü-ö-klör). [Fluo and Chlorine, q.v.]=Pyrochlore, q.v.

Fluor, (flü'or). [L. fluo, I flow.] =Fluor-spar. *F. apatite*: a variety of apatite. *F. spar*=Calcic fluoride= CaF_2 : the only commonly found native compound of fluorine; also called Fluor, Fluorite, and Derbyshire spar.

Fluorene, (flü-ö-rén). [Fluorine, q.v.] = $C_{13}H_{10}$: a hydrocarbon obtained from coal tar.

Fluorescein, (flü-ö-res'tn). = $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$: a crystalline substance obtained from resorcin; named from becoming fluorescent when dissolved in ammonia.

Fluorescence, (flü-ö-res'ens). [Fluor, q.v.] The property of some usually invisible rays of a spectrum to become visible when their rates of vibration are altered. Ex. If a screen receiving a solar spectrum be soaked in solution of sesquiline, the spectrum is lengthened, more rays becoming visible: caused by fluor-spar, and other substances which reduce the vibrations of invisible rays, so as to make them visible.

Fluorhydric acid, (flü-ö-h'ä'rik). [Fluorine and Hydrogen, q.v.] =HF=Hydrogen fluoride =Hydrofluoric acid, q.v.

Fluorides, (flü-ö-ridz). [Fluorine, q.v.] Compounds of fluorine and a metal.

Fluorine, (flü-ö-rin or flü-ö-rén). [Fluo, to flow.] =F': a colourless gas, obtained separate with difficulty, one of the Halogens, q.v.

Fluorite, (flü-ö-rit). [Fluor, q.v.] =Fluor: a mineral, chiefly fluoride. *F. group of minerals*: includes fluorite, fluocerite, cryolite, and ytterbite.

Flustra, (flü'stra). =Sea-mat: a compound animal belonging to Polyzoa, consisting of minute animals living in aggregations; named from their mat-like appearance.

Flustridae, (flü'stri-dé). [Flustra, q.v.] =Sea-mat: a family of Polyzoa, of which Flustra is the type.

Fluvio marine, (flü-vi-ö-mar-rén'). [L. fluvius, river; mare, sea.] Related to both river and sea. *F. strata*: brought to the sea by the action of rivers.

Fluviales, (flü-vi-ä-léz). [L. fluvius, river.] =Naiadaceæ, q.v.

Flux, (fluk). [L. fluo, flow.] A substance used in smelting to form fusible compounds with the earthy matters found in the ores. *Black F.*=Potassic carbonate and carbon. *White F.*=Potassic carbonate and nitre.

Fluxions, (fluk-shurn). [L. fluo, I flow.] =Differential calculus, q.v.

Fly, (di). [*Fleoge*, the A.-S. name.] =Musca: an insect belonging to Diptera. *Blistering F.*=Cantharis. *Boat F.*=Notonecta. *Bot F.*=Cestrus equi. *Butter F.*=Papilio. *Caddis F.*=Phryganea. *Crane F.*=Tipula. *Day F.*=Ephemera. *Dragon F.*=Libellula. *Fire F.*=Lampyrus. *Flesh F.*=Musca carnaria. *God F.*=Cestrus. *Gall F.*=Cynips. *Golden F.*=Chrysis. *Harvest F.*=Cicada. *Horse F.*=Hippoboscæ. *Lantern F.*=Fulgora. *Saw F.*=Tenthredo. *F. catcher*=Muscicapa. *F. fungus*=Empusa musca. *F. wheel*, v. Wheel. *F. bug*=Reduvius personatus: an insect, belonging to Heteroptera, which devours the bed-bug.

Flying. *F. birds*=Carinata. *F. bridge*=a boat moved to a buoy, so that the current moves it across a river.

F. butterfly, v. Butterfly. *F. dragon*=Dracon volans: a small Indian lizard. *F. fish*=Exocoetus. *F. fox*=Pteropus.

F. frog=Rhacophorus; has large webbed feet with adhesive discs. *F. gurnard*=Dactylopterus. *F. lemur*=Galeoscutecus. *F. lizard*=Pterosauria. *F. squirrel*, v. Squirrel.

Focal distance, (fö'kal). [Focus, q.v.] The distance of the focus from a mirror.

Foci, (fö'si). Plural of Focus. *Calorific F.*: focus of heat rays. *Luminous F.*: focus of light rays. *Acoustic F.*: focus of sound rays.

Focus, (fö'kus). [The Latin word.] Point of concentration. *Real F.*: formed in front of a mirror by reflected converging rays of light. *Virtual F.*: apparently formed behind a mirror. *Conjugate F.*, v. Spherical mirror.

Feniculum, (fö-nik'u-lum). [The Latin name.] =Fennel: an herb belonging to Umbellifera.

Fœtal, (fö'tal). [Fœtus, q.v.] Related to a fœtus. *F. cotyledons*, v. Cotyledon. *F. life*: the period of life during which the individual exists in the fœtal state.

Fœtus, (fö'tus). [The Latin name.] The young of vertebrate animals between the embryo and independent states; the perfected embryo during the period previous to its separation from the parent.

Fog, (fog). [*Fok*, the Icelandic word.] A visible vapour floating in the air, near the surface of the earth. *F. signals*: usually by means of sound, to give notice of danger in case of fog.

Foil, (foil). [*Folium*, leaf.] 1. Very thin sheets of metal. 2. A rounded or leaf-like ornament in tracery.



Flying-butterfly.



Flying-fish.



Folia. (Arch.)

Tre-F. = having three leaves or cusps. *Quatre-F.* = having four leaves or cusps. *Cinque-F.* = having five leaves or cusps.

Foliaceous, (fō-li-ā'shūs). [*Foliaceus*, the Latin word.] Leaf-like.

Foliaceous, (fō-li-ā'se-ē). [*L. foliaceus*, leaf-like.] = Hepaticae and Musci, *q.v.* Plants with leaf-like expansions: a sub-division of Acotyledons. *v.* De Candolle's classification.

Foliation, (fō-li-ā'shun). [*L. folium*, leaf.] = Feathering: splitting into leaves.

Folkestone and Hythe Beds. Sand belonging to Upper Neocomian.

Follicle, (fōl'h-kē). [*L. folliculus*, a little sack.] 1. A dry dehiscent fruit, consisting of a single carpel. *cf.* Legume. 2. A little bladder.

Follicularies, (fōl-li-kū-lū'ēz). [*L. folliculus*, a little sack.] A sub-division of Proteaceae, *q.v.*

Follower. Used in machinery, for the one of two pieces which is moved by the other.

Fomalhaut. A star in Piscis Australis, of the first magnitude.

Fontanelles, (fon'ta-nelz). [*F. fontanelle*, little fountain.] Membranous intervals between the bones of the skull, exist only in infancy; named from the pulsation of the brain being felt.

Food, (fōd). [*Foda*, the A.-S. word.] Substances taken into the alimentary canal, from which nourishment of the body can be obtained; always contain protein, and are usually of unstable chemical composition. Divided into *Proteids*: such as albumen, gluten, casein, &c. *Fats*: such as oils, fat, &c. *Amylids*: such as starch, sugar, gums, &c. *Minerals*: water, and various salts. In warm countries the food should contain an excess of oxygen, in cold countries an excess of carbon, above the average.

Foot's parsley = *Ethusa*, *q.v.*

Foot, (fōt). [*Fot*, the A.-S. word.] 1. The extremity of the posterior limb in man, quadrupeds, &c. 2. A measure of length, the unit of measurement in physics = 12 in. *F. juv* = Maxillipedes, *q.v.* *F. pound*, a measure of energy = one pound raised through one foot against gravitation. *F. prints*, *fossil*: footmarks of quadrupeds and birds, found as far back as the Silurian rocks. *v.* Lithicnzoa.

Foraging ants = Ecitons, *q.v.*

Foramen, (for-ā'men). [The Latin word.] A hole, or small opening. *F. of Monro*, in the cerebrum of the brain. *F. of Pannizze*, between the aorta and pulmonary artery, in reptiles. *F. of Sommering*, in the eye: a rounded elevation in the centre of the posterior portion of the retina: named from being supposed to be a foramen; also called Yellow-spot. *F. of Vesalii*, in the greater wing of the sphenoid bone. *F. of Winslow*, between the stomach and liver.

Foraminifera, (for-ā-min-ifer-a). [*L. foramen*, hole; *fero*, I bear.] Animals belonging to Rhizopoda, usually living in perforated shells, and having long filamentous pseudopodia. Classified according to texture of

shell rather than manner of growth. Classified by D'Orbigny, Carpenter, and others.

Force, (fōrs). [*L. fortis*, strong.] The cause of motion: measured by the velocity and mass of the moving body: called pressure, and measured by weight, when acting vertically downwards. *F. pump*: to pump up water, &c, against gravitation. *F. of gravity*: *v.* Gravitation. *F. of running water*: 8 in. per second moves fine clay, 12 in. fine gravel, 24 in. small pebbles, 36 in. stones as large as eggs.

Forces, (fōrs'ez). [*Force*, *q.v.*] Plural of Force, *q.v.* **Molecular F.**, *v.* Molecular. **Polygon of F.**, a diagram representing a number of forces, acting upon a point in equilibrium, consisting of a polygon, of which each side represents one of the forces; the direction of the force is indicated by the direction of the line, and the amount of the force by its length. **Triangle of F.**, a polygon of forces, in which there are but three forces.

Forest, (for'est). [*Foresta*, the Italian word.] *F. Bed of Norfolk*, with bones of elephant, extending 40 miles. *F. flies* = Hippoboscæ, *q.v.* *F. marble*, a bed of sandstone belonging to Lower Oolite: also called Bath Oolite.

Forceps, (for-āk'ū-ja). [The Latin word.] 1. = Earwig, *q.v.* 2. Small forceps, in insects, &c.

Forget-me-not = *Myosotis palustris*, a small herb.

Formaldehyde, (form-āldē-hid). [*Formic* and Aldehyde, *q.v.*] = CH_2O ; also called formic aldehyde and methylic aldehyde, obtained from hydrogen and carbon dioxide. *v.* Aldehydes.

Formamide, (form-ā-mid) = CH_3NO : a colourless liquid, ammonia in which one equivalent of H is replaced by one of CHO, obtained by heating ethyl formate and dry ammonia.

Formates, (form-ā'te). [*Formic*, *q.v.*] Salts of formic acid.

Formations, (for-mā'shunz). A number of rocks that are alike in composition, age, or origin. *Aqueous F.*, *v.* Aqueous. *Fresh-water F.*, found in lakes and estuaries, often of great thickness, but usually of small extent. *Lacustrine F.*, formed at the bottom of lakes. *Marine F.*, formed in seas. *Metaliferous F.*, *v.* Metalliferous. *Stratified F.*, *v.* Strata. *v.* Aqueous. *Unstratified F.*, *v.* Unstratified. *Volcanic F.*, *v.* Volcanic.

Formene, (form'en). [*Formic*, *q.v.*] = Methane, *q.v.*

Formiates, (form-i-ā'te). [*Formic*, *q.v.*] = Formates.

Formic, (for'mik). [*Formica*, *q.v.*] *F. acid* = CH_2O_2 : the simplest organic acid, obtained from red ants, by oxidation of organic bodies, or by synthesis of hydrogen and carbon dioxide; a fuming corrosive liquid. *F. aldehyde* = Formaldehyde. *F. ether* = $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{CHO}_2$ = Ethyl Formates. *F. ether* = Formates of methyl, ethyl, tetryl, &c.: formic acid in which the basic hydrogen has been replaced by an alcoholic radicle.

Formica, (for'mi-ka). [The Latin name.] =

Ant, *q.v.*: an insect belonging to Hymenoptera.

Formicidæ, (for-mī-si-de). [Formica, *q.v.*] = Ants: insects living in communities, belonging to Hymenoptera.

Formionitrile, (for-mī-ō-nī'tril). [Formyl and Nitrogen, *q.v.*] = CHN = Hydro-cyanic acid, *q.v.* Formamide, from which the elements of water have been removed. *v.* Nitriles.

Formula, (for-mū-lā). [The Latin word.] A general expression, usually in symbols. Ex. H_2O is the formula for water; CNH that of prussic acid, &c.

Formulae, (for-mū-lē). [The Latin word.] General expressions, usually in symbols, used in chemistry, mathematics, mechanics, &c. *Empirical F.* express the actual result of a given experiment. *Rational F.* express this result in a form denoting some theory. *Dental F.* express the normal number and arrangement of the teeth, *v.* Dental formula. *F. of motion*: $v=ft$; $s=\frac{1}{2}ft^2$; $v^2=2fs$; f =rate of acceleration; t =time.

Formulae equations, (for-mū-lā'ik). [Formula, *q.v.*] Those of which one member is readily seen to be the same as the other, but in a different form: ex. $a^2-b^2=(a+b)(a-b)$.

Formyl, (for-mīl). [Formic acid, *q.v.*] = CHO = Radicle of formic acid, not known in a separate form, formerly also used for Xylol, *q.v.*

Formylia, (for-mī-li-a). [Formyl, *q.v.*] = Ethylene, *q.v.*

Fornix, (for-niks). [L. *fornix*, arch.] A lamella of white fibrous matter in the brain, beneath the corpus callosum.

Forschhammer's regions. Of sea water. *v.* Regions.

Forsterite, (fors'ter-īt). [Mr. Forster.] A mineral, chiefly silicate of magnesium.

Fortification, (for-ti-fikā'shun). [L. *fortis*, strong; *facto*, I make.] 1. The science and art of fortifying towns, &c. 2. The buildings intended for defence.

Fortin's barometer. A more portable modification of the cistern-barometer.

Fortuna, (for-tū'nā). [Classical.] No. 19 of the minor planets, *q.v.*

Fosse, (fos). [L. *fossa*, ditch.] 1. A ditch or moat. 2. Used in anatomy for any cavity in a bone, &c.

Fossil, (fos'il). [L. *fossilis*, dug out.] 1. The remains of any organic substance that has been buried for a long period in the earth. 2. The traces, such as casts, of any such substance. *F. botany*: period of Acrogens = Silurian, Carboniferous, and Permian rocks; of Gymnosperms = Lower and middle Secondary rocks; of Angiosperms = Cretaceous and Tertiary rocks. *F. flax*: a loose silky fibrous variety of asbestos. *F. flour*: remains of infusoria; a siliceous mealy earth, used for fireproof bricks. *F. plants*: preserved by casts, carbonization, infiltration, and petrification. *F. paper*: a variety of asbestos, named from its appearance. *F. scree*: casts of the interior of spiral univalve shells. *F. vertebrata*: mammalia, as far back as Upper Trias rocks; birds, as far back as Upper Oolite;

reptilia, as far back as Carboniferous rocks; fishes, as far back as Lower Ludlow. Cave fossil and semi-fossil remains of Elephas, Rhinoceros, Ursus, Hyæna, and Man, *q.v.* **Fossiliferous**, (fos-sil-ī-fer-us). [Fossil, *q.v.*; L. *fero*, I bear.] *F. formations* = Aqueous formations, *q.v.*

Fougasse, (fō'gas). [The French word.] A small mine, used to destroy walls, &c., under which it is sunk.

Foumart, (fō'mart). [F. *fouine*, marten; and marten, *q.v.*] = Mustela, *q.v.*; the polecat.

Fountain, (foun'tān).

[L. *fons*, fountain.]

A small stream of water rising from the ground.

Fishes = Ctenophora:

whose calia produce small fountain-like currents. *Hero's F.*: an artificial fountain of water, caused by the pressure of air.

Fouquieriaceæ, (fō-ko-rā'se-ō). [M. Fouquieria] Mexican plants, trees, and shrubs; formerly included in Portulacææ.

Fourth, (forth). In music, the interval between any note and the fourth note above it. *F. nerve* = Trochlear nerve, *q.v.*

Fousel oil, (fū'zel). = Amyl alcohol, *q.v.*

Fovea, (fō've-a). [L. *fovea*, the pit.] Most sensitive point in retina of eye of man and apes; a minute circular pit in the macula lutea, where the vision is most distinct.

Fovilla, (fo-vī'lā). [L. *foveo*, I nourish.] A fluid, containing starch granules and oily globules, found in pollen.

Fowl, (fowl). [*Fugol*, the A.-S. name.] = Gallus domesticus, *q.v.*

Fowlerite, (fowl'er-īt). [Mr. Fowler.] A zinciferous variety of Rhodomite.

Fox, (foks). [The A.-S. name.] = Vulpes: a

carnivorous, burrowing, dog-like quadruped, having a bushy tail. *Arctic F.* = Vulpes lagopus. **Fox-bat** = Pteropus personatus: a bat, named from its fox-like head.

Fox-glove = Digitalis, *q.v.*: an herb, named from the shape of its flowers.

Fox-grapes. Plants of N. America, belonging to Vitaceæ.

Fox-shark = Alopecida = Charcharias vulgaris, called also sea fox. *v.* Shark.

Foxtail grass = Alopecurus, *q.v.*

Fraacastorius, (fra-kas-tō'ri-us). A mountain peak in the moon.

Fraction, (frak'shun). [L. *frango*, I break.] A portion: expressed by two numbers, as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, &c., of which the lower number, the denominator, expresses the number of



Foumart



Fox.



Fox-glove.

equal parts into which the whole of a given unit is divided; and the upper, the numerator, expresses the number of these that are taken. Continued *F.* of the form—

$$\frac{1}{a+1} \\ \frac{b+1}{c+1}, \text{ \&c.}$$

Improper F., in which the numerator is greater than the denominator. *Vanishing F.*, in which numerator and denominator both become 0. *Proper F.*, in which the numerator is less than the denominator. *Simple F.*, in which the numerator and denominator are whole numbers. *Complex F.*, in which the numerator or denominator is a fraction, as $2\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, &c. *Compound F.*,

a fraction of a fraction, as $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$. *Vulgar F.*, in which both numerator and denominator are expressed, as $\frac{1}{2}$. *Decimal F.*, in which the denominator is a power of 10, and is not expressed except by the notation of the numerator, as .5.

Fragaria, (frá-gá-rí-a). [*L. fragrans*, fragrant.] = Strawberry: an herb with edible fruit, belonging to Rosaceae.

Franoceae, (fran-kó-sé-é). [*M. Franco*] = Franoads: stemless herbs, with numerous small seeds, belonging to Fricales.

Fransolite, (fran-kó-lit). [*Wheat Franco*, a Cornish mine.] A variety of Apatite, *q.v.*

Frangulin, (fran-gu-lín). $C_{20}H_{20}O_{10}$: a yellow substance obtained from bark of *Rhamnus frangula*.

Frangulic acid, (fran-gu-lik) $C_{14}H_{16}O_4$: a crystalline acid substance from bark of *Rhamnus frangula*.

Frankenia, (fran-kó-ni-a). [*John Frankenius*] = Sea-heath: a plant found in salt marshes.

Frankeniaceae, (fran-ke-ni-á-sé-é). [*Frankenia*, *q.v.*] Herbs, found on shores, with small flowers, belonging to Violales.

Frankincense, (fran-kun-sense). A gum-resin obtained from Amyridaceae, Croton, and other plants.

Franklin's theory of electricity. That it is a subtle, imponderable fluid, present in all substances, the amount of which is increased in some and diminished in others by friction.

Franklinite, (fran-kin-it). [*Dr. Franklin*.] A mineral, chiefly oxides of iron, manganese, and zinc.

Franklinic electricity = Frictional electricity.

Fraunhofer's lines, (frown'hof-er). [*Herr Fraunhofer of Bavaria*.] The dark lines in the solar spectrum, of which there are several thousands. *v.* Spectrum.

Fraxin, (fraks'in). [*Fraxinus*, *q.v.*] $C_{16}H_{18}O_{10}$. H_2O : a crystalline substance obtained from the bark of the ash, resembles sculin; also called Pavin.

Fraxinus, (fraks'i-nus). [*The Latin name*.] = Ash: a tree, belonging to Oleaceae, the timber of which is tough and elastic. Flowering Ash = *Ornus*, *q.v.*

Freestone, (fré-stón). A general term for any stone which can be cut easily in any direction, and which has no distinct cleavage. Sometimes confined to sandstone, but also used for sandstones, limestones, and even granite.

Freezing, (fré-zing). [*A.-S. freosan*, cold.] The solidification of a liquid, as the conversion of water into ice. *F. mixtures*: compounds which, when becoming liquid, absorb heat, and so cool any object in contact with them. Ex. Snow and salt: phosphate of sodium and nitric acid. *F. point*: of fresh water = 32° F. = 0° C; of sea water = 2-25° C = 27-4° F.

Freia. No. 76 of the minor planets, *q.v.*

Freibergite, (frí-ber-gít). [*Freiburg*.] A variety of Tetrahedrite.

Freislebenite, (fré-ze-ben-it). [*Herr Freisleben*.] A mineral, chiefly lead, silver, stibium, and sulphur.

French F. bean = *Phaseolus vulgaris*. *F. boiler* = Elephant boiler: one large and two smaller cylinders connected by transverse pipes. *F. chalk* = A variety of talc. *F. weights and measures*, *v.* Metric system. *F. unit of electrical resistance*: 1 kilometre of iron wire 4 mm in diameter = 9 ohms nearly. *F. polish* = A solution of gum shellac in alcohol. *F. sole* = *Solea pegasus*. *F. gurnard* = *Trigla lineata*. *F. sardine* = Young pilchard.

Frenelites, (fren'e-lits). Fossil remains of coniferous plants, found in Lower Clay, in Kent.

Fresco, (frés'kó). [*It. fresco*, fresh.] Painting in water colours on wet plaster. *Dry F.* on dry plaster. *cf.* Tempera. *v.* Painting.

Fresnel's rhomb, (frá-nel). [*M. Fresnel*.] An instrument, essentially a rhomb of glass, for the circular or elliptical polarization of light, invented by M. Fresnel.

Frable, (frá-bl). [*Frabilis*, the Latin word.] = Pulverulent: easily reduced to powder.

Friar-birds. An Australian variety of honey-eaters.

Friction, (frik'ahun). [*Frictio*, the Latin word.] Resistance to motion, caused by roughness. *Statical F.*: the resistance which tends to prevent the motion of a body at rest. *Dynamical F.*: the resistance which diminishes the velocity of a moving body.

Coefficient of F. = $\frac{F}{P}$: where F = Friction. P. = pressure. *F. wheels*: small wheels interposed to reduce friction.

Frictional electricity, *v.* Electricity.

Fries's classification of plants: according to fruits.

- Dicotyledons—
 - Corolliflorae.
 - Thalamiflorae.
 - Calyciflorae.
 - Incompletae.
- Monocotyledons.
- Cryptogams—
 - Heteromneses.
 - Homomneses.

Frieze, (frîz'). [*Frise*, the French word.] The portion of an entablature, usually sculptured, above the architrave and below the cornice.

Friga. No. 77 of the minor planets, *q.v.*

Frigate, (frî'gât'). [*Fregate*, the French word.] A large vessel of war with two decks.

F. bird=Tachypetee: a bird, belonging to Natatores, having very long wings and tail, and great power of flying.

Fringe-myrtles=Chamaelauciaceae, *q.v.*

Fringilla, (frîng-'il-lâ'). [*Fringilla*, chaffinch.] Finches: small song birds, the type of Fringillidae. *F. spinus*=Barley bird. *F. caelebs*=Chaffinch.]

Fringillidae (frîng-'il-lâ-dê). [Fringilla, *q.v.*] Finches, larks, &c.: pecking birds, with short thick beaks, belonging to Inscapores.

Fringing reef=Coral reef: when apparently an extension of the coast.

Frisians, (frîz-'i-anz). A European race: the early inhabitants of Frisland and Western Holland generally.

Fritillary, (frîl-'il-lâ-ri)=Argynnis: a butterfly.

Fritzscheite, (fritz-'shît'). [M. Fritzsche.] A mineral resembling Uranite.

Frog, (frog). [*Frogga*, the A.-S. name.] = Rana: a small hybernating amphibious animal, belonging to Batrachia, which is mostly in the tadpole form when young. There are 130 genera of frogs, and 600 species; they are scarce in Africa, and unknown in New Zealand. *Treg F.*=Hyla. *F. bit*=Hydrocharia. *F. crab*=Pezomachus: can climb trees, &c., found on islands in Indian Ocean. *F. fishes*=Chironectes: a fish belonging to Telostei. *F. hoppers*=Cuckoo-spits, *q.v.*

Fron, (fron). [*Frons*, leaf.] Combined stem and leaf, as in ferns.

Froncularia, (fron-di-ku-'lâ-ri-a). [Fron, *q.v.*] Fossil remains of Foraminifera, found in Chalk and Gault.

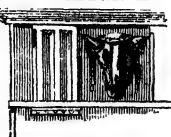
Frontal, (fron-'tâl). [*Frons*, forehead.] In vertebrate animals, generally the upper part of the third cranial segment.

Frugivorous, (frû-'jiv-'o-rus). [*Fru*, fruit; *vor*, I eat.] Feeding upon fruits.

Fruit, (frût). [*Fructus*, the Latin word.] = 1. Ovary and seeds: the ripened pistil of a flower, containing the ovules or seed-buds. 2. The edible portion of fruits, consisting chiefly of sugar and water, with a small quantity of some free acid. *Compound F.*: a number of carpels.

Fruit-sugar=Lævulose=C₆H₁₂O₆; obtained from fruits.

Fruits, classification of. *Dry indehiscent, one seeded*: nut, achenium, achisocarp. *Dry dehiscent capsules*: foliicle, legume, silique, capsule, pyxidium. *Succulent, indehiscent*:



Frieze.



Frigate.

drupe=Stone fruits berry. *Succulent dehiscent*: dehiscent capsule and berry.

Frustum, (frus-'tûm). [The Latin word.] The lower portion of a regular solid, the upper portion having been removed.

Fucaceae, (fû-'kû-se-cê). [*Fucus*, *q.v.*]=Seawracks: aquatic plants, some very large, multiplied by external spores, forming a primary division of Algae.

Fucoides, (fû-'kôidêz). [*Fucus*, *q.v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Fossil remains of plants, found in Lower Silurian rocks.

Fucus, (fû-'kus). [*Fucus*, a lichen.] An aquatic plant, the type of Fucaceae.

Fucosamide, (fû-'kû-sâ-mîd). [*Fucus* and *Amide*, *q.v.*] C₁₅H₁₂N₂O₂: a crystalline substance obtained from fucosol by the action of ammonia.

Fucosine, (fû-'kû-sîn). [*Fucus*, *q.v.*] C₁₅H₁₂N₂O₂: a base obtained from fucosamide.

Fucosol, (fû-'kû-sol). [*Fucus*, *q.v.*] C₆H₁₀O₂: obtained from fucus and other sea-weeds by sulphuric acid.

Fuel, (fû-'el). [*Feu*, fire.] Wood, turf, peat, coal, lignite, hydrogen, &c.: any combustible matter used for firing.

Fulcrum, (ful-'krum). [The Latin word.] A fixed point in a lever, or upon which it is supported, and about which it is free to turn.

Fulgura, (ful-'gû-râ). [*Fulgur*, brightness.] =Lantern-fly: an insect belonging to Hemiptera.

Fulgurites, (ful-'gû-ritz). [*Fulgur*, lightning.] Sand tubes vitrified, and probably formed, by lightning.

Fulica, (fû-'lî-lâ). [The Latin name.] =Coot: an aquatic bird, belonging to Gruidatores.

Fuligula, (fu-'lig-u-lâ). [*Fuligo*, soot.] = Pochard, &c.: duck-like birds, the type of Fuligulinae, probably named from the dark colour of some of the feathers.

Fuligulinae, (fû-'lig-û-'lî-nê). [*Fuligula*, *q.v.*]=Sea ducks: a family of birds belonging to Natatores.

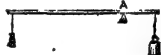
Fuller's earth, (fûl-'terz)=An argillaceous bed, with many fossil mollusca, belonging to the Oolitic strata: composed chiefly of hydrous silicate of alumina, some varieties of which are included in Smectite, and some in Kaolinite. Is useful because of its property of absorbing grease. *F. teasel*=Dipsacus fullonum: used in fulling. *F. herb*=Saponaria.

Fulling (fûl-'ling). [*Fullo*, fuller.] A process in woollen manufacture, in which the cloth is cleaned and thickened.

Fulminates, (fûl-'mî-nâts). [*Fulmen*, thunder.] M₂C₂N₂O₂: Salts of fulminic acid, which, when struck or heated, are explosive: fulminic acid, in which the hydrogen is replaced by a metal, M. *Argentic F.*=Fulmi-



Frustum.



A Fulcrum.

nating silver= $\text{Ag}_2\text{C}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$. *Mercuric F.* = Fulminating mercury= $\text{HgC}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$.

Fulminating pane: Glass plate, coated on each side with tin-foil, which, when electrified, can be discharged with a spark: a modification of the Leyden jar.

Fulminic acid, (fŭl-mīn'ik). [*L. fulmen*, thunder.]= $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ = Fulminate of hydrogen: not known separately from Fulminates, *q. v.*

Fulminuric acid, (fŭl-mīn-ŭ'rik). [*Fulminic, q. v.*]= $\text{C}_3\text{H}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$ =Isocyanuric acid: an anhydrous crystalline substance obtained from fulminic acid.

Fulminose, (fŭl-mīn'ŭs). Cellulose modified by heat.

Fulminurates, (fŭl-mīn-ŭ'rāts). [*Fulminuric, q. v.*] Salts of fulminuric acid.

Fumaramide, (fŭ'ma-ra-mīd). [*Fumaryl and Amide, q. v.*]= $\text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$: Ammonia in which one-third of the hydrogen has been replaced by fumaryl. *cf.* Fumarimide.

Fumarates, (fŭ'ma-rāts). [*Fumaric, q. v.*] Salts of fumaric acid.

Fumaria, (fŭ-mā'ri-a). [*L. fumus*, smoke.]=*Pumitory*: an herb, with small flower, belonging to *Fumariaceae*, named from its unpleasant odour.

Fumariaceae, (fŭ-mā'ri-ā'se-ŏ). [*Fumaria, q. v.*] = *Fume-worts*: brittle herbs, with irregular flowers, belonging to *Berberales*.

Fumaric acid, (fŭ'ma-rik). [*Fumaria, q. v.*] = *Boletic acid* = $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4$: a crystalline acid substance, which exists in *Fumaria* and other plants; also called *Lichenic acid* and *Paranaleic acid*. *F. series* = $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_4$ = *Fumaric and Maleic acids*; *Citraconic, Itaconic, and Mesaconic acids*.

Fumarimide, (fŭ'ma-ri-mīd). [*Fumaryl and Imide, q. v.*]= $\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$: ammonia, in which two-thirds of the hydrogen is replaced by fumaryl. *cf.* Fumaramide.

Fumarine, (fŭ'ma-rīn). [*Fumaria, q. v.*] A crystalline base found in *Fumaria*.

Fumarole, (fŭ'ma-rŭl). [*Fumarŭlle*, the French word.] An opening in a volcanic district, whence escapes smoke, mud, &c.

Fumaryl, (fŭ'ma-rīl). [*Fumaria, q. v.*] = $\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$: the radical of fumaric acid, &c.

Fuming, (fŭ'mīng). [*L. fumus*, smoke.] Giving forth vapour. *F. liquor of Boyle* = A compound of sulphides of ammonium. *F. liquor of Cadet* = A compound of cacodyl and oxide of cacodyl. *F. liquor of Libavius* = Tetrachloride of tin.

Fumaria, (fŭ-nā'ri-a). An *Urn-moss*: a plant belonging to *Bryaceae*. *F. hydrometrica* = *Cord-moss*.

Function, (fungk'shun). [*L. functio*, performance.] 1. A function of a quantity is some other and dependent quantity; thus the diameter of a circle is a function of the radius. *Ar* is a function of *x*, &c. 2. The use to which any organ is adapted.

Fungales, (fun-gā'lez). [*Fungi*] = *Blights*, *mildews*, *toadstools*, &c.: cellular flowerless plants, living on decaying organic substances only, and propagated by spores; belonging to *Algae*. Grow and decay rapidly, have no chlorophyll; do not require light in growth.

Fungi, (fun'ji). [*Fungus*, the Latin word.] = *Fungales, q. v.*

Lindley's classification of F.:-

Hymenomyces = Mushrooms, &c.
Gastromyces = Puff-balls, &c.
Coniomyces = Mildew, smut, &c.
Hyphomyces = Moulds, &c.
Ascomyces = Truffles, &c.
Physomyces = Moulds, &c.

Back's classification of F.:-

Phycomyces.
Hypodermiaze.
Basidiomyces.
Ascomyces.

Fries's classification of F.:-

Hymenomyces.
Pyrenomyces.
Gasteromyces.
Coniomyces.

Fungi are also divided into *Sporifera* = Spore-bearing, and *Sporidifera* = Sporidia-bearing. *Parasitic F.* = Dry-rot, corn-blight, smut, ergot, mildew, &c. *Phosphorescent F.* = *Rhizomorpha*, *Agaricus* (some species of), &c. **Fungia,** (fun'ji-a). [*Fungi, q. v.*] A family of coral polyps, which resemble fungi.

Fungic acid, (fun'jik). [*Fungus, q. v.*] Found in many fungi: probably a compound of other acids, such as the malic and citric, &c. **Fungoid,** (fun'goid). [*Fungus, q. v.*; *Gk. eidos*, form] Fungus-like: resembling mushrooms or other fungi.

Fungology, (fun-gol'ŏ-ji). [*Fungus, q. v.*; *Gk. logos*, discourse.] = *Mycology*: the science of fungi, their nature and classification.

Fungus, (fung'gus). [*The Latin word.*] Singular of *Fungi, q. v.*

Funicular, (fŭ-nīk'u-lar). [*L. funiculus*, thin rope.] Slender, cord-like: used for slender processes in plants, animals, &c. *F. ceder* = *Catenary*: the curve in which a perfectly flexible cord would hang when suspended by its extremities.

Funkite, (fun'kit). A variety of pyroxene.

Fur, (fŭr). [*Fourrure*, the French word.]

1. The soft hairy covering of such animals as the beaver and sable: used as a covering in cold climates, because it conducts heat but very slightly. 2. An incrustation, chiefly carbonate of lime, gradually formed in any vessel in which calcareous water is boiled.

Fur-bearing animals. Beaver, ermine, fox, hare, marten, sable, seal, stoat, &c.

Furculum, (fŭr'ku-lum). [*D. furca*, fork.] The V-shaped bone formed by the union of the clavicles: in birds, called the *merrythought*.

Furfuramide, (fŭr-fŭr'a-mīd). [*Furfurol and Amide, q. v.*] = $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$: a solid combustible substance obtained from furfural: the amide of furfural.

Furfuria, (fŭr-fŭr'ia). [*Furfurol, q. v.*] = *Furfur* = $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$: a crystalline alkaline base obtained from furfural.

Furfural, (fŭr-fŭr'al). [*L. furfur*, bran; *oleum*, oil.] = $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$: a volatile aromatic oil, obtained from sugar, starch, bran, &c., by treating with dilute sulphuric acid. The aldehyde of pyromucic acid.

Furlong, (fŕ'long). [*Furlang*, the A.-S. word.] A measure of length—one-eighth part of a mile=220 yards.

Furnace, (fŕ'nās). A structure in which a fire can be made so as to attain a very high degree of heat: used for smelting, and in manufactures generally. *Blast F.*, v. *Blast*. *Cupola F.*, v. *Cupola*. *Catalpa F.*, in which a blast of air is supplied by the action of falling water. *Reverberatory F.*, in which the flames, &c., pass from the fire-place over the metal, &c., before reaching the chimney.

Furze, (fŕz). [*Fyrs*, the A.-S. name]=*Ulex*: a plant with yellow flowers and prickly stem, belonging to Fabaceæ, also called gorse and whin. *Needle F.*=*Genista anglica*.

Fusite, (fus'sit)=*Wernerite*, *q.v.*

Fuse, (fūz) [*L. fundo*, I pour out] To liquefy a solid, usually by means of heat.

Fusee, (fū-zē). [*F. fuseau*, spindle.]=*Fuse*=*Fuze*. 1. The conical wheel on which in a clock-work train the chain is wound. 2. A means of firing a train of gunpowder or other combustible, usually by a tube filled with powder, &c.



F Fusee.

Fusel oil, (fū'zēl). [*Ger. fusel*, bad brandy.]=*Fusel oil*=*Amyl alcohol*, *q.v.*

Fusibility, scale of: used to determine the degree of fusibility in minerals, &c., *bronze*, *orthoclase*, *actinolite*, *almandine*, *natrolite*, *antimonite*: these form a series, increasing in ease of fusion.

Fusible, (fū'zi-bl). [*Fuse*, *q.v.*] Capable of

being melted or fused. *F. calculus*: a variety of urinary calculus, which is readily fused by the blowpipe. *F. metal*: an alloy of bismuth, lead, and tin, which melts at the temperature of boiling water. *F. white precipitate*: a compound of corrosive sublimate and ammonia.

Fusiform, (fū'zi-form). [*Fuze*, *q.v.*; and *Form*.] Thickening from the base to the point.

Fusing point, (fū'zing) [*Fuse*, *q.v.*]=Melting point: that at which a solid becomes a liquid.

Fusion, (fū'zhun). [*Fuse*, *q.v.*]=Melting: the conversion of the solid to the liquid state.

Fustian, (fust'yan). [*Fustine*, the French word.] A coarse thick cotton fabric, of which corduroy and velveteen are varieties.

Fustic, (fus'tik). A yellow dye obtained from wood of *Morus tinctoria*; also from wood of *Rhus cotinus*, v. *Yellow dyes*.

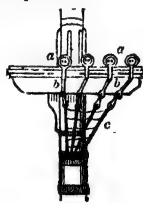
Fusus, (fū'sus). [*L. fusus*, spindle.] A gastropod, found fossil in *Phocæna striata*.

Fusyl, (fū'zil)=*C₆H₉*: a hydrocarbon.

Futtocks, (fut'toks). [Corruption of foot-hooks.] Timbers forming the sides of a ship.

F. plates: on the masts aa, dead-eyes; bb, futtocks for the F. shrouds to pass tock plates; c, futtock through. *F. shrouds*: shrouds connecting the top-mast and lower riggings.

Fuze=*Fuse*, *q.v.*



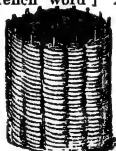
Futtock.

G.

Gabbro, (gab'brō). 1. Euphotide: a rock consisting chiefly of diabase and felspar. 2. Used more generally for a variety of composite rocks containing felspar, serpentine, &c.

Gabbroite, (gab'brō-nit)=*Scapolite*: a mineral, chiefly silicate of aluminum and soda.

Gabion, (gā'bi-on). [The French word.] A cylinder of basket-work, which may be filled with earth, &c., used for defence in warfare.



Gabion.

Gable, (gā'bl). [*Giebel*, the German word.] The upper termination of the end wall of a building when triangular.

Gadidae, (gad'i-dē). [*Gadus*, *q.v.*]=*Cod*, *haddock*, *whiting*, &c.: a family of fishes, belonging to Teleostei: have pointed ventral fins near the throat.

Gadidae, (gad'i-dē). [*Gadfly*, *q.v.*]=*Tabanidae*: a family of insects belonging to Diptera.

Gadfly, (gad'fi). [*A.-S. gad*, sting; *Fly*, *q.v.*]=*Estrus bovis*: an insect belonging to Diptera, the larva of which is parasitic in the stomach of the horse.

Gadoidei, (gad-o'i-dē). [*Gadus*, *q.v.*; *Gk. eidos*, form.] *Gadus*, *q.v.*, *Merlangus*, &c.: Cuvier's name for a family of fishes, of which the cod is the type.

Gadolinite, (gad'o-lin-it). [*Prof. Gadolin*.] A mineral, chiefly silicate of yttrium.

Gadus, (gā'dus). [The Latin name.]=*Cod*: a fish the type of Gadidae.

Gadwall, (gad'wawl). [*A.-S. gad*, to walk about.]=*Chau-lodius strepera*: a duck-like bird belonging to Anatidae.

Gärtner's classification of plants: according to the fruits.

Gage=*Gauge*, *q.v.*

Gahnite, (gan'it). [*Herr Gahn*.] *Al₂ZnO₂*=*Automolite*: a mineral, chiefly aluminate of zinc.

Galactite, (gal'ak-tit). [*Gk. galaktikos*, of the colour of milk.] 1. A mineral: a variety of *Natrolite*. 2. A plant, belonging to *Asteraceæ*, named from its white veins.

Galactose, (gal'ak-tōs). [*Gk. gala*, milk.]=



Gadwall.

$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$: a crystallisable substance obtained from milk sugar.

Galago, (gal-'ā-gō)=Otolence: an African halfape remarkable for its activity.

Galanthus, (gal-an-'thus). [Gk. *gala*, milk; *anthos*, a flower.] =Snowdrop: an herb, with white flowers, belonging to Amaryllidaceæ.

Galatæa, (gal-a-tē'a). No. 74 of the minor planets, q.v.

Galaxy, (gal-'ak-si). [*Galaxias*, the Greek word.] =Milky-way=Via Lactea: a belt of light in the heavens formed by some 18 millions of stars.

Galbanum, (gal-'ba-num). [*Cholbane*, the Greek name.] A gum-resin, named from the plant producing it.

Galbula, (gal-'bū-la)=Jacamar: a climbing bird belonging to Halcyonide.

Gale, (gāl). *Sweet G.*=*Myrica*: a plant belonging to Myricaceæ.

Galeonius, (ga-'les-i-nus). [Gk. *galee*, weasel; *kyon*, dog.] Owen's name for the fossil fox discovered by Murchison: an animal intermediate between Canis and Viverra. v. Dog-of-the-marsh.

Galena, (ga-'lē-na). [The Latin word.] =Plumbic sulphide=PbS=lead glance: the most common ore of lead, one of the lead group of minerals, crystallising in cubes. *G. limestone*=Upper Magnesian Limestone.

Galenite, (gal-e-'nit). [Galena, q.v.] A mineral, chiefly sulphide of lead. *G. group of minerals*: includes galenite, argentite, and realgar, &c. **Galeocerdo**, (gal-e-ō-'ser-dō). [Gk. *galee*, weasel; *kerdo*, fox.] A shark, known only by fossil teeth, found in Cretaceous and Tertiary rocks.

Galeodes, (gal-e-ō-'des). A spider-like animal belonging to Arachnida, q.v.

Galeospathicus, (gal-e-ō pi-thē-'kus). [Gk. *galee*, weasel; *pithekos*, ape.] =Flying cat, &c.=Dermoptera: insectivorous animal resembling both lemurs and bats.

Galeopsis, (gal-e-ops-'is). [Gk. *galee*, weasel; *opsis*, look.] =Hemp nettle: a plant, belonging to Labiata, named from form of flower.

Galestes, (gal-'les-tēs). [Gk. *galee*, weasel.] A mammalian animal, fossil remains of which are found in Purbeck beds.

Gale-worts, (gal-'wurts). [Gale and Wort, q.v.] =Myricaceæ, q.v.

Galiceæ, (gal-i-'sē-ē). [Galium.] =Stellates: herbs, with small flowers, belonging to Cinchonales.

Galilean telescope. A simple telescope of two lenses, an object glass and an eye-piece: named after Galileo its inventor.

Galingale, (gal-'in-gāl)=*Cyperus longus*: an herb belonging to Cyperaceæ.

Galipot, (gal-'i-pot). [The French name.] A white resin obtained from Bordeaux turpentine.

Galium, (gā-'li-um). [Gk. *gala*, milk.] =Bed-straw, q.v.: an herb, with small flowers, belonging to Galiceæ. *G. aparini*=Goosegrass=Cleavers. *G. verum*=Cheese rennet. *G. cruciatum*=Cross-wort.

Gall, (gawī). [*Gallia*, the A.-S. word.] 1. Cystic bile: an alkaline liquid formed in the

liver. v. Bile. 2. Singular of galls, q.v. *G. bladder*: an oval sac, near the liver, in which the gall is accumulated. *G. flies*: Cynipidæ: insects belonging to Hymenoptera. *G. fly*=Cynips. *G. nuts*=Galls, q.v. *G. stones*=Biliary calculi: stones of very complex composition, containing especially cholechrome and acids formed from the bile.

Gallates, (gal-'tāts). [Gallic acid, q.v.] Compounds of gallic acid with bases.

Gallein, (gal-'lin). [Pyro-gallic acid, q.v.] = $C_{20}H_{12}O_7$ =Phthalein of pyrogallic acid: a red colouring matter obtained from pyrogallic acid.

Gallery, (gal-'le-ri). [*Galerie*, the French word.] 1. A long covered passage. 2 Also used for a long room, especially if used for exhibition of works of art. 3. A passage leading to a mine.

Galley, (gal-'li). [*Galere*, the French word.] 1. A low built vessel with one deck. 2. A large open boat. 3. A furnace.

Gallic acid, (gal-'lik). [Galls, q.v.] = $C_7H_6O_5$: a crystalline acid substance found in gall-nuts and in astringent vegetables.

Gallin, (gal-'lin). [Gallein, q.v.] = $C_{20}H_{12}O_7$: a base obtained from gallein.

Gallinaceous birds, (gal-li-nā-'se-us). [L. *gallina*, fowl.] =Clamatores: fowls, turkeys, grouse, &c.: polygamous graminivorous birds, with fat bodies, building their nests on the ground.

Gallinæ, (gal-'li-nē). [L. *gallina*, fowl.] An order of birds, by Müse Edwards, including all gallinaceous birds.

Gallinula, (gal-'lin-u-la). [L. *gallina*, fowl.] A group of wading birds, of which the common water hen is the type.

Galliot, (gal-'li-ot). [*Galliotte*, the French word.] 1. A kind of bomb-vessel. 2. A small merchant ship.

Gallipoli oil, (gal-'lip-ō-li). [Gallipoli in Naples.] An impure variety of olive oil.

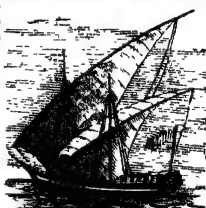
Galium, (gal-'li-um). =*G.*: a metallic chemical element.

Gallon, (gal-'lon). [*Galon*, the French word.] =277½ cubic inches: a measure of volume used for liquids, &c.; the quantity of distilled water which weighs 10 lbs. avoirdupois.

Gallotannates, (gal-lō-tan-'nāts). [Gallotanic acid, q.v.] Compounds of gallotanic acid with bases.

Gallotannic acid, (gal-lō-tan-'ik). [Galls and Tannic, q.v.] = $C_{27}H_{22}O_{17}$: a variety of Tannic acid obtained from gall nuts; also called Tannic acid and Tannin.

Galls, (gawī). [*Gallia*, the A.-S. name.] Excrecences upon oak trees, caused by the deposition of the eggs of gall-fly, composed



chiefly of woody fibre, tannin and gallic acid: used in the manufacture of ink, &c.

Gallus, (gal'us). [The Latin name.] = Cock: A poultry-like bird, the type of the Gallinaceous family of birds. *G. domesticus* = Common fowl. *G. ferrugineus* = Javan cock. *G. Temminckii* = Batavian cock. *G. Lafayetii* = Caylon cock.

Gallyworm, 1. Polydesmus: a worm-like animal, with numerous legs, belonging to Chilognatha. 2. Xylobius sigillaris: found fossil in Acadia.

Galt = Gault, *q.v.*

Galugo, (ga-lu'go). An animal of the bat kind found in Borneo.

Galvanic, (gal-van'ik). [Galvanism, *q.v.*] Related to galvanism.

G. battery: a number of

connected galvanic cells
G. cell: a combination of two substances in a liquid which acts chemically upon one more than on the other. *G.*



electricity = Chemical Galvanic Battery. **G. shocks**: sensations caused by a nerve being connected with an inductive coil charged by a galvanic cell, so that it is affected by the currents.

Galvanised, (gal'va-nizd). [Galvanism, *q.v.*] Acted upon by galvanism. *G. iron* = Iron coated with zinc.

Galvanism, (gal'van-izm). [Sig. Galvani of Bologna] = Chemical electricity = Current electricity = Voltaic electricity: electricity produced by chemical action, when two substances are combined so as to form a galvanic cell.

Galvanometer, (gal'va-nom'e-ter). [Galvanism and Meter, *q.v.*] An apparatus for measuring the intensity of a galvanic current, and indicating its direction, usually by means of an astatic couple; also called a *multipplier*. *Differential G.* measures the difference in the intensities of two currents. *Tangent G.* by which the intensity of the current is measured by the tangent of the angle through which the magnetic needle is deflected. *Thomson's G.*: a reflecting *G.* originally designed for use on shipboard, in which the needle carries a mirror, in which a beam of light is reflected.

Galvanoscope, (gal'van'o-sköp). [Galvanism, *q.v.*; *Gk. skopeo*, I observe.] An instrument to show the presence of a galvanic current and its direction.

Galvano-thermometer. An instrument for measuring the heating effect of a galvanic current.

Gambir, (gam'ber). A Chinese shrub, from the leaves of which a dye-stuff is extracted.

Gamboge, (gam-bö'ji). [Cambogia] $C_{60}H_{55}O_{12}$: a gum resin obtained from *Garcinia cambogia*.

Gamitana, (gam-i-ta'na). A large flat fish, resembling the skate, found in Peru.

Gamma Virginis, (gam'ma ver'jin-is). [Gamma and Virgo, *q.v.*] A double star, of which one alternately approaches and recedes from

the other. The third star in the constellation γ Virgo.

Gammarus, (gam'ma-rus). An insect, found in Japan, belonging to Amphipoda. *G. pulex* = Fresh-water shrimp.

Gamogenesis, (gam-o-jen'-sis). [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *Genesis*, *q.v.*] = Sexual reproduction = Homogenesis: occurs when growth is nearly completed or declining. *v.* *Genesis*. *v.* *Development*.

Gamopetalæ, (gam-o-pet'a-læ). [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *Petal*, *q.v.*] = Sympetalæ: Brongniart's term for a division of Exogens, belonging to Angiospermeæ, the petals of which are united so as to form a tube.

Gamut = Gammut.

Ganglia, (gang'li-a). Plural of ganglion, *q.v.*

Ganglion, (gang'li-on). [Gk. *ganglion*, knot.] A nervous centre: an accumulation of nerve-cells, capable of giving and receiving impressions

Ganglioneura, (gang-li-o-nū'ra). [Ganglion, *q.v.*; *Gk. neuron*, nerve.] Ehrenberg's term for Articulate, Mollusca, and the lower animals generally.

Ganglionic nervous system = Sympathetic system, *q.v.*

Gangrene, (gang'rën). [Gangraina, the Greek word.] The first stage of local death. *v.* Mortification.

Gannet, (gan'net). [A.-S. *ganet*, a sea duck.] = Sula: a sea-bird, found near land: belonging to *Nata-toræ*.



Gannet.

Gannister, (gan'nis-ter). A siliceous variety of fire-clay.

Ganoccephala, (gan-o-sef'a-la). [Gk. *ganos*, brightness; *kephale*, head.] A family of reptiles, belonging to Ophidia, allied to *Ganoidei*

fishes, known by fossil remains.

Ganodus, (gan-o'dus). [Gk. *ganos*, brightness; *odus*, tooth.] A fossil fish, of which there are many species in Great Oolite.

Ganoid, (gan'oid). [Gk. *ganos*, brightness; *oidos*, form.] Having bony scales, covered with enamel.

Ganoidæi, (gan-o'id-e-i). [Gk. *ganos*, brightness; *eidōs*, form.] A primary division of fishes, including the sturgeon and many extinct genera; having a partially ossified skeleton, and being covered with enamelled bony scales. Approximate to reptiles; now rare, but many fossil.

Ganoine, (gan'oin) [Gk. *ganos*, brightness.] The enamel coating of the scales of ganoid fishes.

Ganymede, (gan'i-mēd). One of the satellites of Jupiter.

Ganomatite, (gan-on'a-tit) = Goose-dung ore: a mineral, chiefly oxide of iron and cobalt.

Gapers, (gä'perz). Eurylaimidæ: Eastern birds, resembling the American chatters; have gay plumage, and build closed nests; belonging to Muscipidæ.

Garboards, (gar'bordz) [Probably a corruption of guard-board.] Outer boards on each side of the keel of a ship, forming part of the bottom.

Garcinia, (gar-si'ni-a). [Dr. Garcin.] Trees found in E. India, China, &c.; belonging to Clusiaceae. *G. mangostana* = Mangosteen tree. *G. cambogia* = Gamboge tree.

Garden. *G. bean* = *Vicia faba*. *G. beetles* = Carabidae. *G. fleas* = Haliidae: small jumping beetles, common in Philippine Islands. *G. mites* = Trombididae. *G. spider* = Epeira diadema: called also the geometric spider, from its radiated web.

Gardenia, (gar-di'ni-a). [Dr. Garden.] = Cape Jessamine: a plant belonging to Cinchonaceae.

Gar-fish = *Belone vulgaris*, also called empoel, sea-needle, and long-nose: a fish belonging to Esocidae.

Gar-fowl = *Alca impennis*: a sea-bird, belonging to Natatores.

Gargoyle, (gar'goil). [*Gargouille*, the French word.] A projecting water-spout, usually carved more or less grotesquely, common in old Gothic buildings.



Gargoyle

Garlic, (gar'lik). [*Garlic*, the A.-S. word.] = Allium: a plant belonging to Liliaceae. *G. pear* = *Cra-tæva*: a plant belonging to Cappariaceae. *G. mustard* = *Sisymbrium alliarum*. *Out of G.* = Sulphide of allyl.

Garnet, (gar'net). [*Grenat*, the French word.] A general name for a variety of minerals, chiefly silicates of iron and aluminum, many of which are precious stones. *G. group of minerals*, includes epidote, idocrase, axinite, &c. *Bohemian G.* = Pyrope. *Oriental G.* = Precious G. = Almandite = Almandine. *White G.* = Leucite.

Garrulacine, (gar-rô-lâ'si-nê). [Garrulus, q.v.] A family of birds belonging to Corvidæ, of which the jay is the type.

Garrulax, (gar-rô-laks). *G. phœniceum*: an Indian bird = Trochalopteron phœniceum.

Garrulines, (gar-rô-lî-nê). [Garrulus, q.v.] Magpies, jays, &c.: birds belonging to Corvidæ.

Garrulus, (gar-rû-lus). [The Latin name.] Jay, &c.: a sparrow-like bird, belonging to Corvidæ.

Garrya, (gar-ri-a) [Mr. Garry.] A shrub with pendulous flowers: the type of Garryaceae.

Garryaceae, (gar-ri-â'se-â). [Garrya.] = Garryids: shrubs, with pendulous flowers, belonging to Garryaceae.

Garryales, (gar-ri-â'lez). [Garrya, q.v.] Plants with monochlamydeous flowers and small embryo, forming a division of Diclinoous exogones.

Gas, (gas). [Gas, the French word.] 1. An elastic fluid, often so attenuated as to be wholly or nearly invisible, expanding regularly with increase of temperatures, the volume of which is inversely proportional to the pressure. 2. Expansion. cf. Vapour.

2. Also used, specially, for coal gas when used for lighting purposes. *Laughing G.* = N_2O = Protoxide of nitrogen. *Water G.* = Hydrogen obtained by the decomposition of water. *Wood G.* = Carburetted hydrogen obtained by distilling wood. *G. holder* = Gasometer. *G. liquor*: a solution of various compounds of ammonia, obtained in the distillation of coal. *G. meter*: an apparatus for measuring the quantity of gas, measured by volume, which passes through it.

Gasalier, (gas-a-lér). [The French word.] = Gaselier: a number of gas burners grouped so as to form a central light.

Gaseous, (gâ'se-us). [Gas, q.v.] Having the form of arelastic vapour: gas-like.

Gasometer, (gas-on'e-ter). [Gas and Meter, q.v.] = Eudiometer, q.v.

Gasometric, (gas-ô-met'rik). [Gasometer, q.v.] Relating to the measurement of gases. *G. analysis* = Eudiometry.

Gassendi, (gâ'sen'di). A crater in the moon, about 54 miles diameter, enclosed by mountains about a mile high.

Gassiot tubes, (gas'si-ot). [Mr. Gassiot.] = Geissler's tubes, q.v.

Gaster, (gas'ter). [Gk. *gaster*, belly.] A prefix, meaning stomach or belly.

Gasteromyces, (gas-ter-o-mi-s'e-éz). [Gaster, q.v.: Gk. *mykes*, mushroom.] = Puff-balls: a primary sub-division of sporiferous fungi, in which the hymenium is enclosed in an outer sac.

Gasteromyci, (gas-ter-o-mi'si). [Gaster, q.v.: Gk. *mykes*, mushroom.] Term proposed for Lycoperdons and similar fungi.

Gasterophilus, (gas-ter-off-i-lus). [Gaster, q.v.: Gk. *philos*, loving.] = Bot-fly: larvae found in the stomach of the horse.

Gasteropoda, (gas-ter-op'o-da). [Gaster, q.v.: Gk. *pous*, foot.] = Univalves: a primary division of Mollusca, including limpets, snails, whelks; animals which have a head, with two eyes and two tentacles; a mouth with an odontophore; and a broad ventral disc, called a foot, for locomotion. Divided into *Pulmonifera*, adapted to aerial respiration; and *Branchifera*, adapted to aquatic respiration; found fossil from Lower Silurian till now.

Gasterosteus, (gas-ter-os'te-us). [Gaster, q.v.: Gk. *osteon*, bone.] Stickleback: a small fish resembling the gurnard. *G. duxtor* = Pilot-fish: a small blue fish, attending the shark.

Gasterozoa, (gas-ter-ô-zô'a). [Gaster, q.v.: Gk. *zoon*, animal.] Fittinger's term for Acalophæ, Zoophyta, and Infusoria.

Gastornis, (gas-tor'nis). [Gaston, proper name; Gk. *ornis*, bird.] A bird known by fossil remains.

Gastræda, (gas-trê-a-da). [Gaster, q.v.: Gk. *eidos*, form.] Primitive stomach animals: many celled animals with a mouth and an intestine: the primary form of worms and zoophytes.

Gastric, (gas'trik). [Gaster, q.v.] *G. acid* = *G. juice*. *G. chamber*: a cavity serving the purpose of a stomach. *G. glands*: secrete gastric acid. *G. juice*: an acid secretion of the stomach, which converts the food into chyme.

Gastrimargus, (gas-tri-már'gus)=Lagothrix: an American monkey.

Gastrobranchus, (gas-trō-brang'kus), [Gaster and Branchus, *q.v.*]=Myrine: also called Borer, *q.v.*, and Glutinous Hag; a fish belonging to Myxiniidae.

Gastrophysaria, (gas-trō-fi-sā'ri-a). [Gaster, *q.v.*, Gk. *physa*, breath]=Annellidaria: De Blainville's term for Sipunculæ, &c.

Gauge, (gây). [*Jauge*, the French word.] 1. A measure: a standard of measurement. 2. Size, especially of a cylinder, such as the bore of a gun. *Narrow G.*, of railway, 4 ft. 8½ in. between the internal edges of the rails. *Broad G.*, 7 ft. between the rails.

Gauging, (gây'ing). Measuring by reference to a standard gauge: especially used for the estimation of the volume of casks, &c.

Gault, (gawlt). The lowest of the Upper Cretaceous beds: a clayey rock between the Upper and Lower Greensands.

Gaultherates, (gawlt'er-âts). Salts of Gaultheric acid.

Gaultheria, (gawlt'ē-ri-a). [Mr. Gaulthier.] A plant belonging to Ericaceæ.

Gaultheria acid, (gawlt'er-ik). [Gaultheria, *q.v.*]=C₈H₈O₄: a fragrant oil obtained from the flowers of Gaultheria procumbens. Also called Oil of Winter-green and Methyl-salicylate.

Gavial, (gā'vī-āl). [*Gavial*, the Hindoo name.] A fresh-water crocodile, found in East Indian rivers. Fossil remains of G. found in Middle Eocene rocks.

Gay Lussac's barometer. A modification of the siphon barometer, invented by Gay Lussac, a French chemist.

Gay Lussite, (gā-lū'sīt). [M. Gay Lussac.] A mineral, chiefly hydrated carbonate of soda and lime.

Gazelle, (ga-zel'). [The French name.] = Gazella=Antelope dorcas. *v.* Antelope.

Gazoline, (gāz'ō-līn). [Gas, *q.v.*] A mineral hydrocarbon, obtained from petroleum.

Gear, (gēr). [A.-S. *geara*, furniture.] Machinery: especially smaller portions intended to communicate motion between principal parts.

Gearing, (gēr'ing). [Gear, *q.v.*]=Gear, *q.v.*

Gecarcinus, (jē-kār'si-nus). [Gk. *ge*, earth; *karkinos*, crab.] = Land crab of West Indies: an animal belonging to Brachyura, capable of both aerial and aquatic respiration; migrates to sea to lay its eggs.

Gecko, (gek'ō). [From its sound.] = Gecko vernus = Hemidactylus maculatus, and many others: a small lizard, easily domesticated, found in Ceylon.



Gazella.



Gecko.

Geckotidæ, (ge-kot'i-dē). [Gecko, *q.v.*] A family of lizards, of which the Gecko is the type.

Gedge's alloy. A compound of copper, iron, and zinc, named after its inventor; used for covering the bottoms of ships.

Gedrite, (ged'rit). [Gedro, in Spain.] A mineral, chiefly silicate of iron, magnesium, and aluminum.

Geese, (gēs). [Plural of goose.] = Anserinæ: aquatic birds belonging to Natatōres. Probably all descended from *Anas ferus*=Grey lag goose.

Gehlenite, (geh'le-nīt). [Herr Gehlen.] A mineral, chiefly silicate of alumina and lime.

Geo acid, (ge'ik). [Gk. *ge*, the earth.] = C₂₀H₁₂O₇: one of the constituents of the mould of decaying wood.

Gein, (ge'in). [Gk. *ge*, the earth.] = Hamus: decaying woody matter.

Geisers, (gī'zēr). [The Icelandic name.] = Geysers, *q.v.*

Geissler's tubes, (gī'sler). glass tubes containing rarefied gas, which glow brilliantly when the secondary currents of an induction coil are passed through them, each gas having a distinctive colour. *G. machine*: a modification of the Torricellian vacuum applied as an air-pump.

Gelasimus, (je-las'i-mus). [Gk. *gelasimos*, ludicrous.] = Fighting crab: a crab-like animal found in Borneo, &c. One species has a claw larger than its body.

Gelatigenous, (jel-a-tj'en-us). [Gelatin, *q.v.*; Gk. *gennao*, I produce.] Capable of producing gelatin. *G. substances*: gelatin, chondrin, ossein, &c.

Gelatin, (jel'a-tin). [*Gelatine*, the French word.] = C₁₂H₁₀N₂O₅: gluc, size, isinglass, &c.: a compound found only in animal substances.

Gelder-rose, (gel'der). [Corruption of Guedres.] = Viburnum opulus: a shrub: also called snow-ball tree, belonging to Caprifoliaceæ.

Geldium, (jel-id'i-um). An edible sea-weed, belonging to Fucaceæ.

Gelocus: an extinct Mammalian animal, known by fossil remains.

Gem, (jem). [*Gemma*, the Latin word.] Singular of gemis, *q.v.*

Gemelli muscles, (je-mel'i). [L. *gemellus*, paired.] Two small muscles in the thigh.

Gemini, (jem'i-ni). [L. *geminus*, twins.] = The Twins: the third sign of the Zodiac, containing the stars Castor and Pollux. **Geminorum**, (jem-in-ō-rum). [The Latin word.] = Of the Twins: belonging to the constellation of that name.

Gemitores, (jem-i-tō-res). A family of birds belonging to Columbidae.

Gemma, (jem'ma). [The Latin word.] 1.



Gemini.

Alpecca, the chief star of Corona Borealis.

2. Singular of *Gemma*, *q.v.*

Gemma, (jem'me). [The Latin word.] Buds which separate before development, common in polypes and plants. *v.* Gemination. Also called bulbs, bulblets, stolons, &c.

Gemination, (jem-mi-shun). [*L. gemma*, bud.] = Budding: a form of development by buds; common in plants, polypes, &c. *Continuous G.*: in which the individuals remain connected with the parent. *Discontinuous G.*: in which they are separated and distinct.

Gemmiparity, (jem-mi-par'i-ti). [*Gemmiparous*, *q.v.*] = Budding. A variety of asexual generation in which the individuals are developed from buds which arise on the body of the parent.

Gemmiparous, (jem-mip'a-rus). [*L. gemma*, bud, *pario*, I bring forth.] Relating to gemmiparity.

Gemmule, (jem'mūl). [*L. gemmula*, a little bud.] A vital mass separated from the parent, and capable of development into a single individual resembling the parent.

Gema, (jen-ū). [*Gemma*, the Latin word.] 1. = Jewels: stones remarkable for their lustre, colour, rarity, &c., such as diamonds, emeralds, pearls. 2. = *Gemmae*, *q.v.* *Artificial G.*: made of a variety of glass called *Strass*.

Geneageneis, (jen-e-a-jen'e-sis). [*Gk. genea*, race, *genesis*, generation.] = Metagenesis: a variety of gemmation. *v.* Genesis.

Genera, (jen-er-a). [*Genus*, *q.v.*] Plural of *Genus*, *q.v.*

Generation, (jen-er-a'shun). [*Generatio*, the Latin word.] The reproduction of organic beings: propagation. In *oviparous G.* the eggs are extruded and hatched independently. In *ovo-viviparous G.* the eggs are hatched before extrusion. In *viviparous G.* = Uterogestation: the young are born alive. *Asexual G.*: in which the union of two sexes is not concerned. *v.* Fissiparity, Gemmation, Abiogenesis, Heterogenesis. *G. of heat*: the conversion of motion into heat; the change from motion of bodies into motion only of molecules; *v.* Heat. *G. of cones*: the formation of a cone by the revolution of a triangle; *v.* Triangle. *G. of winds*, *v.* Winds.

Generations, (jen-er-a'shunz). *Alternation of G.* = Development by means of nurse-forms in *Aculeophae*, *Entozoa*, &c.

Generis, (jen-er'ik). Connected with or relating to *Genus*, *q.v.*

Genesis, (jen'e-sis). [The Greek word.] Multiplication of individuals. *Bio-G.*: the origin of life only from life. *Abio-G.*: the spontaneous generation. *Homo-G.* = Biogenesis: when the child resembles the parent.

Hetero-G. = *Xeno-G.* = *Abio-genesis*. *Meta-G.* = *Geneageneis* = *Gemmation*, with fission, when the produced zooid is dissimilar to the producing zooid. *Gamo-G.* = Sexual reproduction in which contact of ovum and spermatozoon is needed. *Agamo-G.* = Reproduction in which contact is not needed. *Genea-G.* = *Metagenesis*.

Genet, (jen-et). [The French word.] 1.

Viverra: a small weasel-like animal; also called *Genetta*.

2. A small horse.

Genetic, (je-net'ik).

[*Genesis*.] Relating

to the mode of pro-

duction or origin.

G. spiral: a helix

running round the

stem of a plant, for-

med by the points of

growth of all the

branches.

Geneva, (je-nē'va). [*F. genievre*, juniper.]

A spirit obtained from the distillation of

grain and juniper berries.

Geneva stop. In a train of clock-work; in-

tended to prevent overwinding.

Gen'ata, (jen-a'ta). [The Latin name.] 1.

A shrub belonging to *Fabaceae*. *G. tinctoria*

= Wood = Dyer's weed. *G. anglica* = Needle

furze = Petty whin.

Genitalia, (jen-i-tā'li-a). [*Genitalis*, the Latin

name.] The sexual organs: a general term

for the whole of the organs engaged in re-

production either in animals or plants.

Genou, (zha-nō). [The French word.] Knee:

often used for a bend, in fortification, ship-

building, &c.

Genthite, (gen'tit). [Herr Genth.] A mineral,

chiefly hydrated silicate of iron and mag-

nesium.

Gentian, (jen'shun). [*Gentius*, King of Illyria.]

= *Gentiana*: an herb

belonging to *Gentia-*

naceae.

Gentianaceae, (jen-shi-a-

nā'se-ō). [*Gentiana*,

q.v.] = *Gentian* - worts:

herbs, with ribbed

leaves and regular

flowers, belonging to

Gentianales.

Gentianales, (jen-shi-a-

nā'lez). [*Gentiana*, *q.v.*]

Plants, with dichla-

nydeous monopetalous

flowers, forming a division of *Perigynous*

Exogens.

Gentianic acid, (jen-shi-an'ik). [*Gentiana*,

q.v.] Obtained from *Gentian*.

Genus, (jē'nus). [The Latin word.] A group

of species forming a sub-division of a family.

v. Tables.

Geocalyx. A plant belonging to *Hepaticae*.

Geocentric, (jē-ō-sen'trik). [*Gk. ge*, earth;

Centre, *q.v.*] Having the earth as a centre;

reckoned from the centre of the earth.

Geocerallite, (jē-ō-ser'el-lit). [*Geocerite*, *q.v.*] A

white brittle mineral obtained from *geocerite*.

Geocerio acid, (jē-ō-ser'ik). [*Gk. ge*, earth;

keros, wax.] $C_{23}H_{36}O_2$: resembles *Cerotic*

acid, obtained from earthy lignite.

Geocerite, (jē-ō-ser'it). [*Gk. ge*, earth; *keros*,

wax.] $C_{23}H_{36}O_4$: a white wax-like mineral

obtained from coal.

Geocorina, (jē-ō-kor-i-sa). [*Gk. ge*, earth;



Genet.



Gentian.

loris, bug.]=Land bugs: insects belonging to Heteroptera.

Geocronite, (jē-ōk'rō-nit). [Gk. *ge*, earth; *krōnos*, a name for lead.] A mineral, chiefly sulphide of lead and antimony.

Geodephaga, (jē-ō-def-a-ga). [Gk. *geodes*, earthy; *phago*, I devour.] Carnivorous ground beetles, a primary division of Coleoptera, including Tiger beetles.

Geodesy, (jē-ōd'-e-si). [*Geodesie*, the French word.] The measurement of the earth's surface or any large portion of it.

Geodetic line, (jē-ō-dē'tik). [Geodesy, *q.v.*] A base line used in geodesy.

Geogeny, (jē-ō-jē-ni). [Gk. *ge*, earth; *gennao*, I produce.] The science of the action of the molecules of a celestial mass on each other, and of the action upon all of force radiated from other such bodies: includes Biology, Geology, Psychology, &c.

Geognosy. [Gk. *ge*, earth; *gnosis*, knowledge.] = Mineralogy.

Geography, (jē-ō-grā-fi). [*Geographia*, the Greek word.] The science of the surface of the globe and its inhabitants.

Geology, (jē-ō-lō-jī). [Gk. *ge*, earth; *logos*, discourse.] The science of the changes that have taken place in the organic and inorganic kingdoms of nature, and of the causes and results of these changes: the anatomy and physiology of the earth.

Geometra, (jē-ō-nē'trō). = Loopers: a sub-division of Lepidoptera, named from alternately looping and stretching the body in progression: includes a large number of species.

Geometrical, (jē-ō-mē'trī-kal). [Geometry, *q.v.*] Relating to geometry. *G. progression*: the regular increase or decrease when a given number is continually multiplied or divided by the same number, as in 1, 3, 9, 27, &c.; or 64, 16, 4, 1.

Geometridæ, (jē-ō-mē'trī-dē) = Emeralds: a family of moths belonging to Geometrae.

Geometry, (jē-ō-mē'trī). [Gk. *ge*, earth; *metron*, measure.] 1. The science of form, and of the relations between regular figures. 2. Used especially for the system of geometry, called "The Elements," by Euclid. *Analytical G.* = *Algebra*; *G.*: a branch of Mathematics, *q.v.*

Geomyzoidæ, (jē-ō-mī'zī-sit). [Gk. *ge*, earth; *myzine*, *q.v.*] = *C₃₄H₅₈O₂*: a waxy combustible mineral found in coal, probably derived from wax-bearing trees.

Geomye, (jē-ō-mīs). [Gk. *ge*, earth; *mys*, rat.] A rat-like animal belonging to Muridae. *G. pumilus* = Hamster; *G. bursarius* = Canada pouched rat.

Geophila, (jē-ō-fī-la). [Gk. *ge*, earth; *philos*, loving.] A plant belonging to Cimchouaceæ.

Geophilus, (jē-ō-fī-lus). [Gk. *ge*, earth; *philos*, loving.] A pigeon-like bird belonging to Columbidae.

Geordie safety lamp. A safety lamp for use in coal-pits invented by George Stephenson.

Georgian planet = *Georgium sidus* = Uranus, *q.v.*

Georychus, (jē-ō-rī'kus). [Gk. *ge*, earth; *orysso*, I dig.] Lemming, &c. Mole-rats, found in Equatorial Africa.

Geosaurus, (jē-ō-saw'rūs). [Gk. *ge*, earth; *sauros*, lizard.] A crocodile-like reptile, known by fossil remains, also called *Lacerta gigantea*.

Gespiza, (jē-ōs'pī-za). A group of ground finches, peculiar to Galapagos Island.

Geostatic arches, (jē-ō-stat'ik). [Gk. *ge*, earth; *Statics*, *q.v.*] Arches adapted to the support of a load of earth.

Geotethis, (jē-ō-tē'this). [Gk. *ge*, earth; *tethis*, cuttle-fish.] A cuttle-fish, known by fossil remains found in Lias rocks.

Geotrupes, (jē-ō-trō'pez). [Gk. *ge*, earth; *trupao*, I bore.] Also called *Dorbeetle*, and *Flynn-watchman*: an insect, the type of Geotrupidae.

Geotrupidæ, (jē-ō-tīō'pī-dē). [Geotrupes, *q.v.*] A family of beetles, belonging to Lamelli cornes.

Gephyrea, (jē-fī're-ā). [Greek *gephyra*, bridge.] A subdivision of Annulata, by Rolleston, which bridges over the interval between Echinodermata and Vermes.

Geraniaceæ, (jē-ran-i-ā'se-ē). [Geranium.] Crane's bills: resinous and fragrant herbs and shrubs with tumid stems and regular flowers, belonging to Geraniales.

Geraniales, (jē-ran-i-ā'les). [Geranium, *q.v.*] Plants with monodichlamydeous symmetrical flowers, forming a division of Hypogynous Exogens.

Geranium, (jē-rā'nī-um). [*Geranos*, a crane.] = Crane's bill: an herb belonging to Geraniaceæ. Named from long beak of fruit. *G. Robertianum* = Herb Robert.

Gerbil, (jēr'bil). Labrador *G.* = *Mus Labradorus*.

Gerbillus, (jēr-bil'lus) = Dipus: an animal belonging to Rodentia.

Gerda, (jēr'da). No. 122 of the minor planets, discovered in 1872.

Gerfalcon, (jēr-faw'kon) = Hierofalco = *Falco candicans*: an eagle-like bird.

Gerhardt's base = *Platinamine*, *q.v.*; named after M. Gerhardt.

Germ, (jēr'm). [L. *germen*, bud.] The bud which a new individual first develops, either in animals or plants.

German, (jēr'man). 1. = High Dutch. 2. A prefix, usually implying relation to Germany. *G. black*: a vegetable black substance, probably charcoal, used in printing. *G. silver*: an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc. *G. tinder* = *Amadou*, *q.v.* *G. yeast*, *v.* Yeast.

Germaner, (jēr-man'der) = *Teucrium*: an herb, belonging to Labiatae.

Germanic floral region, characterised by deciduous trees and green vegetables.

Germen, (jēr'men). [The Latin word.] = Ovary = *Germ*, *q.v.*

Germinant, (jēr'min-al). [Germ.] *G. area*: the portion of an ovum in which development is taking place. *G. membrane*: three layers, the



Geranium.

outer of which becomes the chorion, and the inner the allantois.

Germination, (jér-min-á'shun). [*Germinatio*, the Latin word]. The first stage of the development of an embryo into an animal or plant.

Gesneraceæ, (ges-nér-á'se-ě). [Herr Gesnera.] = Gesner-worts: herbs and shrubs, with soft wood, rugose leaves and showy flowers, belonging to Bignonales.

Gesso, (jes'so) [The Italian word] A compound of white plaster of Paris and size, used as a ground for tempera painting.

Gestation, (jes-tá'shun). [*Gestatio*, the Latin word.] The carrying young in the womb during the age of development, previous to birth.

Geum, (gě-um). [The Latin word.] = *Avena*: an herb, belonging to Rosaceæ. *G. urbanum* = Herb Bennett = Wood avena. *G. rivale* = Water avena.

Geyserite, (gí-zér-ít). [Geyser, *q.v.*] A siliceous mineral, deposited by hot springs.

Geyers, (gí-zétz).

1. Two intermittent hot springs in Iceland, containing silica and other minerals in solution. 2. The name is also used as a general term for such springs.



Geyser.

Ghorka, (gor'ka) = Gamboge tree; a large tree of Ceylon.

Giant's causeway. A formation of basaltic rocks, in the North of Ireland, in which the columns of basalt are arranged as if, to form a causeway.

Gibbon, (gib'bon) = *Hylobates*: an active, gentle ape, with long arms and no tail, found in S. E. Asia, living in hills and trees, analogous to the spider monkey of the New World.



Gibbon.

Gibbous, (gib'bds).

[*L. gibba*, a hump.] doubly convex. *G. moon*: greater than a half moon.

Gibbsite, (gib'sít).

[Colonei Gibbs.] =

Alib: a mineral, chiefly hydrated alumina.

Gibraltar. *G. monkey* = *Inuus caudatus*. *G. stone*: a variety of calcite.

Giebel's classification of Mammalia.

Unguiculata—

Quadrumanæ.

Cheiroptera.

Feræ.

Marupialia.

Glires.

Edentata.

Ungulata—

Solidungula.

Multungula.

Basilica.

Pinnata.

Gig, (gig). [A.-S. *gangan*, to go.] A light clincher-built boat, about 25 feet long, intended for swift motion.

Gigantholite, (gi-gan'to-lít). A mineral, chiefly hydrated silicate of alumina and iron; a variety of Pinite.

Gilbertite, (gil'ber-tít). [Mr. Gilbert.] A mineral, chiefly silicate of alumina, probably an impure variety of Kaolinite.

Gilding, (gil'ding). [Gold, *q.v.*] Covering with a thin layer of gold.

Gilead, Balm of: obtained from *Icica carana*, and *Dracoccephalum*.

Gill, (gil). Singular of gills, *q.v.*

Gilliesiaceæ, (gil-li-si-á'se-ě). [Gilliesia.] = Gilliesiads: small Chilian bulbous herbs, with narrow leaves, belonging to Libales.

Gills, (gil's). [*Gægl*, the A.-S. name.] = Branchiæ: delicate skin processes, richly supplied with blood-vessels, by means of which aquatic animals breathe.

Gillyflowers, (jil'ti). [*Girafée*, the French name.] 1. = *Cheiranthus cheiri*. 2. *Matthiola incana* = stock = wall flower.

Gilthead (gil'thed) = *Chrysophrys aurata* also = *Crenilabrus melops*, a fish, named from its head being partly yellow.

Gimbals, (gin'bals). [*L. gemellus*, double.]

Two supports for a ship's compass, enabling it to remain horizontal.

Gin, (jin). [1. *F. geni* (*vre*, jumper; 2, 3, abbr. of engine.) 1. A spirit obtained from corn, and flavoured with the berries of the jumper plant. 2. A machine used to cleanse cotton previous to its being spun. 3. Sometimes used for machine.



Ginbal.

Gingelly seed = Seed of *Sesamum orientale*.

Oil of G.: used to adulterate almond oil.

Ginger, (jin'jer). [Corruption of Zingiber.]

1. = *Zingiber officinale*; a tree, belonging to Zingiberaceæ. 2. The rhizome of Zingiber officinale, *Alpinia racemosa*, &c., used as a spice. *G. beer*: a fermented drink made from ginger root, with the addition of sugar, tartaric acid, &c.

Gingerbread tree = *Hyphæne thebaica*: a tree belonging to Palmaeæ.

Ginger-worts, (jin'jer-wurts). [Ginger and Worts, *q.v.*] = Zingiberaceæ, *q.v.*

Ginseng, (jin-seng). [The Chinese name.] = *Panax quinquefolium*: an herb belonging to Araliaceæ, the root of which is used medicinally.

Gipsies, (jip'siz). [Plural of Gipsy, *q.v.*] A wandering Indo-European people, probably of Indian origin; also called Bohemians, Gitanos, and Zingari.

Gipsy, (jip'si). [Probably a corruption of Egyptian.] 1. Singular of Gipsies, *q.v.* 2. = *Opiethocomus*: a gallinaceous bird of Brazil.

G. moth = *Liparis dispar*. *G. wort* = *Lycopus*.

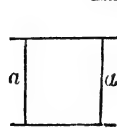
Giraffe, (jir-af'). [*Girafa*, the Spanish name.] = Giraffæ = Camelopardalis: an herbivorous quadruped, intermediate between Cervus and Antelope; remarkable for its long neck and legs.

Girasol (zh'i'a-sol) [The Italian name] = Sun-opal: a transparent red variety of opal, also called fire-opal.

Girder, (ger'der) [A.-S. *gerd*, rod] A large beam crossing a wide opening, such as a road. *Box G.*: a square tube. *Lattice G.*: with iron lattice-work. *Plate G.*: having a plate at top or bottom, or both.



Lattice Girder.



Box Girder.

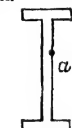


Plate Girder

Gismondite, (gis'mon-dit). A rare mineral, chiefly hydrated silicate of aluminum, calcium, &c.

Gizzard, (giz'zard) [*Gesier*, the French word] In birds: a modification of the stomach, serving to grind grain, and corresponding to the pylorus.

Glacial, (glā'si-al). [*Glacialis*, the Latin word.] Ice, connected with glaciers. *G. drift* = Boulder formation = diluvium. *G. period*: common to and connecting Tertiary and Post-Tertiary, probably divisible into two periods, separated by a long period of submergence, and partly anterior to drift period. *G. action*: existence of, proved by erratic blocks. Arctic character of shells, and similarity of fauna and flora on far apart mountains. *G. acids*: which occur in a crystalline form.

Glacier, (glā'si-er). [The French word.] = Snow converted into ice, usually porous and opaque; an ice river, abundant in Switzerland, Norway, and near Cape Horn. The motion of a glacier is continuous, but varies with the temperature.

Gladolus, (glā-dō-lus). [L. *gladiolus*, little sword] = Corn flag: a plant belonging to Iridaceæ, named from its sword-shaped leaves.

Gladius, (glī'di-us). [L. *gladius*, sword] The internal shell of cuttle fishes; also called Pen.

Glairin, (glai'rin). [*Glaire*, the French word.] = Glaire = White of egg. *v.* Albumin.

Glaisher's factors [Prof Glaisher.] A table of constants used in finding the dew point.

Glaucos, (glāns). [*Glauc*, the German word] A general term for lustrous minerals. *G. copper* = Chalcocite. *G. coal* = Anthracite. *Lead G.* = Galena.

Glands, (glānds). [L. *glans*, acorn.] Secreting viscera: those which absorb from the blood certain substances. *Monotrematic G.* = Abdominal G. of Ornithorhynchus: have no nipples; not conglomerate. *Mammary G.*: simple coeca in Cetaceæ and Monotremata; conglomerate in higher Mammalia. *G. of Lieberkühn*: in the walls of the intestines.

Glareola, (glā-re-ō-lā) = Pratincole: a wading bird, known in the Old World only, belongs to Grallatores.

Glass, (glas). [*Glas*, the A.-S. word.] A compound of various silicates, which is very transparent, very brittle, and fusible at a high temperature, and can be converted into enamel or porcelain. *Bohemian G.*: silicate of potassium and calcium. *Bottle G.*: a coarse variety of glass. *Crown G.* = Silicate of potassium and calcium. *Flint G.* = Silicate of lead and potassium. *Stained G.*: coloured in the making, chiefly by metallic oxides. *Plate G.* = Cast G. = Silicate of sodium, calcium, iron, &c. *Volcanic G.* = Obsidian. *Water G.* = Soluble G. = Hydrated silicate of potassium or sodium. *G. cap* = Campanularia integra, a parasite upon parasitic Sertularia. *G. cel.* = belonging to Leptocephalidae. *G. rope-sponge* = Hyalonema. *G. serpent* = Anguina ventralis. *G. shell* = Caninia, belongs to Gastropoda. *G. shrub* = Elichthusa, a marine crustacean animal. *G. wort* = *Sali corina*, an herb belonging to Chenopodiaceæ.

Glasser's fissura = Glasserian fissure: a narrow slit between two bony surfaces in the ear, through which the tympanic artery passes.

Glauberite, (glaw'ber-ite). [Glauber's, *q. v.*] A mineral, chiefly sulphate of lime and soda.

Glauber's salt, (glaw'berz) [Herr Glauber.] = Sulphate of soda: used medicinally, also called Mirabilite.

Glaucæ, (glaw'sē). A group of small willows, with soft silky leaves.

Glaucium, (glaw'si-um). [Gk. *glaukos*, blue.] Horned poppy, a plant belonging to Papaveraceæ.

Glaucolite, (glaw'ko-lit). [Gk. *glaukos*, blue; *lithos*, stone.] = Wernerite: a variety of albite; a mineral, chiefly silicate of alumina and lime.

Glaucoma, (glaw'ko-ma). [Gk. *glaukos*, blue.] A disease of the eye, in which the pupil is changed in colour from black to green.

Glaucosite, (glaw'ko-sit). [Gk. *glaukos*, blue.] A silicate of aluminum, iron, &c., found in Greensand.

Glaucophane, (glaw'kō-fān). [Gk. *glaukos*, blue, *phano*, I show.] A variety of garnet. A mineral, chiefly silicate of aluminum, iron, potassium, &c.

Glaucopis, (glaw'kō-pis) [Gk. *glaukos*, blue; *ops*, eye.] Wattle-bird, a sparrow-like bird.

Glaucus, (glaw'kus) [Gk. *glaukos*, blue.] 1. A molluscous animal, belonging to Gastropoda. 2. A small lizard-like animal, with body and tail, four limbs, and many feelers, but no mouth or eyes, about 1 inch long.

Glaux, (glaw'k). [Gk. *glaukos*, blue.] 1. Sea milk-wort. 2. An owl. *G. Japonica* = Glass owl.

Glazing, (glā'zing). [Glass, *q. v.*] 1. Fixing plates of glass in window frames, &c. 2. To cover with a vitreous coat.

Gleditschia, (glod-it'si-a). [Herr Gleditsch, a German botanist.] A plant, belonging to Leguminaceæ. *G. triacanthos* = Honey locust. *G. monosperma* = Water locust.

Gleicheniaceæ, (gli-ken-i-ā-se-æ). *v.* Fheleas:

a primary sub-division of Filicales or Ferns; chiefly tropical.

Glengariff grit=Dingle: a schistose and quartzose rock, corresponding with Upper Silurian **Glenoid surface**, (glen'oul) [Gk. *glene*, socket; *eidos*, form.] 1. Of the temporal bone, articulating with the parietal. 2. Generally for any similar surface.

Gladin, (glā'din). [Gk. *glia*, glue.] =Glutin: one of the constituents of glue.

Glires, (glī'rēz). [L. *glis*, dormouse] =Rodentia: used by Linnaeus for the group of animals including the porcupine, beaver, rat, squirrel, &c.

Glis, (glis). [L. *glis*, dormouse.] A rat-like animal, belonging to Rodentia.

Globe, (glōb). [*Globus*, the Latin word.] The earth, named from its form. According to geological and physical theories, the earth was formerly a molten globe; and, according to astronomical and chemical theories, it was formerly an incandescent centre of light and heat. *G. fishes*=Gymnodontidae: have an air sac which, when inflated, gives the fish a spherical form. *G. stateres*=Sphæromma: sessile-eyed crustaceans. *G. flower*=Trollius: named from the globe-shaped flowers.



Globigerinae, (glō-bij-er-ī'nē). [L. *globus*, globe; *gero*, I bear] Minute foraminifera, found in great abundance at the bottom of the Atlantic. Found fossil in Tertiary rocks and in Chalk.

Globiocephalus, (glō-bi-ō-sef'a-lus) [L. *globus*, globe; Gk. *kephale*, head] A variety of the dolphin; an animal belonging to Cetacea. *G. senegal*=Pilot whale.

Globular, (glōb'u-lar). [Globe, *q.v.*] Related to a globe in form. *G. minerals*: which occur in more or less complete spheres. *G. projection*. *v. Map*.

Globulariaceae, (glō-bi-lā-ri-t'ā-se-ē). [Globularia, the typical genus] =Selagids: herbs with alternate leaves, sessile flowers, and two-celled fruit with pendulous seeds.

Globulin, (glōb'u-lin). [Globular, *q.v.*] =Crystallin: in blood globules: the albuminous substance of which they are mainly composed.

Globulodus, (glō-bū'lū-dus). [L. *globulosus*, globular; Gk. *odous*, tooth.] A ganoid fish, known by fossil teeth, found in Permian rocks.

Glomerulus, (glom-er'u-lus). [L. *glomerio*, I make into a ball.] Globular accumulation. *e.g.*, bundles of capillary vessels in which the renal arteries terminate within the Malpighian capsules of the kidneys.

Glonoine, (glō-noin')=Nitro-glycerine, *q.v.*

Glossohyal bone, (glos-sō-hi'al). [Gk. *glossa*, tongue; Hyal, *q.v.*] =Lingual bone: a slight bone supporting the tongue in some fishes.

Glossopetra, (glos-sō-pē'tra). [Gk. *glossa*,

tongue; *petron*, rock] A general term used for fossil teeth.

Glossophaga, (glos-of'a-ga). [Gk. *glossa*, tongue, *phago*, I eat.] Leaf-bat, &c: an animal, belonging to Chiroptera.

Glossopharyngeal nerves, (glos-sō-far-īn-jē'al) [Gk. *glossa*, tongue, *pharyngeal*, *q.v.*] The ninth pair of nerves, serving the tongue and the muscles of the pharynx.

Glottalite, (glō'tā-lit). A mineral, chiefly hydrated silicate of alumina and lime.

Glottis, (glō'ttis). [Gk. *glotta*, tongue] The aperture at the back of the mouth, forming the entrance to the trachea or windpipe.

Glow-worm=Lampyrus noctilux: an insect, belonging to Coleoptera, which emits a phosphorescent light.

Glucic acid, (glū'ī-sik). [Glucose, *q.v.*] C₁₂H₁₈O₆=Glucemic acid: obtained from sugar. *Apogluic acid*=Oxidised glucic acid=Asamar.

Glucina, (glū-sī'na). [Gk. *glykys*, sweet] =GO=Oxide of glucinum: named from its sweet taste.

Glucinum, (glū-sī'nūm) [Glucina, *q.v.*] =G': Beryllium: one of the earth-metals, a white malleable metal, obtained from the emerald.

Glucō, (glū'kō). [Gk. *glykys*, sweet.] A prefix implying the presence of glucose, or derivation from it.

Glucocitric acid, (glū-kō-sit'rik). [Glucō and Citric, *q.v.*] A compound of glucose and citric acid.

Glucosan, (glū'kō-sān). [Glucose, *q.v.*] =C₆H₁₂O₆: the anhydride of dextro-glucose: a colourless amorphous substance, into which grape sugar is converted by the loss of some of its water.

Glucose, (glū'kōs). [Gk. *glykys*, sweet.] =C₆H₁₂O₆: a saccharine substance formed from the blood by the action of the liver; also called grape sugar, liver sugar, &c.

Glucosides, (glū'kō-sidz). [Glucose, *q.v.*] Arbutin, esculin, salicin, quercitrin, &c. crystalline substances from which sugar can be obtained.

Glucotartaric acid, (glū-kō-tar-tar'ik). [Glucose and Tartaric, *q.v.*] A compound of glucose and tartaric acid.

Glue, (glū). [Gluton, *q.v.*] A thick gelatinous substance prepared from skins and other animal matter: an inferior quality of gelatin.

Glue plant=Fucus tenax=Plocaria tenax: used as glue or varnish.

Glumaceae, (glū-mā-se-ē). [Glume, *q.v.*] Grasses, sedges, &c.: plants having the flowers in glumes.

Glumaceous, (glū-mā'se-us.) [Glume, *q.v.*] Related to Glumaceae.

Glumales, (glū-mā'ī-āz). [Glume, *q.v.*] Evergreen herbs, with cylindrical jointed stems, narrow leaves, and scales for floral envelopes, forming a division of Endogens, and including Cyperaceae, Graminaceae, &c.

Glume, (glūm). [Glume, the Latin word.] The floral envelope of grasses, &c., formed of two bracts.



Glutamic acid, (glū-tā'mik). [Glucose, *q.v.*] $C_5H_9NO_4$: an acid substance obtained from gluten.

Gluten, (glū'ten). [The Latin word.] A gray elastic compound of gluten, fibrin, casein, &c.: the chief ingredient in the seeds of wheat, rye, &c.

Glutin, (glū'tin). [Gluten, *q.v.*] An albuminous substance obtained from gluten.

Glutton, (glut'ton). [Glutto, the Latin name.] = Ursus gulo =

Wolverene: named from its voracious appetite.

Glyceramine, (glis'er-a-min). [Glycerine and amine, *q.v.*] $C_3H_9NO_2$: a base obtained from glycerin.



Glutton

Glyceria, (gli-sē'rī-a). [Gk *glykeros*, sweet.] = Manna grass; a plant belonging to Gramineae.

Glyceric, (glis'er-ik). [Glycerin, *q.v.*] Related to glycerin. *G acid* = $C_3H_5O_4$. *G. acids* = $C_3H_5O_4$. *G ether* = $C_3H_5O_3$.

Glycerides, (glis'er-īdiz). [Glycerin, *q.v.*] = Compound ethers of glycerin. artificial compounds resembling fats.

Glycerin, (glis'er-in). [Gk *glykys*, sweet.] = $C_3H_5O_3$. Sweet principle of oils: separated from most fats and oils during saponification = an alcohol, used to preserve animal substances. *v.* Alcohols. Does not freeze nor evaporate at any usual temperatures. *v.* Nitro-glycerin.

Glyceril, (glis'er-il). [Glycerin, *q.v.*] The radicle of glycerin.

Glycocholic acid, (gli-kō-kol'ik). [Gk *glykys*, sweet; *chole*, bile.] = $2C_{23}H_{43}NO_6$. a white crystalline acid substance obtained from the bile of oxen.

Glycocine, (gli-kō-sin). [Gk *glykys*, sweet.] = $C_6H_{12}NO_2$: a sweet crystalline substance obtained from glycerin.

Glyccoll, (gli'ko-kol). [Gk *glykys*, sweet; *kolla*, glue.] = Glycocine, *q.v.*

Glycogen, (gli'ko-jen). [Glucose, *q.v.*; Gk *gennaio*, I produce.] = $C_6H_{12}O_6$: an amyloid substance found in the liver and the placenta, which is converted into sugar by the action of the liver.

Glycol, (gli'kol) [Glycerin and Alcohol] = $C_2H_4O_2$ = Ethylene alcohol: a liquid substance intermediate between glycerin and alcohol, the vapour of which is inflammable.

Glycolic acid, (gli-kol'ik). [Glycol, *q.v.*] = $C_2H_4O_3$: a syrupy liquid, the type of the glycolic series of acids.

Glycolic series = $C_nH_{2n}O_n$: a series of acids intermediate between acetic and oxalic series, including glycolic and lactic acids.

Glycolide, (gli'ko-lid). [Glycol, *q.v.*] = Glycolic anhydride = $C_2H_4O_3$.

Glycolamide, (gli-kol'a-mid). [Glycol and Amide, *q.v.*] = $C_2H_5NO_2$: the amide of glycol.

Glycols, (gli'kolz). [Glycol, *q.v.*] = Diatomic alcohols: a series of hydrocarbons, of artificial composition, intermediate between alcohols and glycerins, which, when oxidized, become acids.

Glycolyl, (gli'ko-lil). [Glycolic, *q.v.*] = C_2H_3O : the radicle of the glycolic series.

Glycose, (gli'kōs). [Gk. *glykys*, sweet.] = Glucose, *q.v.*

Glycolyl, (gli'sil). [Glycerin, *q.v.*] = C_2H_3 : an hypothetical radicle of glycerin.

Glycyrrhiza, (gli-sir'ī-za). [Gk. *glykys*, sweet; *rhiza*, root.] = Liquorice plant: a plant belonging to Fabaceae.

Glyoxal, (gli-oks'al). [Glycol and Oxalic, *q.v.*] = $C_2H_2O_2$ = An aldehyde of glycol, intermediate in composition between glycolic and glycolic acids.

Glyoxalurea, (gli-oks-a-lū're-a). = Allanturic acid, *q.v.*

Glyoxiline, (gli-oks'ī-lin). [Glyoxal, *q.v.*] A mixture of gun-cotton and nitre.

Glyoxylic acid, (gli-oks'ī-l'ik). [Glycol and Oxalic, *q.v.*] = $C_2H_3O_3$: an acid obtained from glycerin by action of nitric acid, intermediate between the glycolic and oxalic series of acids.

Glyphoglossus, (gli-fō-glos'sus). [Gk. *gluphe*, carving, *glossa*, tongue] = Indian toad the fattest of all toads.

Glypography, (gli-fō-gra'fi). [Gk *gluphe*, carving, *grapho*, I write.] A process of etching by galvanism, in which the drawing is in relief.

Glyptic, (glipt'ik) [Glyptos, the Greek word.] = Carved; engraved.

Glyptodon, (gliptō'don). [Gk. *glyptos*, carved; *odous*, tooth.] A large edentate animal, of which fossil remains, chiefly flattened teeth, have been found in Pleistocene rocks.



Glyptodon

Glyptolepis, (gliptol'e-pis). [Gk. *glyptos*, carved; *lepis*, plate.] A fossil Ganoid fish found in Devonian rocks.

Gmelinite, (mel'ī-nit). [Herr Gmelin.] = Chabazite, *q.v.*: a mineral of the zeolite group, chiefly hydrated silicate of aluminum, calcium, and sodium; also called Hydrolite.

Gnaphalium, (na-fā'lū-m). [Gk. *gnaphalion*, woolly.] = Cudweed; Cotton weed, &c., a plant belonging to Compositae. *G orientale* = Everlasting Love.

Gnat, (nat). [The A.-S. name.] = Culex: an insect belonging to Diptera.

Gnats, (nats) = Culicidae: insects belonging to Diptera, including the gnat, mosquito, &c.

Gnathites, (na-thit'ez) [Gk *gnathos*, jaw] Appendages to Decapoda, modified for mastication.

Gnathodon, (nathō'don). [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw; *odous*, tooth.] A molluscous animal.

Gnathodontes, (nathō'don'tez) [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw; *odous*, tooth] Name suggested by De Blainville for a primary division of fishes, including the bony fishes.

Gnathostoma, (nath-ōs'to-ma). [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw; *stoma*, mouth.] Small worms, belonging to Entozoa, found in the stomach of the tiger, leopard, &c.

Gneiss, (nis). A rock resembling granite, but having a more stratified or foliated appearance: composed of quartz, felspar, and mica; one of the metamorphic rocks, very durable.

Gneissoid, (nî'soid) [Gneiss, *q. v.*, Gk. *eidōs*, form.] Resembling gneiss.

Gnetaceæ, (ne-tā'se-ē). [Gnetum, *q. v.*] Joint-firs; small trees, with jointed stems, belonging to Gymnogæus, but approximating to Exogæus.

Gnetum, (nê'tum) [The Latin name.] A plant, the type of Gnetaceæ, found in tropical India and America.

Gnomon, (nô'mon) 1. A figure resembling a carpenter's square, formed by taking away a portion of a rectangle. 2. The index of a sundial.

Gnomon, (nô-mon'ik). [Gnomon, *q. v.*] Relating to a gnomon. *G. projection* in map drawing, in which the eye is supposed to be at the centre of the earth.

Gnu, (nû). [The Hottentot name.] = Antelope gnu: an animal resembling the antelope, the buffalo, and the horse.

Goat, (gôt). [Got, the A.-S. name.] = Capra: an animal belonging to Ruminantia. *G. s. beard* = Tragopogon pratensis. *G. moth* = Cosinus ligniperda. *G. pepper* = Capsicum, *q. v.*

G. sucker = Caprimulgus, *q. v.*, a bird also called Nightjar. *G. s. thorn* = Astragalus verus. *G. weed* = Eragrostis, *q. v.*

Gobioidæ, (gô-bi-oi'de-î). [Gobius, *q. v.*; Gk. *eidōs*, form.] = Gobidæ. Goby, Blenny, &c., a

family of fishes belonging to Acanthopteri.

Gobius, (gô'bi-us). [The Latin name.] = Goby: a nest-building fish.

Godin. In moon, a crater 22 miles in diameter.

God-wit, (god'wit) [A.-S. *god*, good, *wit*, creature.] = Limosa, a wading bird, belonging to Longirostræ.

Goethe's theory: that all organs of plants, petals, sepals, stamens, &c. are metamorphosed leaves

Goethe, (ge'tit). [Goethe] = Oxide of iron, one of the iron group of minerals, crystallising in rhombs: much resembling limonite.

Goitre, (go'itr). [The French name.] = Bronchocele: the enlargement, by disease, of the thyroid gland, also called "Derbyshire neck."



Gnu



Goat-sucker.



God-wit.

Gold, (gold) = Au^m = Aurum: one of the noble metals, a soft, yellow, lustrous, malleable metal, valuable from its beauty, scarcity, and freedom from the action of oxygen: found most commonly in Palæozoic rocks. *Nature* (*G.*) = found in grains and nuggets, sometimes also contains silver, copper, &c. *G. corp* = *G. fish* = Cyprinus auratus. *G. flock* = Fingilla carduelis, a bird. *G. flint* = Crenilabrus. *G. flux* = Avanturine. *G. leaf electroscope* = Bennett's E., *q. v.* *G. of pleasure* = Camelina, *q. v.* *G. thread* = Coptis trifolia, a plant belonging to Ranunculaceæ.

Gold-beater's skin. The thin skin of the intestines of oxen, prepared for use in gold-beating.

Gold-beating. The hammering of gold into extremely thin sheets.

Golden, (gold'en) [Gold, *q. v.*] *G. fly* = Chrysis: an insect, belonging to Hymenoptera. *G. nard* = Crenilabrus melope: a fish, belonging to Labridæ. *G. number*: marks the place of the year in the cycle of 19 years, in which the civil and astronomical years coincide. *G. rod* = Solidago: an herb, belonging to Compositæ. *G. robin* = Baltimore oriole. *G. teeth*: teeth of herbivorous animals are sometimes coated with a yellow precipitate. *G. trumpeter*. Agami, a crane-like bird.

Goldie-locks = Linosyris: an herb, belonging to Compositæ.

Gomeia, = β Canis Minoris: the second star in the constellation Canis Minor.

Gomer, (gô'mer). The conical chamber of a gun.

Gompholite, (gom'fô-lit). [Gk. *gomphos*, wedge; *lithos*, stone.] A micaceous rock, named from the wedge-shaped pebbles found in it.

Gomphosis, (gom'fô-sis). [Gk. *gomphos*, wedge.] The union of two bodies by the insertion of one in the other.

Gomuti palm, (go-mô'ti). Borassus saccharifera = Borassus gomuti = Arenga saccharifera: a palm tree, from which sago and sugar are obtained.

Gonds. An Asiatic people.

Gong metal. An alloy of copper and tin, used in making gongs.

Goniaster, (go-ni-as'ter). [Gk. *gonia*, angle; *aster*, star.] = Cushion star: connects Asteriada with Echiniada. Many species are found fossil in Tertiary rocks.

Goniasteria, (gô-ni-as-tê'ri-a). [Goniaster, *q. v.*] Goniaster, &c.: a group of star fishes, belonging to Asteriada.

Goniatites, (gô-ni-a-tî'tēs). [Gk. *gonia*, angle] Fossil remains of Ammonoites, many species of which are found in Devonian and Carboniferous Limestone.

Gonidia, (go-nî'dî-a). Algae imprisoned by fungi, so as to form lichens, *q. v.*

Goniometer, (gô-ni-om'eter). [Gk. *gonos*, angle; *meter*, *q. v.*] An instrument for measuring the angles of crystals, or angles generally,



Goniometer.

Goniometric, (gō-ni-ō-met'ric). [Goniometer, *q. v.*] Connected with the measurement of angles.

Goniometry, (gō-ni-ō-met'ri). [Gk. *gonia*, angle; Meter, *q. v.*] The art of measuring angles.

Goniopholis, (go-ni-ō-fō-lis). [Gk. *gonia*, angle; *pholis*, scale.] A reptile, belonging to Crocodilia, known by fossil remains in Wealden and Putbeck rocks.

Gonoblastidium. Reproductive matter found in gonophores.

Gonophore, (gon-ō-fōr). [Gk. *gonos*, seed; *phero*, I bear.] = Androphore: generative elements; ex., such as are produced in walls of the manubrium of Medusæ.

Gonopteryx, (gon-ō-pt'er-iks). [Gk. *gonia*, angle; *pteryx*, wing.] An insect belonging to Lepidoptera. *G. isbatra*: = Herald moth. *G. rhama*: = Brimstone butterfly.

Gonosome, (gon-ō-sōm). [Gk. *gonos*, seed; *soma*, body.] Collective name for generative organs.

Goodeniaceæ, (good-en-i-ā'se-ē). [Goodenia, the typical genus.] = Goodenads = Goodenovicæ: herbs, chiefly Australian, with scattered leaves and monopetalous flowers, belonging to Campanulæ.

Goosander, (goos-an'der). [Goose, *q. v.*] = Merganser: an aquatic bird, belonging to Natatoræ. **Goose**, (goos). [*Gos*, the A.-S. name.] = Anser: an aquatic bird, belonging to Natatoræ. *Bern G* = Anser segetum. *Upland G* = Chloephaga macellanea. *G. foot* = Chenopodium. *G. grass* = Galium aparine.

Gooseberry (goos'ber-ri) [Cor. of gooseberry.] = Ribes grossularia: a plant, belonging to Saxifragaceæ.

Goose-dung ore = Ganomatio, *q. v.*

Gordiaceæ, (gor-di-ā'se-ē). [Gordius, *q. v.*] Thread-like animals, belonging to Scelocida, and forming a division of Cœlenterata.

Gordius, (gor'di-us). A nematoid worm, the body of which usually resembles knots.

Gorge, (gorj). [The French word.] 1. A narrow entrance, or narrow valley with lofty sides. 2. The entrance to a bastion, &c., where the sides approach near each other. 3. Any narrow entrance.

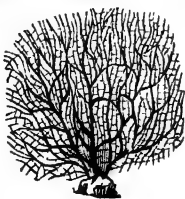
Gorgol = Gargyle, *q. v.*

Gorgonia, (gor-gō-ni-a). [The Latin name.] A coral polype, the type of Gorgoniaceæ. *G. verrucosa*: Warty Sea-Fan. *G. uncinata*: Sea-willow.

Gorgoniæ, (gor-gō-ni-ē). [Gorgonia, *q. v.*] A family of coral-forming animals, belonging to Actinozoa.

Gorgonidæ, (gor-gō-ni-dē). [Gorgonia, *q. v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] = Sea shrubs: coral polypes, including red coral, a division of Actinozoa.

Gorilla, (gor-il'la).



Gorgoniæ.

[The African name.] = Troglodytes gorilla: an anthropoid ape of Africa, also called Pongo; large, bulky, arboreal, herbivorous, and polygamious. first discovered in 1843.



Gorse, (gors). [*Gears*, the A.-S. name.] = Ulex: a thorny shrub with yellow flower, belonging to Leguminaceæ.

Goshawk, (gos'hawk). [Corruption of goose-hawk.] = *Astur palumbarius* a hawk-like bird, belonging to Falconidæ.

Goslarite, (gos-la-rit). [Goslar mine.] = White vitriol, a mineral, chiefly hydrated sulphate of zinc.

Gossypium, (gos-sy-i-um). [Arab *gos*, or *gutha*, a soft substance.] = Cotton plant: a plant, belonging to Malvaceæ, which has fibres, from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, on the seeds. These fibres are raw cotton.



Goshawk

Gothic, (goth'ik) = Teutonic: a race of people inhabiting N and N W. Europe: German, English, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, &c.

Gothic architecture. A form of architecture, distinguished by pointed arches, dating from the 12th century; much used in Central and Northern Europe for ecclesiastical buildings.

Gotate, (gō'tit). [Goethe.] A mineral, chiefly hydrated oxide of iron.

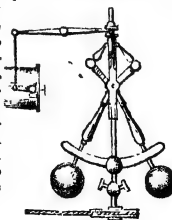
Gourd, (gōrd). [*Gourde*, the French name.] = Cucurbita: a plant, with large edible fruit, belonging to Cucurbitaceæ.



Gothic-window.

Gout-weed = Goat-weed, *q. v.*

Governor, (gov-er-nēr). A contrivance for regulating the supply of steam or water to machinery so as to preserve uniform velocity. *Watt's G.*: a heavy conical pendulum of varying shape, as in drawing. *Steevens's G.*: a conical pendulum and train of wheels, adapted to ensure a great degree of uniformity.



Governor

Govdie, (gow'di). = Calionymus lyra: a fish, belonging to Gobioidæ.

Graafian vesicles, (grā-fī-an). [Hern de Graaf.]

Small vesicles, found in the human ovary, containing the ova.

Gracula, (grak'ū-lā). [The Latin name.] = Grackle-bird; a crow-like bird.

Graculines, (gra-kū'li-nē). [Gracula, q.v.] = A division of Corvidae: a family of birds, of which Gracula is the type.

Gradient, (grā'di-ent). [L. *gradus*, step.] An inclined plane, especially of a road. *Rolling G.*: the gradient adapted to any given road, or kind of road. *Telford's R.G.* = $\frac{1}{6}$, i.e., rising 1 ft. in 30 ft.

Graduation, (grad-ū-'shun) [L. *gradus*, step.] Division into degrees.

Grahamite, (grā'hām-īt). [Mr. Graham.] A mineral resembling coal, a variety of asphalt, found in Virginia.

Grainging, (grā'ning). = Leuciscus: a fish, belonging to Cyprinidae.

Grains of paradise = The seeds of Amomum grana-paradisii.

Grakles, (grā'kēz) = Quiscalidae, q.v.: a family of birds resembling the starling; also called *Roost-tails*, from shape of the tails.

Grallae, (grāl'ā). [L. *grallae*, stilt.] = Grallatores: an order of birds, by Milne-Edwards.

Grallator, (grāl-'tōr). [L. *grallator*, one on stilts.] A group of birds, remarkable for length of stride and slenderness of toes, known only by fossil footmarks. v. Pachydictyolus Lithichnozoa.

Grallatores, (grāl-'tōr-ēz). [Plural of grallator.] Crane, plover, coot, snipe, &c. Wading birds: having long legs, building their nests on the ground, on banks and shores.

Gramina, (grām-'nā). [The Latin name.] = Grasses = Graminaceae, q.v.

Graminaceae, (grām-in-'āse-ē). [Gramina, q.v.] = Grasses: evergreen plants, with cylindrical jointed stems, sheathing leaves, and green flowers in spikes, belonging to Glumales.

Gramme, (gram). [The French word.] = The weight, in vacuo, of one cubic centimetre of water at its great density, 4° C. = 15½ grains nearly; the unit of weight in the Metric system.

Grammepus, (grām-'ēpus) [Gk. *gramma*, line; *pous*, foot.] An invertebrate animal, known only by fossil tracks, belonging probably to Crustacean Lithichnozoa.

Grampus, (grām'pus). [Corruption of French, *grand poisson*, large fish.] An animal, belonging to Cetaceae, resembling the dolphin.

Granite, (gran'it).

[Granit, the French word.] A rock of igneous origin, formed under great pressure: melted and slowly crystallised: differs from volcanic rock in being more crystalline and having no breccias: composed of quartz, felspar, and mica, one of the Plutonic rocks. *Foliated G.* = Gneiss. *Graphic G.* = Prismatic veins, with but little mica. *Prologine G.* = with the mica replaced

by talc. *Syenitic G.* = with the mica partially replaced by hornblende, approximates to Syenite.

Granules, (gran'ūlz). [L. *granulus*, little grain.] Small grains. *G. of Langley*: minute bodies present over the whole solar surface; the immediate sources of solar light and heat. *G. of Huggins* = Groups of Langley's granules.

Granulite, (gran'ū-lit). [Granite, q.v.] A mineral, chiefly felspar, quartz, and garnet: gneiss in which mica is replaced by garnet.

Grape, (grāp). [F. *grappe*, a branch of grapes.] The fruit of the vine. *G. huacanth* = Muscari: a plant belonging to Liliaceae. *G. shot*: a number of shot arranged so as to be fired as one, but dispersed after discharge. *G. sugar* = $C_6H_{12}O_6 + H_2O$ = Starch sugar: a variety of sugar obtained from fruit, especially grapes, and from starch, also called *glucose* and *dextrose* v. Sugar. *G. vine* = Vitis: a plant belonging to Vitaceae.

Graphic, (graf'ik). [*Graphicus*, the Latin word.] Descriptive. *G. formula* in chemistry, showing the combining equivalent of the elements in a substance by means of symbols, the supposed connection of the atoms being represented by lines uniting the symbols. *G. acid* = $C_{11}H_4O_5$: obtained by oxidation of graphite. *G. representation*: by means of lines or diagrams. *G. tellurium* = Sylvanite.

Graphidaceae, (graf-i-dā'se-ē). [Graphis, the typical genus.] Letter-lichen: a division of lichens, named from the fructifying portions resembling written characters.

Graphite, (graf'it). [Gk. *grapho*, I write.] = Plumbago = Black-lead: a native form of carbon. *G. battery*: a variety of galvanic battery, consisting of zinc and carbon in sulphuric acid.

Graphon, (graf'on). [Graphite, q.v.] = Gr = an allotropic form of graphite.

Graphotype, (graf'o-tip). [Gk. *grapho*, I write; *typos*, type.] A method of engraving by drawing in ink upon a chalk surface, and removing the chalk between the lines of the drawing, so that it stands out in relief, and can be copied in stereotype.

Grapsidae, (grap-soi'dē). [Grapsus; Gk. *eulos*, form.] = Grapsidae: crab-like animals, belonging to Brachyura, can open the branchial cavity in front or behind, to breathe water or air, so forming a hulk between aquatic and terrestrial respiration.

Graptolites, (grap-tō-lit'ēz). [Gk. *grapto*, written; *lithos*, stone.] = Graptolithus: exclusive and characteristic Silurian fossils: animals belonging to Hydromedusa. *Double G.* = Didymograpsus and Didymograpsus. *Twin G.* = Didymograpsus.

Grass, (gras). [Gras, the A.-S. name.] An herb, usually slender, belonging to Graminaceae. *Beard G.* = Polypogon. *Cat's tail G.* = Phleum. *Fox tail G.* = Alopecurus. *Holy G.* = Hierocloa. *Manna G.* = Glycyrrhiza. *Marren G.* = Parnassia. *Meadow G.* = Poa. *Quaking G.* = Briza. *Rye G.* = Lolium. *Vernal G.* = Anthoxanthum. *G. cloth*: a textile



Grampus

fabric made in China from the fibre of *Musa textilis*, or of *Cochorus capsularis*.

G. hopper = *Gryllus* :

an insect, belonging to

Orthoptera, with long

hind legs. *G. lizard* =

Tachysaurus Japonicus :

a slender, brilliantly

green reptile, common

in Borneo. *G. moth* =

Crambus : a small moth living in grass. *G.*

tree = *Xanthorrhæa*. *G. wrack* = *Zostera* : a

plant belonging to *Najas*.

Grasses, (gras'es). [*Grass*, *q. v.*] = *Graminaceæ*,

q. v.

Grasshoppers = *Gryllidæ*, *q. v.*

Gratings. *Diffraction* *G. v.* *Diffraction* :

Graucalus, (graw'ka-lus) = Papuan crow : a

sparrow-like bird.

Grauwacke, (grau-wak'a). [*The German*

word.] 1. A rock in which fragments of

quartz are mixed with clay-slate. 2. Used

to include Silurian and Cambrian rocks :

often used generally as = Transition rocks.

Gravel, (grav'el). [*Gravelle*, the French

word.] Water-worn fragments of rock : vary

in size from that of a pea to that of an

egg.

Gravesande, (grä-va-sin'da). [*Herr Gravo-*

sande of Holland.] *G.'s apparatus* : a com-

bination of cords and weights intended to

illustrate the parallelogram of forces *G.'s*

ring : a ring and a ball which when cold

passes through, but when heated will not ;

intended to show the expansion caused by

heat.

Grave-wax, (grav'waks). [*First found in*

graves.] = *Adipocere*, *q. v.*

Gravitation, (grav-i-t'yun). [*L. gravis*,

heavy.] = Universal attraction : the property

of all bodies to attract each other, existing

in every particle of matter : the force by

which all smaller and adjacent bodies are

drawn towards the centre of the earth, and

by which the planets are kept in their orbits

in the solar system.

Gravity, (grav'i-ti). [*L. gravis*, heavy.] =

Weight. *Centre of G.* : the point in any

body round which its weight is symmetrically

distributed. *Specific G.* : the ratio of

the weight of any given solid or liquid sub-

stance to the weight of an equal volume of

water ; or of a given gas to that of an equal

volume of air or hydrogen. *G. battery*, a

galvanic battery in which the two liquids,

such as sulphate of zinc and sulphate of

copper, remain separate in the same vessel,

because of the difference of specific gravities,

so that no porous vessel is needed.

Gray, (grä). [*Grag*, the A.-S. word.] A

compound colour : a mixture of white and

black. *G. lag* : a duck, probably the species

from which all other ducks have descended.

G. wacke = *Grau-*

wacke, *q. v.*

Graying, (grä'ing).

= *Thymallus vul-*

garis : a salmon-like

fish.



Grasshopper



Grayling.

Great, (grät). [*The A.-S. word.*] *G. circle*

sailing = Tangent sailing. *v. Sailing. G.*

Oolite = Bath stone, *q. v.* *v. Oolite.*

Greatest common measure. The largest num-

ber that will divide two or more other

numbers so that the quotients are always

whole numbers.

Grobe, (gröh). [*Grebe*, the French name.] =

Podiceps Hectornis : an aquatic bird.

Grecian architecture. A style of architecture

in use in ancient Greece before the use of the

arch. *Corinthian* : the most richly orna-

mented order of Greek architecture. *Goric* :

an order of Greek architecture, of Egyptian

derivation, in which the columns have no

bases. *Ionic* : an order of Greek architec-

ture, of Assyrian derivation, lighter than the

Doric, and less decorated than the Corn-

thian.

Green, (grün). [*Grüne*, the A.-S. word.] A

colour intermediate between yellow and

blue. *G. bone* = *Belone vulgaris* also = *Zoar-*

ces viviparus, a fish. *G. blights* = *Aphidæ* :

insects belonging to Homoptera. *G. bottle*

= *Musca chloris* : a bright green fly. *G. crab*

= *Carcinus medius* : a crustacean. *G. finch* =

Fringilla chlois : a bird. *G. heart* = *Sipera*

= *Lamium chloroxylon* : a tree resembling the

locust tree, found in Guiana. *G. marble* =

Serpentine, *q. v.* *G. monkey* = *Cercopithecus*,

q. v., found in the Cape de Verde Isles. *G.*

pigments : derived from copper, chrome,

arsenic, potash, &c. *G. sand* : a rock, be-

tween Wealden and Chalk, not necessarily

green in colour. *G. stone* = *Trap*, *q. v.* : a

variety of trappean rocks, including com-

pounds of felspar, with hornblende or with

augite. *G. vitrol* = Sulphate of iron. *G.*

stars : *Sirius*, *Vega*, *Altair*, *Deneb*. *Scheele's*

G. = CuHAsO_3 = Arsenate of copper, used as

a pigment.

Greenockite, (grē'nok-īt). A mineral, chiefly

sulphide of cadmium.

Gregarinida, (gre-gä-rī-ni-da). [*L. gregaris*,

in a herd.] Parasitic microscopic animals,

belonging to Protozoa, one of the simplest

animal forms known, having no mouth,

found in the intestines of insects.

Gregorian, (grē-gō'i-an). *G. calendar. v.*

Year. G. scales : the scales of A, B, C, and

D. *v. Keys. G. telescope* : a variety of the

reflecting telescope, in which the metallic

mirror is pierced by the opening for the eye,

invented by Professor Gregory.

Grenade, (gre-nād'). [*Grenade*, the French

word.] A small bomb-

shell. *v. Shell.*

Grenadilla, (gren-a-dil'-

la). The fruit of *Passi-*

flora quadrangularis : a

large West Indian fruit.

Grewia, (grew'i-a). [*Dr.*

Grew.] A plant belong-

ing to *Tiliaceæ*.

Grey, (grä). [*Gray*, *q. v.*]

= *Gray*, *q. v.* *G. lag* =

Anser ferus : a duck from which all species

of ducks have descended. *G. nullot* = *Mugil*

capito. G. antimony = A native sulphide of



Grenade.

antimony. *G. copper*—A native sulphide of copper. *G. wack*—Grauwacke. *G. hound*, a variety of the dog remarkable for swiftness.

Gridiron pendulum.

One in which the rod is compound, being composed of several alternate rods of brass and steel, the expansions of which, by heat, or contractions from cold, counteract each other, so that the pendulum is always of the same length.

Griffon, (grif'on). [The French name.] A popular name for several varieties of the dog, and also for several birds, especially of Vulture gryphus and Martinet noir.

Grilse, (gril'se). The intermediate stage of salmon; the young salmon or Sabmon.

Grimaldi. A walled plain in the moon more than 100 miles in diameter.

Grinders, (grin'dez). [A-S *grindan*, to grind.]—Grinding teeth—Molars, teeth with broad crowns, and two or three fangs, adapted for crushing and grinding food.

Grindstones. Varieties of sandstone, chosen for their hardness and roughness.

Grison, (grison). [The French name.]—Silver-haired monkey = *Viverra vittata*, also = *Mustela barbara*.

Grisly bear—*Ursus ferox*. or *Ursus*.

Gristle, (grist'l). [*Gristle*, the A-S. word.] A firm, white, elastic tissue resembling bone, but soft, also called Cartilage.

Grit, (grit). [A-S *gritt*, sand.] A common name for hard varieties of sandstone.

Groats, (graw'ts). [*Grats*, the A-S. word.] The seeds of corn, the outer skin being removed. *Broken G* = Crushed G; from which oatmeal is obtained.

Groin, (groin). 1. The lower portion of the abdomen. 2. The curve formed by the intersection of arches.

Groined. Formed by the intersection of several arches.

Gromwell, (grom'wel) = *Lithospermum*: a plant belonging to Boraginaceae.

Grosbeak = *Coccothraustes vulgaris*: a bird belonging to Fringillidae.

Gros, (gros). *G.'s base*

= Platandium *G.'s salts* compound salts of platinum and ammonia.

Grossales, (gros sāl'ez).

[Grossulariaceae, q.v.]

Plants with dichlamydeous polypetalous flowers, pulpy fruit with numerous small seeds, forming a division of Epigynous Exogens.

Grossbeak = Grosbeak, q.v.

Grossulariaceae, (gros-sū-lā-rī-tā'se-ē). [*L. grossulus*, unripe fig] = Currant-worts: shrubs, sometimes spiny, with axillary flowers, belonging to Grossales.



Greyhound



Grouse



Grosbeak

Grossularia, (gros-sū-lā-rī'a). A pale variety of garnet; also called grossularite.

Grotto of cheeses. A grotto, formed by basaltic eruptions, between Tieves and Coblenz.

Ground (grownd). *G. bear* = *Ursus arctos*. *G. hog* = Aard-vark, q.v. *G. wv* = *Nepeeta glechoma*. *G. nuts* = *Arachis hypogaea*. *G. pearl* = Ant eggs: minute bodies found in collections of shells. *G. pine* = *Ajuga chamaeptyt.*

G. tackle = Anchor and fittings.

Ground nut oil = Oil of seeds of *Arachis*

hypogaea = *Arachidic acid*.

Groundling, (grownd'ling) = *Cobitis tænia*: a fish belonging to Cyprinidae.

Groundsel, (grownd'sel). [*Grundswilge*, the A-S. name] = *Senecio vulgaris*: an herb belonging to Asteraceae.

Grouse, (grou'se) = Tetrao: a poultry-like bird, belonging to Tetraonidae. *Ruffed G.* = *Bonasia*.

Grove's battery. A galvanic battery, consisting of plates of zinc in dilute sulphuric acid, and plates of platinum in strong nitric acid, which absorbs the hydrogen evolved by the action of the battery: this is a powerful but not constant battery.

Grove's gas battery. Plates of platinum, partly in sulphuric acid, and partly in oxygen and hydrogen alternately: when connected as in a galvanic battery a current passes along the connecting wire from the oxygen to the hydrogen.

Growth, (grōth). [A-S *growan*, to grow] Increase in size: the early stage of development, which essentially requires addition. or Evolution. *G. of coral*: *Madrepore*, a quick growing coral, has been known to grow 3 inches per year for sixty years.

Grub, (grub). [A-S *grafan*, to dig.]—Caterpillar = Larva of holometabolic insects. v. Larva.

Gruidæ, (grū'ī-dē). [*Grus*, q.v.] = Cranes: a family of birds belonging to Culiostres.

Grus, (grus). [The Latin name] = 1. Crane: a wading bird, belonging to Grallatores. 2. The Crane a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

Gryllidæ, (gril'ī-dē). [*Gryllus*, q.v.] Crickets, grasshoppers, &c.: family of insects belonging to Orthoptera.

Gryllotalpa, (gril-lo-tal'pa). [*Gryllus* and *Talpa*, q.v.] = Mole-cricket: an insect belonging to Orthoptera.

Gryllus, (gril'lus). [The Latin name.] = Cricket, grasshopper, &c.: an insect, the type of Gryllidæ.

Gryphæa, (grif-ē'a). A kind of oyster, of which many species are found fossil in Secondary rocks.

Gryphite limestone = *Lias*: on account of the number of shells of the *Gryphæa* found in it.

Gryptes, (grip'tez). *G. Brisbanei* = River cod of New Zealand.

Guacharo, (gwa-shā'rō). [*Guacharo*, in Columbia.] = *Steatornis caripensis*: a nocturnal frugivorous bird, found in the cave of Guacharo. *G. oil*: the fat of the *G.* bird. *G. seeds*: found in the gizzard of the *G.* bird.



Guacharo.

Guaco, (gwā'kō). [The native name.] A running plant of Peru.

Guaiacene, (gwā'ya-sēn). [*Guaiacum*, *q.v.*] = C_8H_8O : an oil obtained from *guaiacum*.

Guaiacic acid, (gwā'ya-sik) [*Guaiacum*, *q.v.*] = $C_6H_8O_3$: a crystalline acid, a constituent of *guaiacum* resin.

Guaiacol, (gwā'ya-kol). [*Guaiacum*, *q.v.*] = $C_7H_8O_2$ = *Guaiacyl hydride*, obtained from creosote.

Guaiacum, (gwā'ya-cum). [The Spanish name] 1. A tree of Guiana, the timber of which is very hard, and called *Lignum vite*. 2. A resin obtained from the plant *Guaiacum officinale*.

Guaiacyl, (gwā'ya-sil). [*Guaiacum*, *q.v.*] = $C_7H_7O_2$: the base of *Guaiacum*.

Guanches. An African people.

Guandine, (gwā'n-din). [*Guano*, *q.v.*] = CH_5N_3 : a base obtained from *guano*.

Guano, (gwā'nin). [*Guano*, *q.v.*] = $C_5H_5N_5O$: a base found in *guano*.

Guanoite, (gwā'nit). [*Guano*, *q.v.*] A mineral, chiefly phosphate of ammonia and magnesia, found in *guano*.

Guano, (gwā'nō). [The Spanish name] = Ammoniacal urate, more or less decomposed, the excrement of sea-fowl, found in great accumulation on the coasts of Peru and Bolivia, owing to the absence of rain, much used as manure.

Guaranine = *Therne*, *q.v.*

Guava, (gwā'vā). [The Spanish name] = *Psidium*: a tree with globular pulpy fruit. *G. fly-catcher* = *Turdus anahis*.

Gudgeon, (gud'jun). [*Goujon*, the French name.] 1. = *Gobius fluviatilis*: a fish belonging to Cyprinidae. 2. = *Axle* or pivot.



Gudgeon

Guelder-rose, (gel'der) = *Viburnum opulus*: a plant belonging to Caprifoliaceae.

Guenon. [The French name.] = *Green monkey*: the French name for *Cercopithecus* and *Cerco-pithecus*.

Guillemot, (gil'lē-mot). [The French word.] = *Uria*: a bird with short tail, narrow wings, and short feet, belonging to *Natatores*.



Guillemot.

Guinea, (gin'ē). [*Guinea*, in Africa.] *G. buboon*

= *Cynocephalus papia*. *G. bed* = *Monotis bod* = *Insect bed*: a limestone rock belonging to *Lias*; containing fossil remains of reptiles, &c. *G. fowl* = *Numidia meleagris*. *G. peech* = *Macrocephalus excultus*. *G. pig* = *Cavia cobaya*. *G. henweed* = *Potiveria alliacea*. *G. ship* = *Physalia pelagica*: a delicate animal belonging to *Acalephic*. *G. worm* = *Dracunculus*, a worm many feet long, belonging to *Nematoda*.

Gulf-stream. A warm current, running from the Gulf of Mexico, along the N. E. coast of America, and across the Atlantic towards Europe, but is gradually dissipated by contact with the colder water.

Gulf-weed = *Sargassum*, *q.v.* = *Fucus natans*: a sea-weed, belonging to *Fucaceae*.

Gull, (gul) [*Gullen*, the Welsh name.] = *Larus* a bird belonging to *Natatores*, having powerful wings, and found mostly on coasts.



Gull.

Herring G. = *Larus argentatus*.

Gullet, (gul'let). [*Gula*, the Latin word.] = *Oesophagus*: the tube leading from the pharynx to the stomach.

Gulls, (gulz) [*Gull*, *q.v.*] = *Laridae*: a family of birds belonging to *Natatores*, with long pointed wings.

Gulo, (gul'ō). [*U. glouosus*, gluttonous.] A small carnivorous quadruped, belonging to the plantigrade division of *Carnivora*. *v.* *Plantigrade G. insens* = *Wolverine* = *Glutton*, also called *Ursus gulo*. *G. vultur* = *Gison*. Fossil remains found in Miocene rocks.

Gum, (gum). [The A-S. name.] A vegetable substance found in the juice of many plants. *v.* *Gumms*. *Asiatic gum* = *British Gum*. *British G.* = *Dextrose*. *Elastic G.* = *Caoutchouc*. *G. arabic* = *Arabic*, from *Acacia*. *G. lac*, *v.* *Lac*. *G. tree* = *Eucalyptus*: a New Holland tree, often 200 ft. high. *G. Tragacanth*: a gum obtained from *Asparagus* genus. *G. resins*: compounds of gums and resins. *G. wood* = *G. tie*.

Gumatti, (gō-mat'ti). A rough fibrous bark, found on the *Gomuti* palm.

Gummie acid, (gum'ik). [*Gum*, *q.v.*] = $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$: the potassium and calcium salts of which form gums.

Gums, (gumz). [*Gum*, *q.v.*] 1. The fleshy terminations of the jaws, in which the teeth are fixed. 2. Compounds of resins and essential oils, found in juices of many plants.

Gun, (gun). An engine (essentially a tube) for the discharge of projectiles by means of gunpowder, gun-cotton, &c. Guns may be classed as:—1. Muzzle or breech loaders, with projectiles of hard metal fitted mechanically: such as the Whitworth and Lancaster guns. 2. Muzzle or breech loaders, with projectiles having soft metal studs which fit into grooves: such as the Woolwich and French guns. 3. Muzzle loaders: the projectiles having a metal envelope which is expanded by the gas: such

as the Parrot and Reef guns. 4. Breach loaders: the projectile having a soft metal coating larger than the bore, which is compressed by the gas: such as the Armstrong and Prussian guns. The parts of a smooth-bored cast gun are: muzzle, chase, reinforces, cascable, *q.v.*

Gunboat. A small vessel adapted for the carriage and use of one or more guns.

Gun-cotton. $C_{12}H_{14}O_7 \cdot 3N_2O_5$ = Pyroxylin = Trinitrocellulose: cotton soaked in nitric acid, washed with water, and dried: when ignited is more explosive than gunpowder.

Gun-metal. An alloy of 9 parts of copper with 1 part of tin.

Gunnell. (gun'nel) = Butter fish: a fish belonging to Murenoidae.

Gunpowder. A mechanical mixture of saltpetre, charcoal, and sulphur, which, when heated, ignites with explosive force.

Gunter's. (gun'terz). *G. chain*: a chain, usually of 100 links, used in surveying and measuring 66 ft. in length. *G. line* = Line of numbers on Slide rule. *G. scale*, on Slide rule.

Gargoyle. (ger'goil) = Gargoyle, *q.v.*

Gurnard. (gur'nard) = Gurnet = *Tigla cuculus*: a fish belonging to Loricati.

Gutta - percha tree. (gut'ta perch'a). [The Malay name.] = *Isosandra gutta*: from which is obtained a tough waterproof gum-substance called gutta percha.



Gurnet.

Guttiferales. (gut'ti-fer-āl'ez). [L. *gutta*, drop; *fero*, I bear.] Resinous trees, forming a division of Dicotyledonous Exogens.

Guy Lussac's Law. (gi-lō-saks'). [M. Guy Lussac.] = Dalton's law: that all gases expand equally with equal increase of temperature.

Gymnadenia. (jim-nad'e-ni-a). [Gk. *gymnos*, naked, *aden*, gland.] A plant belonging to Orchidaceae.

Gynema. (jim-nō'ma). A plant belonging to Asclepiadaceae. *G. lactiferum* = Cow plant; with milky juice.

Gymno. (jim'nō). [Gk. *gymnos*, naked.] A prefix implying nakedness.

Gymnocarpous. (jim-nō-kar'pus). [Gymno, *q.v.*; Gk. *karpos*, fruit.] Used of plants, whose fruits have no floral envelope.

Gymnocladus. (jim-nō-kla'dus). [Gymno, *q.v.*; Gk. *klados*, branch.] Coffee tree = Stamp tree, an American tree belonging to Fabaceae.

Gymnocaetylus. (jim-nō-dak'ti-lus). [Gymno, *q.v.*; Gk. *daktylos*, toe.] A reptile, belonging to Geckotidae.

Gymnodontidae. (jim-nō-dōn'ti-dē). [Gymno, *q.v.*; Gk. *odon*, tooth.] = Globe fishes, *q.v.*: a family of fishes belonging to Acanthopteri.

Gymnogenes. (jim'nō-jenē). [Gymno, *q.v.*; Gk. *gennao*, I produce.] Plants resembling clubmosses but larger: intermediate between flowering and flowerless plants.

Gymnolamata. (jim-nō-lō'ma-ta). [Gymno, *q.v.*; Gk. *lamis*, throat.] A primary division of Polyzoa, including animals having no cover to the gullet.

Gymnophiona. (jim-nō-fyō-na). [Gymno, *q.v.*; Gk. *ophis*, snake.] = Ophiomorpha: a division of Amphibia, having elongated rounded bodies without limbs or tail, including *Cæcilia*, *Siphonops*, &c.

Gymnophthalmata. (jim-nōf-thal'ma-ta). [Gymno, *q.v.*; Gk. *ophthalmos*, eye.] = Craspedote Medusae: a division of Hydrozoa, *q.v.* 1. Medusae.

Gymnophthalmous. (jim-nof-thal'mus). [Gymno, *q.v.*; Gk. *ophthalmos*, eye.] = Naked eyed. 2. Medusae.

Gymnops. (jim'nops). [Gymno, *q.v.*; *ops*, eye.] Honey-eater: a sparrow-like bird, belonging to Passeres, named from the head being nearly bald.

Gymnospermæ. (jim-nō-sper'me-ē). [Gymno, *q.v.*; Gk. *sperma*, seed.] Brongniart's term for a division of Exogens, including pines and cycads, the seeds of which are naked.

Gymnosperms. (jim'nō-sper'ms). [Gymno, *q.v.*; Gk. *sperma*, seed.] = Gymnogens: flowering plants having no ovary, include Cycaceae, Coniferae, and Gnetaeae.

Gymnotus. (jim nō'tus). [Gymno, *q.v.*; *notos*, back.] A fish belonging to Murenidae. *G. electricus* = Electric eel, about 6 ft. long, found in S. America.

Gynandria. (jin-an'dri-a). [Gk. *gynē*, woman; *andros*, man.] One of the classes in the Linnæan classification of plants, including plants in which the stamens and pistil are consolidated.

Gynandrous. (jin-an'drus). [Gk. *gynē*, woman; *andros*, man.] Having the stamens, style, and stigma all consolidated, a sub-division of Monocotyledons.

Gyno- (jin'ō). [Gk. *gynē*, woman.] A prefix implying female.

Gynœceum. (jin-ēs'i-um). [Gk. *gynē*, woman; *oikos*, house.] The whole of the female organ of a plant.

Gypaetos. (gi-pā-ē-tos). [Gk. *gyps*, vulture; *atos*, eagle.] A large bird of prey, belonging to Vulturidae. *G. barbatus* = bearded vulture.

Gypogerranus. (gi-pō-jer-a-nus.) [Gk. *gyps*, vulture.] A vulture-like bird. *G. serpentarius* = Secretary bird.

Gyps. (gips). [The Greek name.] A bird of prey, belonging to Vulturidae. *G. Bengalensis* = Bengal vulture. *G. fulvus* = Griffin vulture.

Gypsey. (gip'si). A Yorkshire name for a violet.

Gypsies. (jip'siz). [Gipsy, *q.v.*] 1. Gipsies. 2. *G. =* Badjows = a tribe of Borneo.

Gypsocalia. (jip-so-kal'is). [Gk. *gypsos*, lime; *kallistore*, beautiful.] = Moor-heath, *q.v.*

Gypsum. (jip'sum). [The Latin word.] = Plaster of Paris = a variety of sulphate of lime which solidifies when mixed with water: used in modelling, as a manure, and in building.

Crystallised G. = Selenite. *G. group of minerals*, includes gypsum, selenite, alabaster, anhydrite, &c.

Gypsy. (Gipsy, *q.v.* *G. wort* = *Lycopodium*.

Gyracanthus. (ji-ra-kan'thus). [Gk. *gyros*, circle; *akanthos*, spine.] A fish, known by fossil remains found in Coal Measures.

Gyration, (jī-rā'shun). [Gk. *gyros*, circle.] = Angular oscillation. *v.* Oscillation. Revolving round a fixed centre.

Gyrencephala, (jī-ren-sef'a-la). [Gk. *gyros*, circle; *encephalon*, brain.] = *Quadrumania*. Cetacea, Carnivora, &c., of which fossil remains are found only in Tertiary rocks. Owen's term for a division of Mammalia, including *Quadrumania*, the more common quadrupeds, and whales.

Gyr Falcon, (jer-faw'kn). [Gk. *gyros*, circle; *Falcon*, *q.v.*] A bird of prey, belonging to *Falconidae*.

Gyrinus, (jī-rī'nus). [L. *gyrinus*, tadpole.] 1 = *Axolotl*, *q.v.* 2. An insect; one of the water beetles.

Gyrodus, (jī-rō'dus). [Gk. *gyros*, circle; *odus*, tooth.] A fish, known by fossil teeth, found in Wealden, Oolite, &c.

Gyrogonites, (jī-ro'gō-nīts). [Gk. *gyros*, round; *gonia*, corner.] Fossil Characeae, named by Lamarck on the supposition of their being testaceous animals.

Gyrolopis, (jī-ro'le-pis). [Gk. *gyros*, circle; *lepis*, scale.] A ganoid fish, known only by fossil scales found in the Liass.

Gyrophora, (jī-ro'fō-ra). [Gk. *gyros*, circle; *phora*, I bear.] A lichen, some species of which are edible.

Gyrophoric acid, (jī-ro'fōr-ik). An acid obtained from *Gyrophora*.

H

Habenaria, (ha-bē-nā'ri-a). [L. *habena*, thong.] A genus of orchids; named from shape of spur. *H. bifolia* = Butterfly orchis. *H. veridis* = Frog orchis.

Hackberry, (hak'ber-ri). An American tree, resembling the elm, with edible fruit.

Hackly, (hak'li). [Dutch *hekel*, comb.] 1. Covered with fine points; rough. 2. Brittle; easily broken.

Haddock, (hak'dok). [Hadoq, the Welsh name.] = *Morhua æglefinus*, a fish, belonging to Gadidae.

Hædi, (hæ'di). = ζ and η Aurigæ: two stars in the constellation Auriga.

Hæmal, (hæ'mal). [Gk. *haima*, blood.] Belonging to the circulating system. *H. plexure* = bending towards the heart. *H. system* = Blood circulation, in all vertebrate animals. *H. tube* = Ventral tube, containing heart, lungs, alimentary system.

Hæmatein, (hæ'ma-tēn). [Gk. *haima*, blood.] = $C_{16}H_{12}O_5$: a crystalline substance obtained from hæmatoxylin.

Hæmatin, (hæ'ma-tin). [Gk. *haima*, blood.] = $C_{16}H_{12}O_5$ = Hæmatein = the colouring matter of blood. Amorphous, found only in vertebrate animals. Also said to be of much more complex constitution and not formed in blood, but obtained from it by the action of acids.

Hæmatite, (hæ'ma-tīt). [*Hæmatides*, the Gk. word.] Blood-stone. An ore of iron: one of the iron group of minerals, crystallising in cubes. 1. Hydrated ferric oxide = Brown H. = $2 Fe_2O_3 \cdot 3 H_2O$. 2. Ferric oxide = Red H. = Fe_2O_3 .

Hæmatococcus, (hæ'ma-tō-kok'kus). [Gk. *haima*, blood; *kokkos*, grain.] A plant, belonging to Algae; sometimes red coloured.

Hæmatocrya, (hæ'ma-tok'ri-a). [Gk. *haima*, blood; *cryos*, cold.] = Cold-blooded vertebrates: includes fishes, amphibia, and reptiles. *cf.* Hæmatothermal.

Hæmatocryal, (hæ'ma-tok'ri-a). [Gk. *haima*, blood; *cryos*, cold.] Owen's term for cold-blooded vertebrates; those which have less complex heart and breathing organs = fishes, amphibia, reptiles.

Hæmatocrystallin, (hæ'ma-to-kris'tal-lin). [Gk. *haima*, blood. Crystalline, *q.v.*] = Hæmoglo-bin; a crystalline matter, obtained from blood.

Hæmatoidin, (hæ'ma-tō'idin). [Gk. *haima*, blood.] = $C_{14}H_{18}N_2O_3$: a crystalline substance found in blood, probably = Bihæmin.

Hæmatolin, (hæ'ma-tō-lin). [Gk. *haima*, blood.] A substance obtained from hæmatin, by the action of sulphuric acid.

Hæmatopus, (hæ'ma-tō'pus). = Oyster catcher: a bird, belonging to *Gallinæ*, having a fleshy tongue, and feet adapted to running; found on sea shores.

Hæmatornis, (hæ'ma-tor'nis). [Gk. *haima*, blood; *ornis*, bird.] A bird of prey, belonging to *Falconidae*.

Hæmatotherma, (hæ'ma-to-ther'ma). [Gk. *haima*, blood, *thermos*, hot.] = Warm-blooded vertebrates = Mammalia and birds.

Hæmatothermal, (hæ'ma-tō-ther'mal). [Gk. *haima*, blood, *thermos*, hot.] Owen's term for the division of vertebrate animals containing mammalia and birds: animals with four-chambered heart, spongy lungs, and hot blood. *cf.* Hæmatocryal.

Hæmatoxylin, (hæ'ma-tōks'i-lin). [Gk. *haima*, blood, *xylon*, wood.] = $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$: the crystalline colouring matter of logwood.

Hæmatoxylon, (hæ'ma-tōks'i-lon). [Gk. *haima*, blood; *xylon*, wood.] A plant, belonging to *Fabaceæ*. *H. Campeschianum* = Logwood.

Hæmodoraceæ, (hæ'mo-dō-rī-se-æ). [Hæmodorum, *q.v.*] = Blood roots: herbaceous plants with sword-shaped leaves and red coloured roots, belonging to *Narcissales*.

Hæmodorum, (hæ'mo-dō'rūm). [Gk. *haima*, blood; *doron*, gift.] The typical genus of *Hæmodoraceæ*.

Hæmoglobin, (hæ'mo-glō'bīn). [Gk. *haima*, blood.] = *Cruorin* = Hæmatocrystallin in muscular tissue. A constituent of blood, upon which the power to absorb oxygen seems to depend. The quantity of H. increases with age, and it is more abundant in males than in females.

Hæmorrhage, (hæ'mor-rāj). [*Haimorrhagē*, the

[Greek word.] A flow of blood, as from a wound.

Harnesite, (här'ne-sit). A mineral of the Phamacholite group.

Hag, (hag). Myxine: a fish, belonging to Oyclostoma. *Glutinous H.*=Myxine glutinosa covered with secreted mucus.

Haga, (hagz). [Plural of Hag.] = Myxinidae: eel-like fishes, with sucker-like mouths, usually found in larger fishes.

Haidingerite, (hä-dün'ger-it). 1. An ore of calcium: chiefly hydrated arsenate of calcium. 2. Berthierite: sulphide of iron and stibium.

Hail, (häil). [*Haag*, the A.-S. word.] Small pieces of ice: frozen rain.

Haimene bodies, (hä'me-an). Large refractile cells in the nervous system of Actinia.

Hair, (här). [*Har*, the A.-S. word.] = Trichome: a tubular, scaly modification of the epidermis common to all mammalia except whales and porpoise: in hedgehogs and porcupines, become spines. Hairs are peculiar to warm-blooded vertebrates, and in the warmest blooded, birds, they become feathers: *H. bell*=*Campanula rotundifolia*. *H. flag*=*Plocamium*. *H. arax*=*Ana*: a plant, belonging to Gramineae. *H. hygrometer*=*Saussure's hygrometer*. *H. niva*=*Polytrichum*. *H. salt*=efflorescence of sulphate of magnesium, a silky fibrous variety of Epsomite. *H. tail*=*Trichurus*, a fish having a hair-like tail. *H. worms*=*Gonidaceae*.

Hairs, (härz). [Plural of Hair, q v.] = Trichomes: horny modifications of the epidermis, found in all mammalia. v. Hair.

Haje=*Columba haje*: a serpent, belonging to Colubidae.

Hake, (hak). [G *hecht*, pike.] = *Merluccius*=*Gadus merluccius*: a fish, belonging to Gadidae. *H.'s dune*=*Phycis furcata*.

Halcyon, (hal'si-on). [*Alcyon*, the Latin name.] = King-fisher: a bird, belonging to Icthyophaga.

Halcyonidae, (hal-si-on'i-dē). [Halcyon, q v.: Gk *erdos*, form.] = Halcyonids. Kingfishers: a family of birds belonging to Fissirostres.

Halcyonium, (hal-si-on'i-um). A sub-division of Zoophyta.

Halcyornis, (hal-si-on'i-nis). [Halcyon, kingfisher; Gk *ornis*, bird.] A bird, known by fossil remains in London clay.

Hale's apparatus. For measuring the force of ascending sap in plants.

Halesia, (hä-lē'si-a). [Dr Hales.] A plant, the type of Halesiaceae. *H. tetraptera*: snow-drop tree.

Halesiaceae, (hä-lē-si-ä'sē-o). [Halesia, q v.] = Styrraceae, q v.

Half apes, include Cheirogaleus, Galago, Tarsius.

Half beak=*Hemiramphus* a sea pike, which has the lower jaw longer than the upper.

Half breadth plan of a ship: the horizontal plan, showing one-half of the ship.

Halibut, (hal-i-būt). [Gk *halios*, marine; *actos*, eagle.] A bird of prey, belonging to

Falconidae. *H. leucocephalus*=Sea eagle. *H. maci*=Fisher eagle.

Halibut, (hal'i-būt). [*Heilbut*, the German name.] = *Pleuronectes hippoglossus*: a large flounder fish, weighing 4 or 5 cwt.



Halicore, (hal'i-kör). [Gk *halios*, marine; *lourc*, damsel.] = *Dugong*: a cetacean animal belonging to Manatidae.

Halidracon, (hal-id'ra-kon). [Gk *halios*, marine, *drakon*, serpent.] = *Plesiosaurus*, q v.

Halimodendrum, (hal-i-mō-dēn'drum). [Gk *halimos*, sea; *dendron*, tree.] = *Salt-tree*: a plant belonging to Fabaceae.

Halotidæ, (hal-i-ō'ti-dē). [Haliotis, q v.] = Ear-shells: a family of molluscos animals, belonging to Gastropoda.

Halotis, (hal-i-ō'tis). [Gk *hals*, sea; *ous*, ear.] = *Sea-ear*: a molluscos animal, named from the shape of the shell; the type of Halotidae.

Halite, (hāl'it). [Gk *hals*, salt; *lithos*, stone.] Common salt, when in the form of rock-salt: a mineral, chiefly chloride of sodium, also called rock-salt, muriate of soda, &c. *H. group of minerals*: Halite, nitro, epsomite, borate, &c.

Haltherium, (hal-i-thē'r-i-um). [Gk *halios*, marine; *therion*, beast.] A cetacean animal, resembling the dugong, known by fossil remains, found in Tertiary. v. Sirenia.

Halleriaceae, (hal-lēr-i-ä'sē-o) = *Scrophulariaceae*, q v.

Halley, (hāl'li). [Halley, the astronomer.] 1. A crater in the moon. 2. H.'s comet; returns every 76 years: last appearance 1835: next expected in 1911. 3. *H.* method of observing transit; observing the duration of the transit at two different stations; the sun's distance is determined by the difference of these times.

Hallier's theory of disease. In typhus, measles, vaccinia, &c.; that micrococci are present, and when cultivated become fungi; it is not certain which of the two, disease or fungus, is cause and which effect.

Hallite, (hāl'li). [Gk *hals*, salt.] = *Aluminite*, q v.

Halloylite, (hāl'oi-lit). [Mr. Halley; Gk *lithos*, stone.] = *Halloysite*: a mineral, chiefly hydrated silicate of alumina, magnesium, and calcium.

Hallux, (hāl'lüks). [L. *hallux*, great toe.] = *Great toe*: in man, but slightly adducted and abducting; in apes and monkeys freely movable; in *Insectivora* has a claw; resembles the other toes in *Cheiroptera* and *Carnivora*.

Halmaturus, (hal-ma-tū'rūs). 1. Used for kangaroos generally. 2. A small species of kangaroo.

Halo, (hāl'ō). [The French word.] A luminous circle; especially a ring of light round the sun or the moon.

Halogens, (hal'ō-jenz). [Gk *hals*, sea-salt; *gennao*, I produce.] = Bromine, chlorine, fluorine, and iodine; monad electro-negative



chemical elements, combining readily with other, electro-positive, substances, and forming with the metals compounds resembling sea-salt.

Haloid, (hă'lôid). [Gk. *hals*, salt; *eidos*, form.] Resembling salt. *H. ethers*: compounds of organic radicles, with halogens. *H. group of minerals*: calcite, halite, fluorite, gypsum, &c. *H. salts*: combinations of metals with hydrogen acids, resembling common salt. *v. Halogens. v. Salts.*

Haloragaceæ, (hal-ô-ra-gă'se-ê). [Halogræcis] = Hippurids = Mare's tail, &c.; aquatic herbs, with small axillary flowers, belonging to Myrtales.

Halotrichite, (hă'lô-tri-kit). [Gk. *hals*, sea, *thrix*, hair] 1. A silky fibrous mineral, chiefly hydrated sulphate of iron and aluminum; also called Halotrichine. 2. = Aluminum; hydrated sulphate of aluminum.

Halteres, (hal-ti'rez) [Gk. *halteras*, weights] Second wings of Diptera, also called *balancers*; modified into small knobbed stalks.

Haltica, (hă'ti-ka). [Gk. *haltikos*: able to leap.] = Turnip flea, garden flea, &c.; leaping insects, belonging to Coleoptera.

Halticocoridae, (hă'ti-kô-kor'i-dê). [Gk. *haltikos*, able to leap; *koris*, bug.] = jumping-bugs, a family of insects, belonging to Heteroptera.

Halysichnus, (hal-i-sik'nns). [Gk. *halysis*, chain, *ichnos*, track.] A worm-like animal known only by its fossil track, belonging to Annelidan Lithichnozoa. *v. Lithichnozoa*

Halyites, (hal-i-ă'ti-tes). [Gk. *halysis*, chain.] Corals, plentiful in Upper Silurian. *H. catenularius* = Chain coral.

Hamadryas, (ham-ă'dri-as). [L. *hamadryas*, wood-nymph.] 1. A hooded serpent with poison fangs, found in hollow trees. 2. A plant belonging to Ranunculaceæ.

Hamal = *α Arietis*: the chief star in the constellation Aries.

Hamamelidaceæ, (ham-a-mel-i-dă'se-ê). [Hamamelis, *q.v.*] = Witch-hazels: shrubs and trees, with deciduous leaves and axillary flowers, belonging to Umbellales. Fruit and flower grow at same time.

Hamamelis, (ham-a-mă'lis). [Gk. *hamia*, with; *melon*, fruit.] = Witch-hazel: a plant, the type of Hamamelidaceæ, named from fruit and flowers coming in same time of year.

Hamartite = Hydrofluocerite: a mineral, chiefly carbonate of lanthanum and cerium.

Hamburgh white = Barytes: used as a pigment.

Hamilton's triangle. [Sir W. Hamilton.] *v. Quaternions.*

Hamipes, (hă'mi-pes. [L. *hamus*, hook; *pes*, foot.] A crustacean animal known only by fossil tracks. *v. Lithichnozoa.*

Hamites, (hă-mi'tes). [L. *hamus*, hook.]

Cephalopods, having a hooked shell, many species of which are found in Chalk rocks.

Hammer, (ham'mer).

[*Hammer*, the A-S word.]

Power H., a hammer moved by machinery, by means of water, steam, &c. *Steam H.*, a hammer worked by steam: usually of very large size, consists essentially of a mass of steel, sliding in a vertical frame, and connected directly with the piston rod of a steam engine.

Hammer-beam. A beam reaching only partially across an opening.

Hammer-engine. A

variety of the direct-acting vertical steam-engine: named from the supporting frame resembling that of a steam-hammer.

Hammer-headed shark

= *Zygæna malleus*: has eye-balls at the end of projections from the side of the head.

Hamster, (ham'ster). [The German name.] =

Cricetus = *Mus* = *cricetus*:

a rat-like animal belonging to Rodentia.

H. of Canada:

Canada pouched rat.

Hamular, (hă'mū-lu)

[L. *hamus*, hook.] Hook-like.

Hand, (hand). [The A-S. word] =

Manus:

the extremity of the pectoral limb in man.

H. beast = *Chirotherium*, *q.v.*

H. tree =

Chirostemon platanoideus: the five anthers resemble digits

Hanging-bird =

Baltimore oriole:

a bird which builds a

purse-shaped hanging

nest. The sexes are

alike, and conspicuously

coloured.

Hapale, (hap'a-le).

[Gk. *hapalos*, tender.]

= *Jacchus*: a monkey

belonging to Platyrrhina.

H. jacchus =

Marmoset-monkey.

Hapalemur, (hap-al'e-mur).

(*Hapale* and

Lemur, *q.v.*) An animal

belonging to Lemurinae.

found only in Madagascar.

Hapalinæ, (hap-al'i-nê).

[*Hapale*, *q.v.*] A

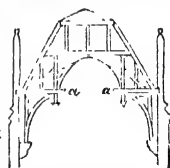
sub-family of Cebidæ.

Haplacanthus, (hap-la-kan'thus).

[Gk. *haploos*, simple; *akantha*, spine.] A plagio-



Hamites



α Hammer-beam



Hamster.



Hamalites.



Hang-bird.

atomic fish; known only by fossil remains found in Devonian rocks.

Haplophlebium, (hap-lō-fleb'i-um). [Gk. *haplōtos*, simple; *phleps*, vein.] An insect. *H. Barnesii*: known only by a fossil wing, found in 1867.

Hard, (hård). [*Harv*, the A.-S. word.] *H. grass*=Rottboeia. *H. palate*: in the roof of the mouth. *v. Palate*. *H. solder*: an alloy of brass and zinc. *H. water*: water containing matters, such as metallic substances, which will combine with soap so as to prevent its solubility.

Hardness, (hård'nes). [*Hard*, *q.v.*] Resistance to abrasion. *Scale of H.*: use to determine the degree of hardness in minerals: consists of diamond, corundum, topaz, quartz, orthoclase, apatite, fluor, calcite, gypsum, and talc: these form a series decreasing in hardness.

Hare, (hår). [*Hara*, the A.-S. name.] Lepus: a very prolific fur-bearing animal, belonging to Rodentia. *H. bell*=1. *Campylura rotundifolia*. 2. *Hyaenanthus nautus*. *H.'s ear*=1. *Bupleurum*; 2. *Elysimum austriacum*. *H.'s foot*=*Ochroma ligozus*. *H.'s foot fern*=*Aspidium barometz*. *H. tip*: usually the upper lip, when the fissure exists, owing to incomplete development. *H.'s tail grass*=*Lagurus*.

Hare's deflagrator. A galvanic cell, formed by two large sheets of copper and zinc arranged in a spiral, but separated by leather and placed in dilute sulphuric acid; produces great heat in working.

Harlech grits, (hår'lek). [*Harlech*, in North Wales.] A sub-division of Longmynd rocks, *q.v.*

Harlequin beetle=*Acrocinus longimanus*.

Harmaline, (hår'ma-lin) [Gk. *harmala*, red.] = $C_{10}H_{14}O_2$: a crystalline base, found in seeds of *Peganum harmala*.

Harmatone, (hår'ma-tōn). A mineral of the Zeolite group, chiefly silicate of aluminum and barium.

Harmattan, (hår'mat-tan). [The Arabic word.] A hot, dusty wind of Africa.

Harmonia, (hår'mō'n-a). [The Latin word.] No. 40 of the Minor Planets, *q.v.*

Harmonic, (hår'mō'n-ik). [Harmony, *q.v.*] Related to harmony. *H. ratio*: the ratio between numbers whose reciprocals are in arithmetical proportion: thus 1, 5, 9, 13, being in arithmetical proportion, $\frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{13}$ are in harmonical proportion. *H. sound of flames*, *v. Singing flames*. *H. tones*: higher notes also produced when any given musical note is sounded. *v. Sound*.

Harmony, (hår'mō-n). [*Harmonia*, the Latin word.] 1. A variety of suture; a method of union in anatomy, in which the pieces are fitted together without being fastened. 2. Concord of musical sounds. *v. Sound*. *H. of spheres*: the regular movements of the heavenly bodies, in which the planets are compared to the notes of a musical scale. Jupiter is named *Do*; Saturn=*Re*; the Moon=*Mi*; Mercury=*Fa*; Venus=*Sol*; Sun=*La*.

Harpagopus, (hår-pag-o-pus). [Gk. *harpagē*,

sickle; *pous*, foot.] An invertebrate animal, probably crustacean, known only by its fossil tracks. *v. Lithichnizoa*.

Harpedactylus, (hår-pe-dak'ti-lus). [Greek *harpe*, sickle; *dactylos*, toed.] A lizard, known only by its fossil tracks. *v. Lithichnizoa*.

Harpins, (hår'pinz). [*F. harper*, to grapple.] =Heads=Diagonals: connecting timbers at the extremities of a vessel; used during building.

Harpy eagle, (hår'pi). [*Harpya*, the Latin name.] =*Harpyia*: a powerful bird of prey, belonging to Falconidae.

Harquebus, (hår'ke-bōs). [*Arquebuse*, the French word.] An old form of musket.

Harrier, (hår'ri-er).

[1. *Harpy*, to rob. 2. *hare*, *q.v.*] 1 =*Circus*: a hawk; 2. a dog, used in hare-hunting. *Moor H.*=*Circus rufus*. *Hen H.*=*Falco cyaneus*=*Circus cyaneus*.

Hart's tongue=*Scolopendrium*: a fern found on damp rocks, near wells, &c.

Hartin, (hår'tin). $C_{10}H_{17}O$: a resin, obtained from lignite.

Hartite, (hår'tit). C_6H_{10} : a translucent mineral, belonging to the Fichtelite group, *q.v.*; a fossil resin, found in fossil pine trees and in coal beds.

Hartshorn, (harts'horn). *Spirits of H* = Ammoniacal liquor, obtained from distillation of horn and of bone; also used for any solution of ammonia in water.

Harvest. *H. fly*=*Cicada*. an insect belonging to Homoptera. *H. moon*: at the end of September, when the full moon rises soon after sunset. *H. mouse*=*Micromys minutus*: a very small, insectivorous mouse, which builds a pensile nest; found at harvest time. *H. spiders*=Phalangidae. *H. ticks*=Leptidae.

Hastings sand=Middle Wealden: a sub-division of the Wealden, *q.v.*

Hatchetin, (hach'et-in). [Mr. Hatchett.] =Hatchettite: a mineral talloy: a solid bitumen, *q.v.* An inflammable mineral, found in bogs and coal beds.

Hatchway, (hach'wā). An opening on the deck of a ship; for a staircase entrance.

Haulm, (haw'n). [*Haalm*, the A.-S. word.] Decaying herb stems, straw, &c.

Hausmannite, (haws'man-nit). [M. Hausmann.] = Mn_2O_4 . An oxidised ore of manganese, also called Black Manganese.

Haustellata, (haw-stel'a-ta). [L. *haurio*, I draw.] A primary division of insects, including Lepidoptera, Diptera, Aphaniptera, Hemiptera, Hemoptera, all of which are provided with suckers. 2.=Epizoa: parasitic crustaceans.

Hauyne, (haw'in). [Mr. Haüy.] =Haüyite: a mineral, chiefly silicate of aluminum, potassium, sodium, and calcium.



Harpy-eagle

Hawfinch, (haw'finch). = *Coccothraustes*: a bird belonging to Iussuores.

Hawk, (hawk). [*Huoc*, the A.-S. word.] =

Accipiter: a bird of prey, belonging to Falconidae. *Man of War II.* = *Trachypetes aquila*.

Secretary H. = *Gypogeryx*. *Sparrow H.* = *Accipiter nisus*. *H. bit* = *Leontodon*: a plant, belonging to Asteraceae. *H. moth* = Swallow-tailed Hawk.

Sphinx. H. owl = *Strix sumina*. *H. wood* = *Icthyophaga*: a plant belonging to Asteraceae.

Hawk's. *H. beard* = *Crepis*: an herb, belonging to Asteraceae. *H. bell turtle*. v. Turtle.

Hawse, (hawz). [*F. hawsier*, to raise.] *H. holes*: in the bow of a ship, to allow of the cable of the anchor passing through. *H. pieces*: the timber in which the hawse holes are cut. *H. plugs*: used to fill the hawse holes. *H. timbers*: next to, and behind, the knight-head of a vessel.

Hawser, (hawz'er). [*F. hawsier*, to raise.] A small cable.

Hawthorn, (haw'thorn). [A.-S. *haga*, hedge; *Thorn*, *q. v.*] = *Crataegus*: a plant, usually a tree, belonging to Rosaceae.

Hay's composition, used for making waterproof joints and surfaces.

Hazel, (hæ'zel) = *Filbert* = *Corylus avellana*: a plant, belonging to Corylaceae. *H. moth* = *Tortrix sorbiana*.

Head, (hed). [*Heafed*, the A.-S. word]. The most important, or the uppermost portion of a body. In the higher animals contains the organs of the sense and the mouth. *Long H.*:

having the length more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of breadth. *Short H.*: having the length less than $\frac{1}{2}$. *H. animals* = Vertebrata. *H. of a bone*: a globular articulating surface. *H. of Medusa* = *Algol*, *q. v.*: a star = β Persci. *H. of water*: an accumulation of water at a high level, so as to be applicable to use as motive power.

Header. v. Brick.

Headon series, (hē'don). [II. in the Isle of Wight.] Fresh-water and marine beds belonging to Upper Eocene.

Hearing, (hē'ring). [A.-S. *hyran*, to hear.] The sensation produced by the excitement of the auditory nerve; the fine terminal fibres of which are connected with the ear.

Heart, (hært). [*Heort*, the A.-S. word.] The centre of the circulating system; in mammals, birds, and crocodiles has four distinct cavities enclosed in a pericardium; in fishes has one auricle and one ventricle; in Batrachians one ventricle; in lancelet and Ascidians is a simple muscular contractile tube; in Brachiopoda is a pseudo-heart of a ventricle and auricle opening into the body cavity; in Tunicata works alternately, each end being in turn both arterial and venous. *H. urchins*: a variety of Echinoidea. *H. wood* = Duramen, *q. v.* *Rudimentary H.*: a sim-



ple tube. *Lymphatic H.*: a pulsatile portion of the lymphatics, which is regularly contractile. There are several of these in many reptiles and birds.

Hearts-ease = Pansy = *Viola tricolor*: a small fragrant herb, belonging to Violaceae, fertilised by means of humble bees only.

Heat, (hēt). [The A.-S. word.] A variety of molecular motion; a form of energy, consisting of exceedingly small and rapid vibrations. *Animal H.*: of man, about 98° F.; of human blood, about 106° F. *Latent H.* = *Absorbed H.*: heat which does not affect the thermometer. *Specific H.* = Capacity for absorbing heat. *H. of combustion*: heat developed in chemical combination. *H. of friction*: heat developed by friction. *H. of spectrum*: increases from the violet end to the red end, and is greatest beyond the red extremity. *Dynamical theory of H.* = *Mechanical theory of H.*: that heat is a motion of the ultimate particles of matter. *Exchange of H.*, v. Exchange. *Generation of H.*: the conversion of some other phase of energy into heat. *Measurement of H.*: by quantity = Calorimetry; by degree or temperature = Thermometry. *Mechanical equivalent of H.* = About 722 foot-pounds, i. e., one pound of water to be heated 1° F., requires heat sufficient to raise 772 lbs. one foot against gravity. *Polarization of H.*, v. Polarization.

Heath, (hēth). [*Heath*, the A.-S. word.] 1 = Erica. 2 = *Calluna vulgaris*. *Cornish H.* = Erica vagans. *St. Dabeoc's H.* = *Dabeocia*. *Moor H.* = *Gypsocalis*.

Heather, (het'her). [The Scotch word.] Heath, *q. v.*

Heaths, (hēths). [Heath, *q. v.*] Plants belonging to Ericaceae, mostly confined to the Cape of Good Hope.

Heath-worts, (hēth'wurts). [Heath and Wort, *q. v.*] = Ericaceae, *q. v.*

Heavy spar = Barite = Barites, *q. v.*: a mineral, chiefly native sulphate of barium.

Heavy spar group of minerals: includes strontianite, barite, celestine, &c.

Hebe, (hē'be). [Classical.] No. 6 of the Minor Planets.

Heedecane, (hek'do-kān) = Dietyl = C₁₆H₂₆. v. Octyl.

Hecto, (hek'tō). [Gk. *hecton*, hundred.] = 100 times: a prefix used in Metric system, *q. v.*

Hectometre = 100 metres = 328-089 feet.

Hectogram = 100 grams = 3-2 ounces.

Hectare = 100 ares = 2-47 acres.

Hectolitre = 100 litres = 22 gallons.

Hectocotyle, (hek-tō-kot'i-lē). [Gk. *hectaton*, hundred; *kotylas*, cup.] = Hectocotylus, *q. v.*

Hectocotylus, (hek-tō-kot'i-lus). [Gk. *hectaton*, hundred; *kotylas*, cup.] One of the arm-like processes in the cuttle-fish and nautilus, which is modified for the purpose of reproduction, and has numerous suckers.

Hedenbergite, (hed'en-berg-it). A variety of augite: a mineral, chiefly silicate of lime and magnesia.

Hedera, (hed'e-ra). [The Latin name.] A

plant, the type of *Hederaceæ*. *H. helix* = Ivy.

Hederaceæ, (hēd-er-'ā-se-ō). [*Hedera*, *q. v.*] Ivy, &c. = Araliaceæ, *q. v.*

Hederic acid, (hēd-er-'ik). [*Hedera*, *q. v.*] An acid obtained from the seeds of Ivy.

Hedge, (hēj). [*Heg*, the A.-S. word.] *H. hog* = *Erinaceus*. *H. hog* = *Medicago disciformis*. *H. mustard* = *Sisymbrium*. *H. parsley* = *Tonilia* is a sub-genus of *Caucalis*. *H. sparrow*. *v. Sparrow*.



Hedgehog

Hedrophthalmata, (hēd-rōf-thal'ma-ta) [*Gk. hēd-rōs*, sessile; *ophthalmos*, eye] = *Hedrophthalmia*.

Hedrophthalmia, (hēd-rōf-thal'ma). [*Gk. hēd-rōs*, sessile, *ophthalmos*, eye] A division of *Crustacea*, including those having sessile eyes = *Edriophthalmia*, *q. v.*

Hedyotis, (hēd-i-ō'tis). [*Gk. hēdys*, sweet, *otis*, ear.] = *Ear-wort*: a plant belonging to *Cinchonaceæ*.

Hedyphane, (hēd-i-fān) [*Gk. hēdys*, sweet, *phane*, I shine] A mineral, chiefly oxide of lead and calcium.

Hedysarum, (hēd-us'a-ru-m). [*Gk. hēdysaron*, sweet-smelling] A plant belonging to *Leguminaceæ*. *H. coronarium* = French honey-suckle. *H. gnicus* = Moving sandstone.

Heel, (hēl). [The A.-S. word.] The hinder portion of the foot.

Height, measurement of. 1. By Trigonometry, *q. v.* 2. By barometer, *q. v.* 3. By boiling point of water. *v. Boiling*.

Heisch's test for sewage in water. The addition of granulated sugar and exposure for several hours to light, causing the presence of a fungus if there be any sewage.

Helamys, (hēl'a-mys). [*Gk. hēlios*, fawn, *mys*, rat] A rat-like animal, resembling the jerboa, also called *Pedetes*, belonging to *Rodentia*. *H. capensis* = jumping hare.

Helarctos, (hēl-ark'tos). [*Gk. hēlios*, fawn; *arctos*, bear.] A variety of the bear. *v. Ursus*. *H. Malayanus* = Malay bear. *H. evergipilus* = Bornean bear.

Helicula, (hēl-i-kū-la). [*Gk. helix*, I drag; *oura*, tail] A tortoise-like animal, known only by fossil tracks. *v. Lithothozoa*.

Helen's (St.) series. [St. Helen's, in the Isle of Wight] = Osborne series, *q. v.*

Helenin, (hēl'e-nin) = $C_{16}H_{13}O_5$ a crystalline substance obtained from the plant *Imula helenium*.

Helicocal, (hēl-i-kāl). [*Gk. heliakos*, belonging to the sun.] Closely connected with the sun; used of a star which is seen near the sun.

Helianthemum, (hē-li-an'the-mum). [*Gk. helios*, sun; *anthemon*, flower.] = *Rock-rose* = *Sun-rose*: a plant belonging to *Cistaceæ*.

Helianthoid, (hē-li-an'thoid). [*Helianthus*, *q. v.*; *Gk. eidos*, form.] Resembling the sun-flower. *H. polypos* = *Zoantharia*.

Helianthus, (hē-li-an'thus). [*Gk. helios*, sun;

anthos, flower] = *Sun-flower*, a plant belonging to *Asteraceæ*.

Helichrysum, (hē-līk-rī'um). [*Gk. helios*, sun, *chrysos*, gold] Everlasting flower a plant belonging to *Asteraceæ*.

Helicidæ, (hē-lis-i-dē). [*Helix*, *q. v.*] Snails: a family of molluscous animals belonging to *Gasteropoda*.

Helicin, (hēl'i-sin). $C_{13}H_{16}O_7$: a crystalline substance obtained from salicin.

Helicoidal, (hē-lī-kōi'dal). [*Helix*, *q. v.*; *Gk. eidos*, form] Spiral.

Helicoidea, (hē-lī-kōi'de-a). [*Helix*, *q. v.*; *ikos*, form] A division of *Foraminifera*, including those whose segments are in a spiral form.

Helioodin, (hē-lī-kōi'din) = $(C_{26}H_{42}O_{14})_{14}H_2O$: a crystalline substance obtained from salicin.

Heliconia, (hē-lī-kō'i-ni). [*Gk. hēlios*, sun.] A family of butterflyes: not eaten by birds nor by monkeys.

Helio-centric, (hē-lī-ō-sen'trik). [*Gk. helios*, sun, *keion*, centre.] Having the sun as centre.

Heligraphy, (hē-lī-og'i-a-fī) [*Gk. helios*, sun; *grapho*, I write] 1. A description of the sun. 2 = *Photography*.

Heliolites, (hē-lī-ō'hī-ō). [*Helix*, *q. v.*; *Gk. lithos*, stone] Fossil remains of corals, many species of which are found in Devonian and Silurian rocks. have beautiful cement-chyma.

Helio-master, (hē-lī-ō-master) [*Gk. helios*, sun] A humming-bird of Nicaragua.

Helimeter, (hē-lī-ō-mē'te-r). [*Gk. helios*, sun; *metron*, measure.] A telescope adapted to the measurement of small angular distances, named from being used to measure the diameter of the sun.

Helimetric method of observing transit. *v. Transit*.

Helipora, (hē-lī-ō-pō-ra) [*Gk. helios*, sun.] A round-shaped coral reef polype of indigo-blue colour.

Heli-scope, (hē-lī-ōs-kōp). [*Gk. helios*, sun; *skopeo*, I see.] An instrument for observing the sun.

Helostat, (hē-lī-ō-stāt). [*Gk. helios*, sun; *statos*, fixed.] A mirror used to reflect sun-light, with machinery to move it as the sun moves, so as to keep the ray stationary.

Heliotrope, (hē-lī-ō-trōp). [*Gk. helios*, sun, *trope*, turning. 1. A plant belonging to *Ehretaceæ*: also called *Turnsole* = *Heliotropium*. 2. A stone coloured green and red, also called jasper bloodstone = drops of jasper in quartz. 3. An instrument for reflecting light as signals.

Heliotropic, (hē-lī-ō-trō'pik). [*Gk. helios*, sun; *trope*, turning.] Bending under the influence of light.

Heliotropiceæ, (hē-lī-ō-trō-pis'e-ē). [*Heliotropium*, *q. v.*] = *Ehretiaceæ*, *q. v.*

Heliotropism, (hē-lī-ō-trō'pizm). [*Gk. helios*, sun; *trope*, turning.] The tendency to turn towards the sun; positive in most stems of plants, negative in tendrils, root-hairs, &c.; the higher rays of light, blue, violet, and indigo, cause a less degree of growth on one side.

Heliotropism, (hē-li-ō-trō-pi-um). [Gk. *helios*, sun, *tropē*, turning.] Heliotrope=Turnsole: a plant belonging to Eriogonaceae.

Helium, (hē-li-um). [Gk. *helios*, sun.] An hypothetical elementary substance present in the solar prominences.

Helix, (hē-liks). [L. *helix*, ivy.] 1.=Snail: a molluscous animal, belonging to Ifeliciada, named from the spiral form of its shell: fossil remains of many species are found in Tertiary rocks. *H. pomatia*, garden snail. *H. aspersa*, named from the resemblance to the scales of ivy.

Helicium, (hel-la-dō-thē-ri-um). [Gk. *helix*, ivy; *therion*, beast.] An animal, intermediate between the graffe and deer, fossil in the Miocene rock of Pikermi.

Helicoborus, (hē-li-bō-ris). [L. *Heloborus*, the Greek name.] = Helleborus = Bear's foot: a rough herb belonging to Ranunculaceae. *Black H.* = Christmas rose. *White H.* = Veratrum album: a plant belonging to Melanthaceae. *Red H.* = *Cephalanthera rubra*: a plant belonging to Orchidaceae.

Helleborin, (hel-leb'o-rin). [Helleborus, *q. v.*] *C₁₅H₁₅O₁₅*: a glucoside found in Helleborus.

Helleborin, (hel-leb'o-rin). [Helleborus, *q. v.*] *C₁₅H₁₅O₁₅*: a glucoside found in Helleborus.

Helleborine, (hel-leb'o-rin). [Helleborus, *q. v.*] = *Empetrum*: a plant with creeping rootstock and leafy stem, belonging to Orchidaceae. *Brown H.* = *Epipactis latifolia*. *Marsh H.* = *Epipactis palustris*. *White H.* = *Cephalanthera grandiflora*. *Red H.* = *Cephalanthera rubra*.

Helleborus, (hel-leb'o-ris). [Gk. *helion*, to be red; *bōris*, an herb belonging to Ranunculaceae.] *H. niger*=Christmas rose.

Helicoid, (hē-li-oid). [*Helix*, the A.-S. word.] = Revolver: the movable piece at the stern of a ship, by the position of which the direction of the vessel is determined.

Helmins, (hē-mi-nas). [Gk. *helmins*, worm.] A sub-division of Annuloids, including Entozoa and Trematode worms.

Helminthes, (hel-min'thēz). [Gk. *helmins*, worm.] = Acanthocephali: a sub-division of Vermes, *q. v.* See Stebold.

Helminthis, (hel-min'thi-a). [Gk. *helminthis*, little worm.] = Ox-tongue: an herb, with milky juice, belonging to Asteraceae: named from the worm-like form of the fruit.

Helminthis, (hel-min'thi-ē). [Gk. *helmins*, worms.] = Entozoa: animals belonging to Scolecida, *q. v.*

Helminthites, (hel-min'thi-tēz). [Gk. *helmins*, worm.] Worm-tracks found in hardened mud. *v.* Lithicozoa.

Helminthoid, (hel-min'thoid). [Gk. *helmins*, worm; *eidōs*, form.] Vermiform: having the external characters of worms.

Helmintholite, (hel-min'thō-lit). [Gk. *helmins*, worm; *lithos*, stone.] Fossil remains of worms.

Helminthologists, (hel-min'thō-lo-jists). [Helminthology, *q. v.*] Students of helminthology.

Helminthology, (hel-min'thō-lo-jī). [Gk. *helmins*, worm; *logos*, discourse.] The knowledge of the nature and habits of worms.

Helminthozoa, (hel-mjn-thō-zō'a). [Gk. *helmins*, worm; *zōon*, animal.] = Scolecida: a sub-division of Annuloids, including entozoa.

Helobias, (hel-ō-bi-ē). [Gk. *helos*, marsh.] = Water-plantain, &c.: aquatic plants with but little, if any, endosperm.

Helodus, (hel-ō-dus). [Gk. *helos*, marsh, *odous*, tooth.] A fish, known by fossil remains, found in Carboniferous rocks.

Helonias, (he-lō-ni-as). [Gk. *helos*, marsh.] A plant belonging to Melanthaceae.

Helosciadium, (he-lō-si-ō-di-um). [Gk. *helos*, marsh; *skiadon*, shade.] = Marsh-wort: a plant belonging to Apiaceae.

Helvellaceae, (hel-vel-lē-se-ē). [L. *helvella*, fungus.] = Ascomycetes = Morels: a division of Fungi, *q. v.*

Helvetan, (hel've-tan). A mineral belonging to the mica group.

Helvetus. Map of the moon by H.: in which the seas, &c., are named after the planets. *v.* Moon.

Helvin, (hel'vin) = Tetrahedral garnet: a variety of garnet, a mineral, chiefly silicate of iron and manganese.

Helwingiaceae, (hel-wing-i-ā-se-ē). [Helwingia, the typical genus.] = Helwingiads: shrubs, with flowers on mid-rib of leaf, belonging to Garryales.

Hematein, (hē'ma-tin). [Gk. *haima*, blood.] = Hematin: the colouring principle of logwood. Hematein, *q. v.*

Hematite, (hē'ma-tit). [*Haimatites*, the Greek word.] 1.=Bloodstone=Hematite, *q. v.* 2.=Tungite. *Black H.* = Psilomelane. *Brown H.* = Limonite.

Hemato-crystallin=Hemato-crystallin=Hemoglobin, *q. v.*

Hemato-globulin=Hemato-globulin=Hemoglobin, *q. v.*

Hematoidin=Hematoidin, *q. v.*

Hematology, (hē-ma-to-lō-jī). [Gk. *haima*, blood; *logos*, discourse.] = Hematology: the science of the nature and composition of blood.

Hematosin=Hematin, *q. v.*

Hematoxylin=Hematoxylin, *q. v.*

Hemelytra, (hem-i-lī'tra). [Gk. *hemi*, half; *elytron*, sheath.] The wings of some insects of Hemiptera which have one half hardened.

Hemerobius, (hem-er-ō-bi-us) = Aphis-lion: an insect, belonging to Neuroptera, the larva of which is very voracious.

Hemicrocalideae, (hem-ē-ō-kal'i-de-ē). [Gk. *hēmera*, day, *kallos*, beauty.] = Liliaceae, *q. v.*

Hemi, (hem-i). [The Greek word.] A prefix, meaning half.

Hemientetes, (hem-i-sen-tē-tēz). [Hemi, *q. v.*] = Tanrec: a hedgehog-like animal, belonging to Insectivora, common in Madagascar.

Hemicycle, (hem-i-sī'ki). [Hemi, *q. v.*; Gk. *kyklos*, circle.] Half circle: also called semi-circle.

Hemicyclic flowers, (hem-i-sī'ki). [Hemicycle, *q. v.*] = Acyclic flowers: having parts of the flowers arranged in spirals.

Hemidactylus, (hem-i-dak'ti-lus). [Hemi, *q. v.*; Gk. *daktylos*, finger.] = Warty Gecko: a lizard.

Hemidome, (hem-i'-lōm). [Hemi and Dome, *q. v.*] In mineralogy: formed by the plane parallel to the ortho-diagonal.

Hemihedral, (hem-i-hē'dral). [Hemi, *q. v.*; *Gk. hedra*, seat.] Used of crystals having but half the normal number of planes; also generally for crystals in which some of the faces are absent.

Hemimellitic acid = $C_9H_6O_6$. *v.* Mellitic acid.

Hemimetabola, (hem-i-mo-tab'ō-la). [Hemi, *q. v.*; *Gk. metabole*, change.] Insects having three stages of metamorphosis, with but small differences between them: includes Hemiptera, Orthoptera, and Neuroptera, *c.* Holometabola.

Hemimetabolic, (hem-i-me-tab'ō-lik). [*Gk. hemi*, half; *metabole*, change.] Undergoing only a partial metamorphosis.

Hemimorphite, (hem-i-mor'fit)=Smithsonite, *q. v.*

Hemimopsia, (hem-i-op'si-a). [Hemi, *q. v.*; *Gk. ops*, eye.] =Homopia: half blindness. *v.* Optic.

Hemipinic acid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_6$: a combustible crystalline substance, obtained by the combustion of opianic acid and oxygen.

Hemiptera, (hem-ip'ter-a). [*Gk. hemi*, half; *pteron*, wing.] Bugs, lice, cochineal insects, &c.: insects whose anterior wings are half coriaceous. *v.* Insects.

Hemispheres, (hem-i-sfēr-z). [*Gk. hemi*, half; *sphaira*, sphere.] *Cerebral II.*: the two lateral halves in which the brain is divided. *Mugdeburg II.*: two hemispherical brass vessels made to fit together air-tight. When the air is pumped out from within, the pressure of the external air keeps the two together.

Hemitone, (hem-i-tōn). [Hemi and Tone, *q. v.*] An interval in music.

Hemitrope, (hem-i-trōp). [Hemi, *q. v.*; *Gk. trope*, turning.] A half tanning.

Hemlock, (hem'lok). [*Hemlock*, the A.-S. name.] =Conium maculatum: an herb belonging to Apiaceae. *Water II.*=Cicuta. *H. spruce fr.*=Abies Canadensis

Hemp, (hemp). [*Hemp*, the A.-S. word.] =Cannabis sativa, *q. v.*: a plant the type of Cannabinaceae. *H. grimmig*=Eupatorium, *q. v.* *H. nitell*=Galeopsis, *q. v.* *H. vicia*=Cannabinaceae, *q. v.* *Munilla II.*=Musa textilis, *q. v.*

Hempstead beds, (hemp'sted). [*II.*, in the Isle of Wight.] Marine and fresh-water beds: one of the British representatives of Lower Miocene strata.

Hen, (hen). [The A.-S. word.] 1. The female of Gallus domesticus. 2. Used generally for any female bird. *H. harrier*=Falco cyaneus. *Water II.*=Moor II.=Gallinula chloropus. *H. weed*=Guinea-hen weed, *q. v.*

Henbane, (hen'bin). [Hen, *q. v.*; A.-S. *dana*, poison.] =Hyoscyamus niger: a poisonous herb belonging to Boraginaceae.

Hendeogon, (hen-dek'-gon). [*Gk. hendeka*, eleven, *gonia*, angle.] A figure having eleven angles; usually a plane regular figure having eleven equal sides.

Henfrey's classification of plants.

Phanerogamia or flowering plants—

Angiosperma—

Dicotyledons.

Monocotyledons.

Gymnosperma—

Cryptogamia or flowerless plants—

Angiosporae.

Gymnosporae.

Henle, tubes of. In the kidney: named after the discoverer.

Henley's electrometer=Quadrant electrometer, *q. v.*

Henna, (hen'na). [*Hinna*, the Arabic name.] =Lawsonia spinosa: from the leaves of which a paste is made, used for colouring the finger nails, &c.

Henslovian, (hen-slō-vi-ā-se-ē). [Henslovia, the only genus, named after Professor Henslow.] East Indian trees resembling Myrobala.

Hepatic, (he-pat'ik). [*Gk. hepar*, liver.] Belonging to or connected with the liver. *H. artery*: which conveys blood from the heart to the liver. *H. vein*: conveys blood from the liver to the heart by way of the vena cava inferior. *H. duct*: conveys the gall from the liver.

Hepaticae, (he-pat'i-ē). [*Gk. hepar*, liver.] =Liver-worts: mosses, the leaves of which are merely plates of cells. *v.* Mosses.

Hepatic, (hep'a-tū). A variety of *L. vite* or Baryta.

Heptagon, (hep'ta-gon). [*Gk. hepta*, seven; *gonia*, corner.] A figure with seven angles: usually a regular plane figure with seven equal sides.



Heptagon.

Heptane, (hep'tān). [Heptylene, *q. v.*] C_7H_{16} =Septane=Heptyl hydride: a hydrocarbon.

Heptene, (hep'tin). [Heptylene, *q. v.*] C_7H_{14} =Septene, *q. v.*

Heptyl, (hep'til). [Heptylic, *q. v.*] The radical of the heptylic series. *H. alcohol*=C₇H₁₅O. *H. hydride*=Heptane=C₇H₁₆.

Heptylamine, (hep'til'-min). [Heptyl and Amine, *q. v.*] $C_7H_{17}N$: ammonium which one equivalent of H is replaced by one of heptyl.

Heptylene, (hep'ti-lēn). [*Gk. hepta*, seven: from the seven equivalents of carbon.] = C_7H_{14} =C₇Enanthylene: a hydrocarbon of the olefine series.

Heptylic acid, (hep'ti-lik). [Heptylene, *q. v.*] $C_7H_{14}O_2$ =C₇Enanthylic acid, *q. v.*

Heracleum, (he-rak'le-um). [Heracleon, a plantsacred to Hercules.] =Cow parsnip, hogweed, &c.: a large herb belonging to Apiaceae.

Herald-moth=Gonopteryx libatrix: named from heralding winter.

Herb, (erb). [*Herba*, the Latin word.] A plant of small size, usually an annual. *v.* Plants. *H. Bennett*=Geum, *q. v.* *H. Christopher*=Actaea spicata: an herb belonging to Ranunculaceae. *H. du diable*=Plumbago scandens. *H. Gerard*=Egopodium podagria: a plant belonging to Apiaceae. *H.*

Paris=Paris, a plant belonging to Liliaceæ.
H. Robert=Geranium Robertsonianum.

Herbivora, (her-biv'ô-ra). [Herb, *q.v.*; *L. voro*, I eat.] =Herbivorous animals; a subdivision of Mammalia; including all mammalian animals which live exclusively on vegetable food.

Hercules, (her'kû-lêz). [Classical.] One of the Northern Constellations.

Herculis, (her'kû-lis). [Hercules, *q.v.*] =Of Hercules: used of stars belonging to that constellation.

Hercynite, (her'si-nit). [Hercynia.] A mineral, chiefly oxide of aluminum and iron.

Herderite, (her'der-it). [Baron Herder.] A rare mineral: chiefly phosphate of aluminum, calcium, &c.

Heredity, (he-red'i-ti). [*L. hereditas*, inheritance.] Reversion to ancestral types; the law of reproduction that like produces like.

Herepath's salt. Sulphate of iodoquinine: named after Dr. Herepath.

Heresus: in moon.

Hermann's classification of plants: according to the nature of the fruit. *v.* Botanical systems.

Hermannia, (her-man-ni-â'se-ô). [Herr Hermann.] Now included in Byttneriaceæ, *q.v.*

Hermaphrodite, (her-maf'rô-dit). [Gk. *hermes*, Mercury; *aphrodite*, Venus.] =Bisexual: having the two sexes united in one individual. *H. exogena*, divided into polypetalous and monopetalous.

Hermaphrodites. 1. Self-generating, as tapeworms, bryozoa, ascidians, &c. 2. Mutually generating, as leeches, slugs, snails, &c.

Hermaphroditism, (her-maf'rô-dit-izm). [Hermaphrodite, *q.v.*] Union of sexes in the same animal or plant.

Hermetic, (her-met'ik). [Gk. *hermes*, Mercury: as the inventor of chemistry.] 1. Relating to chemistry. 2. Close, air-tight. *H. barometer*: a tube filled with air and spirits of wine.

Hermetica, (her-met'ika). [Hermetic, *q.v.*] =Alchemy: an old name for chemistry.

Hermidium, (her-min'i-um). [Gk. *hermin*, bed-post.] =Musk orchid: a plant belonging to Orchidaceæ; named from the shape of its tubers.

Hermit, (her'mit). *H. crab*=Soldier crab=*Pagurus Bernhardus*. *H. crabs*=Paguridæ, *q.v.* *H. birds*=Phæothornis: a species of humming birds. *Little H.*=Phæothornis eremita: a small humming bird.

Hernandia, (her-nan'di-a). [Senor Hernandez.] A plant with large leaves and small flowers: the type of *Hernandaceæ*.

Hernandiaceæ, (her-nan-di-â'se-ô). [Hernandia, *q.v.*] =Thymelæaceæ, *q.v.*

Hernia, (her-ni-a). [The Latin word.] =Rupture, *q.v.*

Herniaria, (her-ni-â'ri-a). [*Hernia*, a rupture.] =Rupture-wort: an herb belonging to Paronychiaceæ.

Hernshaw, (hern'shaw)=Heron, *q.v.*

Hero's fountain. An apparatus invented by Hero of Alexandria, in which water is driven out of a fine tube by the pressure of air

upon water, in which the lower end is immersed.

Hierodotus, (hê-rôd'ô-tus). [Classical.] A crater in the moon.

Héron, (her'on). [The French name.] =Adeia cinerea: a wading bird, belonging to Grallatores. *Night H.*=Nycticorax. *H.'s bill*=Erodium, *q.v.*

Hérons, (her'onz). [Héron, *q.v.*] =Ardeidæ: a family of birds belonging to Grallatores.

Herpestes, (her-pes'têz). [Gk. *herpestes*, creeping.] Ichneumon, &c.: a carnivorous animal, belonging to Viveridæ; found in S. Africa and India only.

Herpestis, (her-pest'is). [Gk. *herpestes*, creeping.] A plant belonging to Scrophulariaceæ.

Herpetology, (her-pet-ô'ô-jî). [Gk. *herpeton*, reptile; *logos*, discourse.] The natural history of reptiles; the science of their nature and habits.

Herpetotomist, (her-pe-to'ô'ô-mist). [Herpetotomy, *q.v.*] A student of the anatomy of reptiles.

Herpetichnus, (her-pe-tik'nus). [Gk. *herpeton*, reptile; *ichnos*, track.] A reptile, known only by fossil traces of footsteps in Trias rocks.

Herpetotomy, (her-pet-ô'ô-mi). [Gk. *herpeton*, reptile, *tomê*, section.] Anatomy of reptiles; a branch of Zootomy.

Herring, (her'ring). [Herring, the A.-S. name.] =Clupea harengus: a fish, the type of Clupeidæ.

Herrings, (her'ringz). [Herring, *q.v.*] =Clupeidæ: a family of fishes belonging to Malacopteri.

Herschel, (her'shel). 1. A crater in the moon, 17 miles in diameter. 2.=Georgium Sidus =Uranus: named after its discoverer, Sir John Herschel.

Herschelian, (her-shû'li-an). [Sir John Herschel.] *H. rays*: the non-luminous rays beyond the red end of the spectrum. *H. telescope*: a reflecting telescope, in which the image is formed by reflection to an eye-piece at one side.

Herschelite, (her'she-lit). [Sir John Herschel.] A translucent mineral, chiefly hydrated silicate of aluminum, sodium, calcium, &c.

Hesperia, (hes-pê'ri-a). [Classical.] No. 63 of the Minor Planets, *q.v.*

Hesperidæ, (hes-per'i-dê). [Gk. *hesperos*, evening.] 1. A family of butterflies, also called Skippers, of small size and rapid motion. 2.=Citrus, &c.: a family of plants belonging to Aurantiaceæ.

Hesperidens, (hes-per'i-dên). [Hesperidæ, 2, *q.v.*] =Terene of orange oil.

Hesperidin, (hes-per'i-din). [Hesperidæ, *q.v.*] A crystalline substance obtained from peel of orange, lemon, &c.



Heron.

Hesperia, (hes'per-ia). * [The Greek name.] = Dame's violet: an herb, with showy flowers, belonging to Brassicaceae.

Hesperornis, (hes-per-or-nis). [Gk. *hesperos*, evening; *ornis*, bird.] A wading bird, of which fossil remains are found in Cretaceous rocks.

Hesselbach's triangle. A triangular space in the wall of the abdomen: named after the discoverer.

Hessenbergite, (hes'sen-ber-git). [Herr Hessenberg.] A transparent mineral, chiefly silicates.

Hessian fly, (hes'ghi-an). [Hessian.] = Cecidomyia: an insect belonging to Diptera.

Hessite, (hes'sit). A grey mineral, chiefly tellurium and silver; also called Telluric silver.

Hessonite, (hes'so-nit) = Cinnamon stone: a variety of garnet.

Hevia, (hes'ti-a). [Classical.] No. 46 of the Minor Planets.

Hetairism, (het-ai-rizm). [Gk. *hetaireia*, fellowship.] = Communal marriage.

Heterangium, (het-er-an'jū-m). A fern, known by fossil stem.

Hetero, (het'er-ō) [Gk. *heteros*, different.] A prefix, implying difference.

Heterobranchia, (het-er-ō-brang'ki-a) [Hetero, *q.v.*; Gk. *branchion*, gill.] = Ascidians, &c.: a division of accephalous mollusca. Used by De Blainville for a sub-division of Accephalophora; and by Leuckart for a division of Gasteropoda; also by Lamarck for a division of Crustaceae.

Heterocerale, (het-er-ō-ser'kal). [Hetero, *q.v.*; Gk. *kerkos*, tail.] With unsymmetrical tails, having the vertebral column continued into the larger of two unequal lobes; rare now; universal in fossil fishes of primary rocks. *cf.* Homocerale.

Heterocercy, (het-er-ō-ser'si) [Hetero, *q.v.*; Gk. *kerkos*, tail.] Inequality in the lobes of the tail. *cf.* Homocercy.



Heterocerale tail.

Heterocline, (het'er-ō-kli-n). [A mineral, chiefly silicate of manganese.

Heteroclit, (het'er-ō-kli-t). [Hetero, *q.v.*; Gk. *klinein*, to bend.] Anomalous; used by Cuvier for the structure of sloths and other animals, departing from the primitive type.

Heterodon, (het'er-ō-don). [Hetero, *q.v.*; Gk. *odous*, tooth.] 1. A serpent belonging to Coluber. *H. nigrificans* = Black pig-nosed serpent. 2. A plant belonging to Brunniaceae.

Heterodonts, (het'er-ō-dontz). [Hetero, *q.v.*; Gk. *odous*, tooth.] = Diphyodonts, *q.v.*

Heteromeism, (het'er-ō-sizm). [Hetero, *q.v.*; Gk. *oikos*, house.] Different stages of development in species, used especially of fungi.

Heterogangliate, (het-er-ō-gang'gli-āt). [He-

tero, *q.v.*; Gk. *ganglion*, kind.] Having the ganglia of the nervous system unsymmetrically arranged.

Heterogangliata, (het-er-ō-gang'gli-at-a). [Hetero, *q.v.*; Gk. *ganglion*, tumor.] Owen's term for the *Mollusca* of Cuvier.

Heterogeneous, (het-er-ō-jē'ne-us). [Hetero, *q.v.*; Gk. *genao*, I produce.] Differing in kind. *v.* Heterogenesis.

Heterogenesis, (het-er-ō-jen'e-sis). [Hetero and Genesis, *q.v.*] = Xenogenesis: an allotropic modification of existing living matter, so that the offspring is unlike the parent = Agamogenesis interrupted by gamogenesis, being occasionally varied by sexual genesis = Cyclical recurrence of the same form. Also used for spontaneous generation.

Heterogenetic, (het-er-ō-jen-et'ik). [Heterogenesis, *q.v.*] = Heterogeneous, *q.v.*

Heterogenite, (het-er-ō-jen-it). A mineral, chiefly hydrated oxide of cobalt.

Heterologous, (het-er-ō-lō-gus). [Hetero, *q.v.*; Gk. *logos*, discourse.] Constructed on a different plan; not having the same distribution of parts or organs. *cf.* Homologous.

Heteromera, (het-er-ō-m'er-a). [Hetero, *q.v.*; Gk. *mera*, thigh-bones.] A primary division of beetles, named from an apparent difference in the number of joints in the tarsi of the first and second pairs of legs.

Heteromorpha, (het-er-ō-mor'fa). [Hetero, *q.v.*; Gk. *morphe*, form.] 1. A genus of plants belonging to Apiaceae. 2. Insects, of which the larvae are worm-like and soft, and the offspring have no resemblance to the parents. 3. De Blainville's term for sponges, infusoria, and coral polyps.

Heteromorphite, (het-er-ō-mor'fit). [Hetero, *q.v.*; *morphe*, form.] = Feather ore: a mineral, chiefly antimoniate of lead.

Heteronemes, (het-er-on-em'e-s). [Hetero, *q.v.*; Gk. *nema*, thread.] Ferns and mosses: used by Fries for Acrogens. *v.* Fries' classification.

Heteronemeous, (het-er-on-em'e-us). Bartling's term for mosses. *v.* Bartling's classification.

Heteropathy, (het-er-op'a-thi). [Hetero, *q.v.*; Gk. *pathos*, suffering.] *v.* Medical science. *cf.* Homoeopathy.

Heterophagi, (het-er-of'a-jī). [Gk. *heteros*, different; *phago*, I eat.] Used for birds who feed their young, as distinguished from those whose young are able to feed themselves.

Heteropoda, (het-er-op'o-da). [Hetero, *q.v.*; Gk. *pous*, foot.] 1. = Nucleobranchiata: a group of animals, belonging to Gasteropoda, divided into *Fvolidæ* and *Atlantidæ*: found fossil from lowest Silurian rocks until now. 2. De Blainville's term for Entomostrea, Squilla, and Epizoa.

Heteroptera, (het-er-op'ter-a). [Hetero, *q.v.*; Gk. *pteron*, wing.] A sub-division of Hemiptera, having the anterior wings half of membrane, half chitinous; divided into Aurocoris and Hydrocoris. *cf.* Homoptera.

Heterorgana, (het-er-or'gana). [Hetero, *q.v.*; Gk. *organon*, organ.] = Vascular plants, *q.v.*

Heteroschii, (het-er-ō-schī-i). [Hetero, *q.v.*; Gk.

skia, shadow] Persons living north or south of the tropics, so that the shadow from the sun is always on the same side.

Hexactinellidæ, (heks-ak-tin-el'i-dē). [Gk. *hex*, six; *aktis*, ray.] A name used by Schmidt for the family of siliceous sponges, of which *Porifera vitrea* is the type, found at the bottom of N. Atlantic.

Hexads, (heks'adz). [Gk. *hex*, six.] = Hexatomic elements, equivalent to 6 atoms of hydrogen; includes molybdenum, tungsten, &c.

Hexagon, (heks-a'gon). [Gk. *hex*, six; *gonia*, angle.] A plane figure formed by six sides; properly, a regular plane figure formed by six equal sides.



Hexagynia, (heks-a-jin'a-i). [Gk. *hex*, six; *gynē*, woman.]

A sub-division in the Linnean classification of plants, *q. v.*

Hexahedron, (heks-a-hē'dron). [Gk. *hex*, six; *hedra*, base.] = Cube: a solid figure formed by six equal and similar sides.

Hexandria, (heks-an'dri-a). [Gk. *hex*, six; *aner*, man.] A sub-division in the Linnean classification of plants, *q. v.*

Hexane, (heks'an). [Gk. *hex*, six; *C₆H₁₄* = Sextane: a hydrocarbon, named from having six equivalents of carbon. *v.* Hydrocarbons.

Hexapoda, (heks-ap'o-da). [Gk. *hex*, six; *pous*, foot.] De Blainville's term for insects, which have six feet.

Hexapodous, (heks-ap'o-dus). [Hexapoda, *q. v.*] Having six feet.

Hexapodiichnus, (heks-a-po-dik'nus). [Gk. *hex*, six; *pous*, foot; *ichnos*, track.] An invertebrate animal, probably crustacean, known only by its fossil track. *v.* Lithichnzoa.

Hexaprotodon, (heks-a-prō'to-don). [Gk. *hex*, six; *protos*, first or front; *odous*, tooth.] A pachydermatous quadruped, known by fossil remains; has six front teeth.

Hexine, (heks'in). [Hexane, *q. v.*] *C₆H₁₀* = Sextine = Hexylene. *v.* Hydrocarbons.

Hexyl, (heks'il). [Hexane, *q. v.*; Gk. *hyle*, material.] = *C₆H₁₃* = Caproyl: an aromatic oily liquid; a hydrocarbon radicle. *H. alcohol* = *C₆H₁₄O*. *H. hydride* = *C₆H₁₄*.

Hexylene, (heks'i-fen). [Hexyl, *q. v.*] = Caproylene, *q. v.* = *C₆H₁₂*: a liquid hydrocarbon of the olefine series. *v.* Hydrocarbons.

Hiarree. [The native name.] The narcotic root of a Guiana shrub, which when thrown into water stupify any fish that are therein.

Hiatus Fallopii, (hi-ā'tus fal-lō'pi-i). [The Latin name.] A groove in the temporal bone. Named after Signor Fallopius.

Hibiscus, (hi-bis'kus). [*Hibiskos*, the Greek name.] Marsh mallow: a plant belonging to Malvaceæ. *H. rosa-chinensis* = China rose. *H. abelmoschus* = *Abelmoschus*, *q. v.*

Hibou, (e-bō). [The French name.] An owl: a bird belonging to Strigidae.

Hiccoughing. Convulsive inspiration caused by spasmodic contractions of the diaphragm.

Hickory, (hik'o-ri) = *Carya* = *Juglans alba* = White walnut: an American tree belonging to Juglandaceæ.

Hielmite, (hī-el'mit'). A mineral, chiefly stannio-tantalate of iron, uranium, and yttrium.

Hieracium, (hi-er-a'si-um). [Gk. *hierax*, a hawk.] = Hawkweed: an herb, with milky juice and yellow flowers, belonging to Asteraceæ. *H. aurantiacum* = Golden mouse-ear.

Hiero's Fountain = Hero's fountain, *q. v.*

Hierochloë, (hī-ro-klō'e). [Gk. *hieros*, sacred; *chloa*, grass.] = Holy grass: a plant belonging to Gramineæ.

Hierofalco, (hi-er-o-fal'kō). [Gk. *hieros*, sacred; *Falco*, *q. v.*] = Gerfalcon, *q. v.*

Hieroglyphic (hi-er-ō-glīf'ik). [Gk. *hieros*, sacred; *glyphē*, carving.] Sculpture-writing: any system of representation by carved figures.

Highgate resin = Copalite, *q. v.*

Highmore's cave = Antrum of Highmore: a cavity in the upper maxillary bone, named after the discoverer.

Highton's battery, (hī'ton). [Mr. Highton.] A galvanic battery, consisting of zinc in sulphuric acid, common salt, or caustic potash, and carbon in peroxide of manganese.

Hill, (hīl). [The A.-S. word.] *H. ant* = Horse ant = Wood ant = *Formica rufa*: named from the shape of the nest. *H. pine* = *Pinus sinensis*, of China. *H. fox* = *Canis Himalaiensis* of India.

Hilobates. [The Latin name.] = Gibbon, *q. v.*

Hilton's muscle. In the larynx, named after the discoverer.

Hilum, (hī'lum). [The Latin word.] The scar of the attachment of the seed to the placenta. Generally, any small aperture or depression.

Hilus, (hī'lus). [The Latin word.] The concave side of the kidney. Generally, any small concavity.

Himalayan, (him-a-lā'an). [Himalaya Mountains] *H. creper* = *Certhia Himalaya*. *H. fox* = *Canis Himalaiensis*. *H. partridge* = *Tetrao gallus Himalaiensis*. *H. rabbit* = Chinese rabbit = Albino rabbit.

Himantopus, (hi-man'to-pus) = Longshanks: a wading bird.

Hindoo, (hun'dō) = Hindu: relating to Hindostan.

Hinnites, (hin'nits). Fossil shells, found in Crag.

Hinny, (hin'ni). [*Hinnus*, the Latin word.] Offspring of stallion and female ass.

Hip, (hip). [*Hype*, the A.-S. word.] 1. The joint of the leg and trunk. 2. The ridge of a roof formed by two sloping sides.

Hipparin, (hip-pa-rin). [Hippuric, *q. v.*] *C₆H₅NO₂*: a crystalline substance obtained from hippuric acid.

Hipparion, (hip-pā-ri-on). [Gk. *hippos*, horse.] A horse-like animal, known by fossil remains in Pliocene rocks; intermediate between the horse and tapir.

Hipparchus, (hip-pār'kus). In moon, *q. v.*

Hipparifan, (hip-par'a-fin). [Hippuric and *Paraffin*.] *C₆H₇NO*: a crystalline substance, obtained from hippuric acid.

Hippobosca, (hip-po-bos'ka). [Gk. *hippos*,

- horse; *bosko*, I feed.] = Forest-fly = Horse-fly; the type of Hippoboscidae, *q.v.*
- Hippoboscids**, (hip-pō-bos'i-de). [Hippobosca, *q.v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A family of insects, belonging to Diptera, living on horses, sheep, and other quadrupeds, and on birds.
- Hippocampal**, (hip-pō-kam'pal). [Hippocampus, *q.v.*] *H. commensure*, in brain; in reptiles, at its lowest stage.
- Hippocampids**, (hip-pō-kam'pi-dē). [Hippocampus, *q.v.*] = Sea-horses: fishes, belonging to Syngnathids, having a marsupial pouch, for the eggs, in males only, and long flexible prehensile tails: named from the resemblance to a horse's head.
- Hippocampus**, (hip-pō-kam'pus). [Gk. *hippos*, horse; *kamptos*, bent.] 1. = Horse-fish: a small fish, the type of Hippocampids, *q.v.* 2. A white eminence in the brain. *H. major*: a projection of the posterior cornu of the cerebrum, continuous with the corpus callosum. *H. minor*: a projection of the descending cornu of the cerebrum, continuous with the corpus callosum.
- Hippocastaneæ**, (hip-pō-kas-tā'ne-ē). [Hippocastaneum, *q.v.*] = Sapindaceæ, *q.v.*
- Hippocastaneum**, (hip-pō-kas-tā'ne-um). [Gk. *hippos*, horse.] = Horse-chestnut = *Aesculus hippocastanum*, *q.v.*
- Hippocrateæ**, (hip-pō-krat-e-ā'se-ē). [Hippocrates.] = Hippocrateids: shrubs, with opposite leaves and polypetalous flowers, belonging to Rhamnaceæ.
- Hippocrepian**, (hip-pō-kre'pi-an). [Gk. *hippos*, horse; *krepis*, shoe.] Horse-shoe shaped. *H. polyzoa* = Those having a horse-shoe shaped lophophore = Phylactolemata.
- Hippocrepis**, (hip-pō-kre'pis). [Gk. *hippos*, a horse; *krepis*, a shoe.] = Horse-shoe vetch: an herb, with yellow flowers, belonging to Leguminaceæ, named from form of legume.
- Hippoglossus**, (hip-pō-glos'sus). [Gk. *hippos*, horse; *glossa*, tongue.] = Halibut = Pleuronectes hippoglossus: a large flounder-like fish.
- Hippomane**, (hip-pō-mā'ne). A plant belonging to Euphorbiaceæ. *H. mancinella* = Manchineel tree.
- Hippophaë**, (hip-pō-fa-ē). [Gk. *hippos*, horse; *phao*, I shine.] = Sea buckthorn: a silvery shrub, belonging to Eleagnaceæ.
- Hippopodium**, (hip-pō-pō'di-um). [Gk. *hippos*, horse; *pous*, foot.] A large heavy shell, found in Lower Lias rocks.
- Hippopotamidæ**, (hip-pō-pot-am'i-dē). [Hippopotamus, *q.v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A family of animals, of which Hippopotamus is the only genus.
- Hippopotamus**, (hip-pō-pot-a-mus). [Gk. *hippos*, horse; *potos*, pota-
nos, of a river.] A hoofed pachydermatous quadruped, living near rivers, having obtuse truncated foreteeth. Fossil in Pliocene.
- Hippotherium**, (hip-pō-thē'ri-um). [Gk. *hippos*, horse; *therion*, beast.] A horse-like animal, known by fossil remains found in Miocene rocks.
- Hippotomy**, (hip-pō-pot'o-mi). [Gk. *hippos*, horse; *tomē*, section.] = Anatomy of horses, *v. Zootomy*.
- Hippurates**, (hip-pū'ratē). [Hippuric, *q.v.*] Compounds of hippuric acid with bases: hippuric acid in which one equivalent of hydrogen is replaced by one of a base.
- Hippuric acid**, (hip-pū'rik). [Gk. *hippos*, horse; *ouron*, urine] = $C_9H_9NO_3$ = Benzoyl glycoic; a crystalline acid substance found in the urine of horses, cows, &c.
- Hippuridæ**, (hip-pū-rid'e-ē). [Hippuris, *q.v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] = Hippurids = Haloragaceæ, *q.v.*
- Hippuris**, (hip-pū'ria). [Gk. *hippos*, horse; *oura*, tail.] = Mare's tail: an aquatic herb, with small flowers, belonging to Haloragaceæ.
- Hippurite**, (hip-pū'ritē). [Hippuris, *q.v.*] Lamellibranchiata, peculiar to Upper Cretaceous.
- Hippurite**. *H. limestone*: belongs to Upper Cretaceous formation; distinguished by the presence of Hippurites and other Rudistes.
- Hippurites**, (hip-pū'ritēz). [Hippuris, *q.v.*] 1. Marsh plants, known by fossil remains found in Lias rocks. 2. A mollusc belonging to Lamellibranchiata fossil in Cretaceous rocks only.
- Hircio acid**, (her'sik). [Hircus, *q.v.*] An acid obtained from goat's fat.
- Hircin**, (her'sin). [Hircus, *q.v.*] A principle found in goat's fat.
- Hircite**, (her'sit). [Hircus, *q.v.*] A mineral, chiefly an amorphous acid hydrocarbon, named from its odour.
- Hircus**, (her'kus). [The Latin name.] = Capra hircus = Goat, *q.v.*
- Hirudinea**, (hi-rū-din'e-a). [L. *Hirudo*, leech.] = Leeches: aquatic, vermiform animals, belonging to Annelida, also called *Dusophora* and *Suctorina*.
- Hirundinidæ**, (hi-run-din'i-dē). [Hirundo, *q.v.*] A family of birds, belonging to Insectivores.
- Hirundo**, (hi-run'dō). [The Latin name.] = Swallow: a swiftly-flying, migratory, insectivorous bird, having a sharp pointed beak and long wings; found in watery places; belongs to Passeres. *H. rustica* = Swallow. *H. urtica* = Martin.
- Hisingerite**, (his-in'jer-it). [Hisinger, a Swedish chemist.] A mineral, chiefly hydrated silicate of iron, very hygroscopic.
- Hialopite**, (his'iō-pit). A compound of calcite and glauconite, also called green limestone.
- Histioderma**, (his-ti-ō-der'ma). [Gk. *histion*, sail; *derma*, skin.] Small annelidoid burrows in Schistose rocks.
- Histionotus**, (his-ti-ō-nō'tus). [Gk. *histion*, sail; *notos*, back.] A fresh-water fish, known by fossil remains found in Pleistocene rocks.
- Histiophorus**, (his-ti-ō-fō-rus). [Gk. *histion*, sail; *phero*, I bear.] A sword-fish.
- Histological**, (his-to-loj'i-kal). [Histology, *q.v.*] Referring to or connected with histology.
- Histology**, (his-to'lō-jī). [Gk. *histos*, web;



logos, discourse.] The anatomy of the ultimate structure of the tissues of the body; resulting from the application of the microscope to anatomy.

Hitchcockite, (hich'kok-it). [Mr. Hitchcock.] = *Plumbogummite*: a mineral, chiefly hydrated, luminate of lead.

Hive, (hiv). [*Hyfe*, the A.-S. word.] *H. bee* = *Apis mellifica*: an insect, belonging to Hymenoptera. *H. beetle* = *Clerus apiarum*: the larva is parasitic on bees. *Bee H.*: 1. of *Hive-bee*; in hexagonal prisms; 2. of *Humble-bee*: old cocoons, with added tubes or cells. 3. of *Melipona domestica*, of Mexico, of truncated spherical cells.

Hoar frost, (hór). [A.-S. *hár*, white.] = Frozen dew.

Hoazin, (hó-á-zin) = *Opisthocomus cristatus*: a bird belonging to Cracidae.

Hobby, (hob'bi). [*Hobereau*, the French word.] = *Falco subbuteo*: a bird belonging to Falconidae.

Hodograph, (hod'o-graf). [Gk. *hodos*, road; *grapho*, I write.] A construction for showing the velocity and acceleration of the motion of a particle. The H. of the motion of a planet is a circle.

Hoernesite, (hó-gr'ne-sit). [Dr. Hoernes.] A white mineral, chiefly hydrated arsenate of magnesium.

Hoerhelte = *Sylvite*.

Hoever's classification of animals.

Infusoria.

Polyps = Polypsi.

Sea-nettles.

Echinoderms = Echinodermata.

Intestinal worms = Entozoa.

Wheel-animalcules = Rotatoria.

Ringed-worms = Annulata.

Insects = Insecta.

Arachnids = Arachnoidea.

Crustaceans = Crustacea.

Tunicates.

Bivalves = Conchifera.

Molluscs = Mollusca.

Fishes.

Reptiles.

Birds.

Mammalia.

Hog, (hog). [*Floch*, the Celtic word.] = *Sus*: an omnivorous quadruped, the type of *Suidae*, q.v. *Ground H.* = *Oryzeteropus capensis*. *H. deer* = *Hyelaphus porcinus*; also = *Cervus porcinus*. *H. gum-tree* = *Moronobea coccinea*. *H. meat* = Roots of *Boerhaavia decumbens*. *H. plum* = Fruit of *Spondias*. *H. weed* = *Boerhaavia*; also = *Heracleum*. *H.'s fennel* = *Pencedanum*.

Hogging-strain: in shipbuilding; tends to break a ship in half across the deck, when the centre is not strong enough to support the weight of the ends. cf. Sagging.

Hoghead, (hog'hed). [G. *okshoofd*, ox-head.] A large caulk.

H. of wine = 63 gallons } more or less obsolete.
H. of beer = 54 " }

Holomoti, (hol-kó-nó'ti). [Gk. *holkos*, furrow; *notos*, back.] Fishes having marsupial pouches.

Holcus, (hol'kus). [Gk. *helko*, I extract.] A plant belonging to Gramineae. *H. mollis* = Soft grass. *H. saccharatus* = Cane. *H. sorghum* = Millet.

Holbut, (hol'but) = *Pleuronectes hippoglossus* = *Hippoglossus vulgaris* = Halibut, q.v.

Holland, (hol'land). A variety of linen, q.v., named from being first made in Holland.

Hollands, (hol'lands) = Geneva: a corn spirit, named from being made in Holland.

Hollow, (hol'lo). [*Hol*, the A.-S. word.] Not solid; excavated. *H.-horned ruminants*: oxen, sheep, goats, antelopes, &c.

Holly, (hol'li). [*Holeyn*, the A.-S. name.] = *Ilex aquifolium*: a plant belonging to Aquifoliaceae. *Sea H.* = *Eryngium maritimum*.

Holly-bush sandstone. Rocks at Malvern: corresponding to Lingula Flags.

Holly-hock, (hol'li-hok). [*Holthoc*, the A.-S. name.] = *Althea rosea*, q.v.

Holly-worts, (hol'li-wurtz). [*Holly* and *Wort*, q.v.] = *Aquifoliaceae*, q.v.

Holocentrum, (hol-o-sen'trum). [Gk. *holos*, whole; *kentron*, spine.] A fish belonging to Percidae.

Hololephali, (hol-o-sef'a-li). [Gk. *holos*, whole; *kephale*, head.] A sub-division of fishes, formed by Siebold, including chimaera, q.v., and several fossil forms, also used as = *Elasmobranchii*.

Holohedral, (hol-o-hí'dral). [Gk. *holos*, whole; *hedra*, base.] Whole-sided crystals: having the greatest possible degree of symmetry.

Holometabola, (hol-o-me-tab'o-la). [Gk. *holos*, whole; *metabole*, change.] Beetles, butterflies, moths, &c.: insects with three greatly differing stages of metamorphosis: 1. vermiform larva; 2. dormant pupa; 3. perfect insect. v. Insect-life.

Holometabolic, (hol-o-me-tab'o-lik). [*Holometabola*, q.v.] Undergoing complete metamorphosis.

Holophotal, (hol-of'o-tal). [Gk. *holos*, whole; *phos*, light.] v. *Pharology*.

Holoptychidae, (hol-op-tik'i-dé). [*Holoptychus*, q.v.] A family of fishes belonging to Ganoidei, known by fossil remains.



Holoptychus.

Holoptychius, (hol-op-tik'i-us). [Gk. *holos*, whole; *ptyche*, wrinkle.] A fish, known chiefly by scales, fossil remains of which are found in Old Red Sandstone.

Holosteii, (hol-ost'e-i). [Gk. *holos*, whole;

osteon, bone.] Used by Siebold for a sub-division of fishes.

Holosteum, (hol-ōs'te-um). [Gk. *holos*, all; *osteon*, bone.] Chickweed: a plant belonging to Caryophyllaceae.

Holostomata, (hol-ōs-tom'a-ta). [Gk. *holos*, whole; *stoma*, mouth.] = Phytophagous Gastropoda: which have the aperture entire; numerous in Palaeozoic rocks. cf. Siphonostomata.

Holostomatous, (hol-ōs-tom'a-tus). [Holostomata, *q. v.*] Having the aperture entire.

Holothuria, (hol-ō-thō'rī-a). [*Holothurion*, the Greek name.] = Sea-cucumber: a division of Echinodermata.

Holothuriadea = Holothurida, *q. v.*

Holothuriodea, (hol-ō-thō-roid'e-a). [Holothuria, *q. v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] = Holothurida = Sea-slugs, &c.: the most highly organised division of Echinodermata, with vermiform bodies.

Holothuridae, (hol-ō-thō'rī-dē). [Holothuria, *q. v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] = Sea cucumbers: have soft and leathery vermiform bodies; with suckers, but no spines; are intermediate between the globular echinus and annulose fistularia.

Holténia, (hōl-tē'nī-a). [M. Holtén, Faroe Is.] A vitreous sponge, discovered in 1868. *H. Carpenteri* = Sea-nest: a siphonous nest-shaped sponge found at the bottom of N. Atlantic.

Holtz's electrical machine. For the collection of electricity on a large scale by means of induction.

Holy, (hō'li). *H. gress* = Hieroglōs.

Homaliaceae, (hom-al-i-ā'e-o-ē). [Gk. *homalos*, regular.] = Homaluds: shrubs and trees, with alternate leaves and small flowers, belonging to Cactaceae.

Homalodontotherium, (hom-a-lō-don-tō-thē-ri-um). [Gk. *homalos*, regular, *odon*, tooth; *therion*, beast.] *H. Cunninghami*: a mammalian animal, known only by fossil remains (teeth and fragments of bone), found in Patagonia; connects Perissodactyles with Mesodon.

Homalotus, (hom-a-lō-nō'tus). [Gk. *homalos*, regular; *notos*, back.] A trilobite, found in Silurian and Devonian rocks: having the division into three lobes very slightly marked.

Homaloptera, (hom-a-lōp'ter-a). [Gk. *homalos*, regular; *pteron*, wing.] A name suggested for Thoracocephala.

Homarus, (hō'ma-rus). [The Latin name.] = Lobster: a crustacean animal.

Hombert's phosphorus. Chloride of calcium.

Hominidae, (hō-mī'nī-dē). [Homo, *q. v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A family of Anthroponidae of which Homo (= Man) is the only genus.

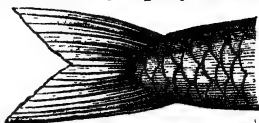
Homo, (hō'mō). [Gk. *homos*, like.] A prefix implying likeness or equality.

Homo, (hō'mō). [The Latin name.] = Man = Human beings: diurnal animals, belonging to Primates, erect, with naked body; a family of Mammalia having but one genus and one species. *H. sapiens* = White men. - *H. Afer* = Dark.

Homo diluvii testis, (hō'mō dī-lū-vī-i tē'stīs).

[Latin.] The name given to the fossil skeleton of a large salamander found in Miocene rocks, on the supposition that it was a human skeleton.

Homocercal, (hō-mō-ser'kal). [Gk. *homos*, equal; *kerkos*, tail.] Equally lobed fish-tails,



Homocercal tail.

rare in fossil fishes of primary strata, almost universal now. cf. Heterocercal.

Homocercy, (hō-mō-ser'si). [Homocercal, *q. v.*] Equality in the lobes of the tail: used especially of fishes. cf. Heterocercy.

Homoeopathy, (hōm-ē-ōp'a-tī). [Gk. *homos*, similar, *pathos*, feeling.] The system of medical treatment which is based on the theory that is opposed to Allopathy. v. Medical Science.

Homoganglata, (hō-mō-gang-lī-a'ta). [Gk. *homos*, similar; *ganglion*, nervous centre.] = Articulata of Cuvier = Annulosa: animals composed of a succession of rings or somites formed by the outer integument, and having symmetrically arranged ganglionic centres: includes crustacea, insects, worms, &c.

Homogeneous, (hō-mō-jē-ne-us). [Gk. *homos*, like; *genos*, kind.] Of one kind only. *H. light*: light of one colour only, as red, yellow, blue, &c.

Homogenesis, (hō-mō-jen'e-sis). [Gk. *homos*, like; *gennao*, I produce.] = Gamogenesis: reproduction in which parent and offspring are alike. v. Genesis. Each germ produces but one individual; always uniaxial: universal with vertebrata; in plants the exception.

Homogenetic, (hō-mō-jen-et'ik). [Homogenesis, *q. v.*] Connected with, or relating to, Homogenesis.

Homogenies, (hō-mō-jen'i-ēz). [Gk. *homos*, like; *genos*, kind.] Suggested as in some cases preferable to Homologies.

Homogens, (hō-mō-jenz). [Gk. *homos*, like; *genos*, kind.] 1. Suggested by Lindley for birth-worts, nepenthes, &c., which have only one zone of wood, however old. 2. Used by Lindley as = Exogens.

Homoeozoic belt, (hō-moi-ō-zō'ik). [*Homos*, like; *zoe*, life.] Used by Forbes to express a belt of similar climate, which extends through many degrees of longitude but few of latitude.

Homological, (hō-mō-lōj'i-ka). [Homology, *q. v.*] Following the organ, not its function, through all its modification in different organic structures.

Homologous, (hō-mō'lō-gus). [Homology, *q. v.*] Having the same name. v. Homology.

Homologues, (hō-mō-lōg). [Homology, *q. v.*] Parts or organs in one organic structure answering to others in another structure, so that the same name may be applied to both: applied to the same parts or organs under every variety of function.

Homology, (hō-mol'ō-jī). [Gk. *homologia*, agreement.] = Correspondence; agreement in origin sometimes accompanied with difference of development. Ex.: the arms of a man, the wing of a bird, and the fore-leg of a quadruped are homologous. cf. Analogues.

Homomorpha, (hō-mō-mor'fā). [Gk. *homos*, same; *morphe*, shape.] Hemiptera, Homoptera. *Orthoptera*, &c.: insects in which the larva resembles the imago, but has no wings: active throughout life.

Homomorphism, (hō-mō-mor'fizm). [Gk. *homos*, same; *morphe*, form.] Resemblance in external characters in animals, or plants, belonging to different families: usually found in places far apart. v. Mimicry.

Homonemæ, (hō-mō-nem'ē). Fries's term for Algae and Fungi.

Homoptera, (hō-mop'ter-a). [Gk. *homos*, same; *pteron*, wing.] = Plant suckers: a primary division of insects; insects having both pairs of wings alike. cf. *Heteroptera*. Fossil remains of H. are found in Purbeck and Lias rocks.

Homorgana, (hō-mor'ga-na). [Gk. *homos*, same; *organon*, organa.] = Schultz's term for cellular plants.

Homotaxis, (hō-mō-taks'is). [Gk. *homos*, same; *taxis*, arrangement.] Suggested by Huxley as a geologic term equivalent to Homology in Biology. Similarity of arrangement without contemporaneity.

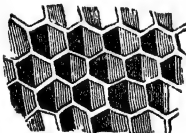
Homotypes, (hō-mō-tips). [Gk. *homos*, same; *typos*.] Repetition of the same part, as in Vertebra.

Hones, (hōnz) = Oilstones; used for sharpening cutting tools.

Honesty, (on'es-ti). A plant belonging to Brassicaceæ.

Hone-wort = *Sison amomum*; also = *Trinia*: plants belonging to Apiacæ.

Honey, (hun'y). [Hunn, the A.-S. word.] A semi-fluid sweet substance elaborated by bees from the fluids found in the nectaries of flowers. *H. bearers* = *Mellifera* = Bees. *H. buzzard* = *Falco apivorus*. *H. comb*: 1. The cells of wax formed by hive bees; 2. Of sheep's stomach: a small pouch; called also reticulum. *H. comb moth* = *Galleria cerella*. *H. eaters* = *Melliphagidæ*; Australian birds, such as wattle bird, pell bird, &c., which feed on honey and insects; also used for other honey-eating birds. *H. guide* = Indicator: a bird belonging to Cuculidæ. *H. moth* = *Achroia grisella*. *H. locust* = *Gleditschia triacanthia*. *H. ratel* = *Viverra zibethica*. *H. stone* = *Mellite*. *H. suckers* = *Nectarinidæ*: a division of *Tenostreptæ*, q.v. *H. suckle* = *Woodbine* = *Lonicera periclymenum* = *Caprifolium perfoliatum*. *Fly H. suckle* = *Lonicera xylosteum*. *French H. suckle* = *Hedysarum coronarium*. *H. sugar*, v. *Sugar*. *H. tea*: infusions of several plants found at the Cape



Honey-comb.

of Good Hope are so called. *H. ware* = *Alaria esculenta*: a sea weed.

Hood-cap = Hooded seal = *Phoca cristata*.

Hooded. *H. chatterer* = *Amphelis euallata*. *H. crow* = *Corvus cornix*. *H. seal* = *Phoca cristata*. *H. snake* = *Cobra di capella*: a venomous snake.

Hoof, (hōf). [*Hōf*, the A.-S. word.] A modified nail, enclosing the whole of the last joint of the digit, as in hoofed beasts. *H. jungus* = *Onygenæ*, belongs to *Ascomycetes*.

Hoofed beasts = *Ungulata*, q.v. Horses, oxen, &c.

Hooke's joint. [Dr. Hooke, the inventor.] A method of connection in machinery, allowing of motion in almost any direction; especially intended for shafts whose axes intersect each other. *H. gearing*: screw-gearing, by means of two wheels having the crests of the teeth oblique to the axis.

Hooker's classification of plants. v. *Bentham* and *Hooker's classification*.

Hooper swan = *Cygnus ferus*.

Hoop-shaver = *Anthidium manicatum*: a bird which burrows in trees. *H. bee* = *Eucera*: a burrowing bee.

Hoopes, (hō'pōz). [Imitation of its cry.] = *Upupidæ*: birds with barred plumage, and the sexes alike: build nest in hollow tree.

Hop, (hop). [*Hopan*, the A.-S. name.] = *Humulus*: a twining plant, belonging to *Cannabaceæ*, the seed vessels of which are used in beer brewing. *H. blight* = *Perisporiacei*: belongs to *Ascomycetes*. *H. trefol* = *Trefolium procumbens*.

Hopeite, (hō'pit). [Professor Hope.] A translucent mineral, chiefly phosphoric acid and zinc oxide.

Hoplichnus, (hop-lik'nus). [Gk. *hoplie*, hoof; *ichnos*, track.] A frog-like animal, known only by its fossil track. v. *Lithichnus*. *H. equus* = *Chelichnus figns*.

Hoppers. 1. = Turnip fleas: beetles. 2. *Cercopidæ*: a family of Hemiptera. *Grass H.* = *Gryllidæ*.

Hops = The seed vessels of *Humulus lupulus*. v. *Hop*. *Bitter principle of H.* = *Lupulite*.

Horaninow's classification of organic beings, made 1834:—

- Man.
- Animals.
- Phytosæ.
- Vegetables.

H's classification of plants:—
Spermophoræ = *Dicotyledons*.
Coccophoræ = *Monocotyledons*.
Pseudospermeæ = *Gymnospermi* + *Rhizanthæ*.
Sporophoræ = *Acotyledons*.

Horary, (hō'ra-ri). [*La hora*, hour.] = Hourly.



Hoopoe.



Hordeacea, (hor-de-ä'se-ä). [Hordeum, q.v.] Wheat, rye, barley, &c.: a family of plants belonging to Gramineae.

Hordein, (hor'din). [Hordeum, q.v.] An alkaloid principle found in barley.

Hordeum, (hor'de-um). [The Latin name.] =Barley, q.v.: a variety of corn, used for conversion to malt, belonging to Gramineae.

Horehound, (hōr'hound). A plant belonging to Labiatae. *Black H.*=Ballota. *White H.*=Marrubium.

Horizon, (ho-rizon). [Gk. *horos*, limit.] *Artificial H.*: a sheet of mercury, or other reflecting plane surface: used in astronomical observations. *Rational H.*: a great circle of the heavens parallel to the sensible H., but passing through the centre of the earth. *Sensible H.*=*Visible H.*: the line in which the sky and earth seem to meet.

Horizontal, (hor-i-zon'tal). [Horizon, q.v.] Parallel with the horizon, level. cf. Vertical.

Horn, (horn). [The A.-S. word.] =Keratin: a tough, translucent, thickened variety of epidermis, of which hollow horns, nails, whalebone, tortoise-shell, feathers, hairs, and scales are examples. *H. beam*=Carpinus betulus. *H. bull*, v. Hornbill. *H. bills*, v. Hornbills. *H. blende*, v. Hornblende. *H. bug*=Stag beetle=Lucanus curvus. *H. eel*=Ammodytes tobianna. *H. fish*=Belone vulgaris. *H. head*=Phosgenite. *H. poppy*=Glaucium. *H. quicksilver*=Calomel. *H. silver*=Kerargyrite. *H. wort*=Ceratophyllum. *H. worts*=Ceratophyllaceae.

Hornan=Pegasi.

Hornbill=Bucerotus, q.v.: an African building bird.

Hornbills=Buceridae=Large crow-like birds, with enormous coloured bill. Both sexes alike; nest in hollow trees.

Horns. 1. *Hollow H.*=Bony extensions attached to the frontal bone of all ruminant animals, except camels and musk deer; found in all males, in females only occasionally. 2. *Bony H.*=Antlers: usually branched, and shed annually. Probably the result of an excess of nourishment; larger in cold, and smaller in warm countries.

Hornblende, (horn'blend). [Horn and Blende, q.v.] =Amphibole: found in syenite, basalt, porphyry, and other rocks: a silicate and aluminate of magnesium, calcium, and iron. *H. group of minerals*: includes amphibole, pyroxene, asbestos, augite, &c. *H. schist*: one of the metamorphic rocks.

Horned, (horn'd). [Horn, q.v.] Having horns. *H. dog*=Babiroussa, q.v. *H. lark*=Alauda penicillata. *H. pheasant*=Ceriornis Blythii. *H. pond-weed*=Zannichellia. *H. poppy*=Glaucium. *H. ray*=Cephaloptera giorna; belongs to Batidae. *H. tragopan*=Tragopan

satyrus. *H. viper*=Acanthophis cerastinus=Cerastes: a viperine snake of Africa.

Hornet, (hor'net). [*Hymnet*, the A.-S. name.] =Vespa crabro, a social wasp, feeds on insects. *H. beetle*=Quedius fulgidus. *H. fly*=Asilus. *H. moth*, v. Sphingidae.

Hornitos, (hor'n-tōs). [The Spanish word.] A variety of mudspring.

Hornsilver. A variety of kerate, q.v. Chiefly chloride of silver=Cerargyrite.

Hornstone. A mineral, chiefly silicate of iron, aluminum, magnesium, &c.

Horn-wort=Ceratophyllum, q.v.

Horn-worts=Ceratophyllaceae, q.v.

Horny-matter=Keratin=Horn, q.v.

Horograph, (hōr'ō-graf). [L. *hora*, hour; *graphe*, I write.] Any instrument for marking the time.

Horologium, (hor-d-lō'ji-um). [The Latin word.] =The Clock: a Southern Constellation.

Horology, (hor-ol'ō-jī). [Gk. *hora*, hour; *logos*, discourse.] 1. The science of the measurement of time. 2. The art of constructing chronometers and time-measurers generally.

Horrox, (hor'roks). [Mr. Horrox, 1639.] In moon, q.v.

Horse, (hors). [*Hors*, the A.-S. name.] =Equus caballus: an animal belonging to Equidae, all varieties of which are probably derived from one species: can endure extremes of heat and of cold, but not of humidity. In the humid region between Bengal and Japan no full-sized horse is known. v. Ungulata. *Fossil H.*, =Achotherium, Equus, Hipparion, Hippotherium. *Little H.*=Equuleus, q.v. *Sea H.*=Trichechus rosmarus. *H. ant*=Formica rufa, named from its large size. *H. chestnut*=Æsculus hippocastanum. *H. chestnut of America*=Æsculus ohioensis. *H. fish*=Hippocampus, q.v. *H. fly*=Tabanus; also=Hippobosca equina. *H. latitudes*=Calm-belt of Cancer, between 30° and 35° N. latitude. *H. power*: now describes size only of steam engines. Properly =33,000 lbs. raised one foot against gravity in one minute. v. Horse-power. *H. radish*=Hyperanthera moringa; also=Cochlearia armoracia=Armoracia. *H. tail*: 1. =Equisetum, q.v.; 2. =Hippuris. *H. tails*=Equisetaceae, q.v. *H. stingers*=Dragon flies=Libellulæ.

Horse-flesh ore. A variety of Erubescite, an ore of copper.

Horse-power. In Britain =550 lbs. raised one foot per second: in France =75 kilogrammes raised one metre in a second. The two are nearly equal.

Horse-shoe. *H. bat*=Vespertilio ferrum-equinum. *H. crab*=Limulus Moluccanus. *H. magnet*=A magnet shaped like a horse-shoe, so that the poles are brought close together. *H. vetch*=Hippocrepis.

Hot springs, v. Geysers.

Hottentots, (hot'n-tōts). A S. African people.

Hottentia, (hot-tō'ni-a). [P. Hottent, a Dutch botanist.] =Water violet: a floating herb, belonging to Primulaceae.

Houldsworth's pyrometer. v. Pyrometer.

Hound, (hownd). [*Hund*, the A.-S. name.]



Hornbill

A dog used for hunting, as stag-hound, fox-hound, deer-hound, &c.

Hound's-tongue=*Cynoglossum*, *q.v.*

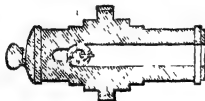
Hour, (our). [*Heure*, the French word.] $\frac{1}{24}$ of a mean solar day: divided into 60 minutes. *v.* Time. *II.* **angle**: the angular distance of a given star, &c., from the meridian: may be expressed in hours, minutes, &c. *H. circle*: a portion of the apparatus belonging to an equatorial telescope, which indicates the *v.* ascension of any given object.

House, (hous). [*Hūs*, the A.-S. word.] *H. flies*=*Musca*. *II.* **gecko**=*Lacerto gecko*. *H. lark*=*Sempervivum vectarum*. *H. larks*=*Crassulaceae*, *q.v.* *H. lizard*=*Chichack*, a Borneo lizard. *H. martin*=*Chelidon urbica*. *H. sparrow*=*Fyrgita domestica*=*Passer domesticus*.

House builder moth=*Oiketicus Sandersii*: builds a pensile nest.

Hovite, (hō'vīt). [*Mr. Hovs*.] A soft friable mineral, chiefly bicarbonate of lead.

Howitzer, (how'it-zēr). [*Hauitz*, the German word.] A gun used for the discharge of shells of large size at short ranges.



Howitzer.

Howlers=*Howler-monkeys*, *q.v.*

Howling-monkeys

=*Myocetes*: slow, clumsy, arboreal animals, with long prehensile tails; belong to *Cebidae*, *q.v.*; correspond to the baboons of the Old World.

Howlite, (how'lit). A mineral, chiefly hydrated borate of lime.

Howz, (howz). A Yorkshire term for tumuli. **Howson's barometer**. A column of mercury in a glass tube, with central glass tube: a modified and very sensitive form of the common barometer.

Hoy, (hoy). [*Heu*, the French word.] A small coasting vessel.

Huascolite, (hō-as'kō-lit). [*Huascol*.] A mineral, chiefly sulphide of lead and zinc.

Hubnerite, (hub'ner-it). A mineral, chiefly tungstate of manganese.

Hue, (hū). [*Hut*, the A.-S. word.] Gradation of colour. *cf.* Tint.

Huggins, [Dr. Huggins.] *H.'s granules*. *v.* Granules.

Hugoniaceae, (hū-gō-ni-ā-se-ē). [*Hugonia*, type genus.] = *Oxalidaceae*, *q.v.*

Hugulier's canal. In the temporal bone, for the passage of the chorda tympani nerve to pass through; named after the discoverer.

Human, (hū'man). [*Humanus*, the Latin word.] Relating to mankind. *II.* **ear**: can distinguish sounds caused by vibrations of between 12 and 38,000 per second; and so has a range of about 11 octaves. *v.* Sound. *H. voice*: produced by the action of the vocal chords, *q.v.* *H. species*: the varieties of men. *v.* Men. *H. remains*: found in caves of Post Pliocene rocks; usually in limestone districts.

Humble-bees, (hum'bl). [*Ger. hummel*, humming.] = *Bombus*: wild social bees; insects

belonging to *Hymenoptera*; also called *Bumble-bees*.

Humboldtite, (hum-bōld'ti-lit). [*Humboldt*: Gk. *lithos*, stone.] = *Mellite*, *q.v.*

Humboldtine, (hum'bōld-tin). A mineral, chiefly hydrated oxalate of iron.

Humboldtite, (hum'bōld-tit). [*Humboldt*.] = *Datalite*: a mineral, chiefly oxalate of lime.

Humerus, (hū'me-rus). [*The Latin word*.] The bone of the upper arm, in vertebrate animals; not developed in fishes.

Humic acid, (hū'mik). [*L. humus*, the earth.] = *C₂₀H₁₂O₈*: one of the constituents of the mould of decaying wood.

Humidity, (hū-mid'it-i). [*L. humidus*, moist.] Saturation with moisture, so that part of it is deposited on bodies which come in contact.

Humiraceae, (hū-ni-ri-ā-se-ē). [*From the native name in Guiana*.] = *Humiridae*: tropical balsamic trees and shrubs with leathery leaves, belonging to *Ericales*.

Humite, (hū'mit). [*Humus*, *q.v.*] A translucent vitreous mineral, chiefly silicate of iron and magnesium.

Humming-birds, (hum'ming). [Named from the noise they make.]

= *Trochilidae*, *q.v.*: birds, belonging to *Insessores*, of which there are several genera: *Phæthornis*, *Oreotrochilus*, *Grypus*, *Thalurania*, &c.

Humming-bird moth = *Macroglossa stellatarum*, resembles humming-bird.

Humopinic acid=*Humopiacid*: an amorphous acid substance obtained from narcotine.

Humosum=*Mare Humorum*: one of the plains on the surface of the moon, formerly supposed to be a sea.

Humours, (hū'murz). [*L. humor*, moisture.] Watery liquids within the eye, which keep it in shape. *Aqueous H.* fills the cornea of the eye. *Vitreous H.* fills the sclerotic of the eye.

Humulus, (hū'mu-lus). [*L. humus*, rich soil.] = *Hop*: a twining herb, belonging to *Cannabaceae*.

Humus, (hū'mus). [*L. humus*, the earth.] = *Ulmus*=*Ulmus*=*Gem*: a dark colouring matter in leaves; the mould of decaying wood.

Hundred. *H. legs*=*Scolopendra*: a centipede. *H. weight*, 112 lbs. *v.* Weights.

Hungarian, (hung-gā'ri-an)=*Magyar*: a European people. *H. balsam*, from *Pinus pumilio*. *H. wine-oil*=*Oenanthe* ether.

Hunter's classification of animals:—*Mammalia* and *birds*: having a heart with four cavities. *Reptalia* and *Amphibia*: having a heart with three cavities. *Fishes* and *Molluscs* (*para*): having a heart with two cavities. *Articulated animals*: having a heart with one cavity. *Medusae*, having the heart and stomach identical.

Hunter's screw. A form of the differential screw, *q.v.*



Humming-bird.

Hunter's theory of life: that it is the cause and not the consequence of organization.

Hunterite, (hun'tēr-īt). [Mr. Hunter.] = Cimolite: a mineral.

Hunting-eog. An odd tooth in a train of wheelwork. *v.* Wheel-train.

Hura, (hū'ra). A plant belonging to Euphorbiaceae. *H. crepitans*=Sand box tree: has poisonous seeds.

Huronian rocks, (hū-rō'nī-an). [Lake Huron.] A group of primary rocks; chiefly quartzite; of great thickness: above Laurentian, and below Cambrian rocks.

Hurria=Hurriah=Coluber hurriah: a snake

Hurricane, (hur'fī-kān). [Modification of a Caribbean word.] A violent wind, moving at from 30 to 120 miles per hour.

Hutton's theory: that present existing causes have produced all geological phenomena.

Huttonians=Vulcanists=Plutonists: geologists holding Hutton's theory.

Huxley's classification of animals. A morphological arrangement, dependent on the general structure.

Vertebrata.

Mollusca. Annulosa.

Molluscoida. Annuloida.

Coleenterata. Infusoria.

Protozoa.

Huxley's classification of Primates:—

Anthropidae=Man.

Simiade=Monkeys.

Lemuridae=Lemurs.

Huxley's classification of Birds:—

Saurine.

Ratite.

Carninate.

Hyacinth, (hi'a-sin'th). [*Hyacinthus*, the

Latin name.] 1. A mineral,

chiefly silicate of zirconium.

2. A plant = *Hyacinthus*.

Wild *H.* = *Scilla nutans*.

Grape *H.* = *Muscari comosum*.

Star *H.* = *Muscari racemosum*.

Hyacinthine, (hi'a-sin'thi-nē).

[*Hyacinth*, *q.v.*] = Liliaceae, *q.v.*

Hyacinthus, (hi'a-sin'thus).

[The Latin name.] = *Hyacinth*:

a plant belonging to Liliaceae.

H. nutans=Harebell.

Hyades, (hi'a-dēz). [The Latin name.] A

group of stars surrounding Aldebaran. *v.*

Star clusters.

Hyena, (hi-ē'na). [The Latin name.] = *Canis*

hyena: a carnivorous animal,

renowned for its ferocity, prob-

ably an aberrant form of *Viverra*:

has four toes only on each foot:

found chiefly in S. Africa and S.

Asia. *Cave H.*=

H. spelæus or *spelæa*. Fossil *H.* found in



Hyena.

Miocene rocks. *Spotted H.*=*H. crocata*. *Hunting H.*=*H. dog*=*Lyaon pictus*. *H. villosa*=Strand-wolf.

Hyenic acid, (hi-ē'nik). [*Hyena*, *q.v.*] $C_{25}H_{50}O_2$: a buttery musky substance, found in the anal glands of the hyena.

Hyenictis, (hi-ē'nic'tis). [*Hyena*, *q.v.*] An animal, intermediate between the hyena and civet, known only by fossil remains found in the Miocene of Pikermi.

Hyenina, (hi-ē'ni-na). [*Hyena*.] = *Hyenidae*: a family of carnivorous animals, of which the hyena is the type.

Hyenodon, (hi-ē'no-don). [*Hyena*, *q.v.*; *Gk. odous*, tooth.] A carnivorous animal, resembling the hyena, known only by fossil remains found in Upper Eocene rocks.

Hyaline, (hi'a-lin). [*Gk. hyalos*, glass.] Vitreous; resembling glass. *H. quartz*=Rock-crystal. *H. shells*=Vitreous shells.

Hyalite, (hi'a-lit). [*Gk. hyalos*, glass; *lithos*, stone.] = Muller's glass: a variety of opal.

Hyaloid membrane, (hi'a-loid). [*Gk. hyalos*, glass; *eidos*, form.] In the human eye: a delicate transparent membrane investing the vitreous body.

Hyalonema, (hi-a-lon-ē-ma). [*Gk. hyalos*, glass.] *H. lusitanicum*: probably a siliceous sponge; found at the bottom of the Atlantic; also called glass-plant and glass-ropie. *H. Scholden*: a sponge, the stem of which is called flint-ropie.

Hyalonemadae, (hi-al-on-em'a-dē). [*Gk. hyalos*, glass.] = Glass Zoophytes: a division of Spongia, *q.v.*; considered to be siliceous sponges; also considered as belonging to Actinozoa.

Hyalophane, (hi'al-ō-fān). [*Gk. hyalos*, glass; *phano*, I appear.] A mineral of the Felspar group.

Hyalosiderite, (hi'al-ō-sid'ēr-īt). [*Gk. hyalos*, glass, *sideros*, iron.] = Chrysolite, *q.v.*

Hybernation, (hi-ber-nā'shun). [*L. hiberna*, winter dwelling.] Lying dormant during winter.

Hybodontes, (hi-bo-don'tēz). [*Gk. hybos*, curved; *odous*, tooth.] Fishes, somewhat resembling the shark, known by fossil teeth and other remains, found chiefly in Mesozoic rocks.

Hybodus, (hi'bō-dus). [*Gk. hybos*, curved; *odous*, tooth.] A placoid fish, resembling the shark, many species of which are known, but only by fossil teeth and spines, found in the Lias and Trias.

Hybrid, (hi'brid). [*Hybrida*, the Latin name.] A plant or animal, the offspring of parents of different species: as the mule. Sometimes expressed by the two names, that of the male parent being first.

Hybridism, (hi'brid-izm). [*Hybrid*, *q.v.*] Has its zero of fertility between different families; and its maximum of fertility often between different species of the same genus.

Hybridization, (hi-brid-i-zā'shun). [*Hybrid*, *q.v.*] Fertilization of one individual by another of a different species.

Hydantoic acid, (hi-dan-tō'ik). 1. $C_8H_8N_2O_2$: a crystalline substance; also called Glycoluric acid. 2. Also formerly = Allantoic acid.

Hydantoin, (hi-dan-tō'in)= $C_3H_4N_2O_2$; a crystalline substance; also called Glycolyl-urea, obtained from uric acid.

Hydatid, (hi'da-tid). [Gk. *hydatus*, vesicle.] = Bladder worm: the cystic form of the larva in tape worms.

Hydnei, (hi'dnei). [Gk. *hydnon*, truffle.] = Spine-bearing fungi: belonging to Hydnomyces, having the hymenium spread over the surface of spines, &c.

Hy. carpus, (hi'd nō-kā'pos). [Gk. *hydnon*, tuber; *karpos*, fruit.] A plant belonging to Flacourtiaceae. *H. inebrians* = An Indian tree: fruit used to poison fish.

Hydnoreae, (hi'dnōr-e-ē) = Cytinaceae, q. v.

Hydnum, (hi'dnum). [Gk. *hydnon*, truffle.] A fungus. *H. repandum* = Hedgehog mushroom.

Hydra, (hi'dra). [L. *hydra*, water serpent.] = 1. The Snake: also called Serpens Aquaticus, a widely extending constellation in the southern heavens: the chief star of which is Alphard. 2. Fresh-water polyp; the type of Hydrozoa: about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, with long slender tentacles, reproduced by buds, which soon drop off. A perfect hydra grows from any fragment. *H. tubes* = Generative system of some hydrozoa: a trumpet-shaped body, with mouth and tentacles, which breaks up into Ephyrae, which, in turn, reproduce hydra tubes. The second stage of Rhizotomidae = Trophosome of R. = Fixed R.

Hydra, (hi'dra). [Gk. *hydor*, water.] A prefix, implying water or hydrogen as a constituent.

Hydra sounding machine: used in the Porcupine expedition of 1869, named from being first used in the ship Hydra.

Hydrachnidae, (hi-drak-ni-dē). [Hydra and Arachnida, q. v.] = Watermites: small animals, belonging to Acarina; parasitic on aquatic insects.

Hydracids, (hi-dras'idz). [Hydra and Acid.] Acids in which hydrogen is an essential element, as hydrochloric acid; mostly gaseous. Formerly used when oxygen was regarded as the more usual constituent of acids. Now all acids are regarded as hydracids.

Hydradephaga, (hi-dra-def-a-ga). [Hydra, q. v.; Gk. *phago*, I devour.] Predacious aquatic beetles, belonging to Coleoptera.

Hydræ, (hi'drē). [Hydra, q. v.] = Plural of Hydra: a sub-division of Hydrozoa, said to be named from the fact that a perfect animal will grow from any portion of one.

Hydræles, (hi-drē'lez). [Hydra, q. v.] Aquatic plants, with unisexual flowers, forming a division of Endogæ.

Hydramides, (hi'dra-midz). [Hydra and Amide, q. v.] Ammonia and aromatic acids.

Hydræmyle, (hi'dra-mil). [Hydra and Amyl, q. v.] = C_6H_{12} = Hydride of Amyl: a fluid, the vapour of which is an anæsthetic.

Hydrængea, (hi-dran-gē-a). [Gk. *hydor*, water; *aggos*, vessel.] A plant, the type of Hydrægeaceae.

Hydrægeaceae, (hi-dran-jē-ā'se-ē). [Hydrængea, q. v.] = Hydrægeads: shrubs, with opposite leaves and large flowers, belonging

to Saxifragales. Named from growing in moist places.

Hydrægo, (hi-dræ'go). [Hydrægyrum.] A prefix implying the presence of mercury.

Hydrægyrum, (hi-dræ'gi-rum). [Gk. *hydor*, liquid; *argyron*, silver.] Hg'' = Mercury: a metallic element, liquid between 660° and -38° F., lustrous, and not readily oxidisable; much used in the arts.

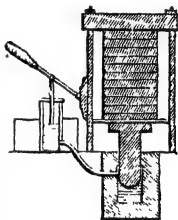
Hydrate, (hi'drät). [Gk. *hydor*, water.] *H. of ammonium* = Ammonia. *H. of carbon*: compounds containing carbon with hydrogen and oxygen in the proportions contained in water. *H. of iron* = Limonite = Prismatic iron-ore = Brown oxide of iron. *H. of potassium* = Caustic potash.

Hydrated, (hi-drä'ted). [Hydrate, q. v.] Combined with water so as to form a hydrate.

Hydrates, (hi'drät's). [Hydra, q. v.] Combinations of substances with water, in definite proportions and with great affinity.

Hydraulic, (hi-draw'lik). *H. pressure*: the pressure of water: capable of being applied with great force and delicate manipulation. *H. press*: an apparatus for the application of great power by means of water; also called Bramah press. *H. time* hardens under water.

H. ram: a ram acted upon by hydraulic pressure. *H. tourniquet*: an instrument for causing the rotation of a tube, having bent ends, from which water is allowed to flow: also called



Hydraulic press.

Hydraulics, (hi-draw'liks). The application of the laws of hydrostatics to the use of water as a motive power, or to the raising of water.

Hydric, (hi'drik). [Hydrogen, q. v.] A general prefix for salts, in which hydrogen acts as a metal. *v. Hydrogen*. *H. bromat* = Bromic acid = $HBrO_3$. *H. bromide* = Hydrobromic acid = HBr . *H. chlorate* = Chloric acid = $HClO_3$. *H. chloride* = Hydrochloric acid = HCl . *H. cyanide* = Hydrocyanic acid = HCy . *H. dioxide* = Hydroxyl = H_2O_2 . *H. fluoride* = Hydrofluoric acid = HF . *H. iodate* = Iodic acid = $HIIO_3$. *H. iodide* = Hydroiodic acid = HI . *H. nitrate* = Nitric acid = HNO_3 . *H. perbromate* = Perbromic acid = $HBrO_4$. *H. perchlorate* = Perchloric acid = $HClO_4$. *H. peroxide* = Hydroxyl = H_2O_2 .

Hydrida, (hi'dri-da). [Hydra, q. v.; Gk. *eidos*, form.] = Gymnochores = Hydra, q. v.

Hydridae, (hi'dri-dē). [Hydrus, q. v.; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A family of venomous sea-snakes.

v. Ophidia.

Hydrides, (hi'dridz). [Hydra, q. v.] Compounds of hydrogen with another element.

H. of caproyl = Hexyl. *H. of hydrogen* = H_2 = Di-hydrogen. *H. of ananthyl* = Heptyl.

H. of methyl = Marsh gas; causes death by

negation of breathing. *II. of phenyl* = Benzene, *q.v.*

Hydriformia, (hi-dri-for'mi-a). A sub-division of Polyps, by Hoven.

Hydriodic acid, (hi-dri-od'ik). [*Hydrogen and Iodic.*] = HI = Hydric iodide: a colourless fuming gas.

Hydrindic acid, (hi-dri-d'ik). [*Hydro and Indic.*] = Dioxindol. Derived from indigo.

Hydrindin, (hi-dri-din'). [*Hydro and Indin.*] = Indin.

Hydro- (hi-drō). [Abb. of hydrogen, *q.v.*] A prefix to the name of an acid that contains no oxygen: as hydrochloric acid, hydrosulphuric acid, &c.; and used generally to imply the presence of hydrogen as an important constituent.

Hydrobenzamide, (hi-drō-ben'za-mid). [*Hydro and Benzamide.*] $C_{10}H_{13}N_2$: a crystalline substance; ammonia and oil of bitter almonds.

Hydrobromic acid, (hi-drō-brō'mik). [*Hydro and Bromic, q.v.*] = HB = Hydric bromide = A powerfully-acid gas, resembling hydrochloric acid.

Hydrocarbons, (hi-drō-kār-bonz). [*Hydro and Carbon, q.v.*] Compounds of hydrogen and carbon, which belong to the inflammable group of minerals: include naphtha, petroleum, asphalt, maltha, copalite, &c., marsh gas, olefant gas, cetylene, &c. *H.*, when oxidised, form acids, alcohols, &c. *H.* are arranged in groups, according to number of equivalents of C. and H. as follows:—

- 1st Series, C_nH_{2n+2} = Paraffins, *q.v.*
- 2nd " C_nH_{2n} = Olefines, *q.v.*
- 3rd " C_nH_{2n-2} = Acetylene series.
- 4th " C_nH_{2n-4} = Quinone, terpenes, &c.
- 5th " C_nH_{2n-6} = Aromatic hydrocarbons = Coal tar series = Benzol series.
- 6th " C_nH_{2n-8} = Phenylene, Cinnamene, &c.
- 7th " C_nH_{2n-10} = Cholesterene, &c.
- 8th " C_nH_{2n-12} = Naphthalene, &c.
- 9th " C_nH_{2n-14} = Stilbene, &c.
- 11th " C_nH_{2n-18} = Anthracene, &c.
- 12th " C_nH_{2n-24} = Chrysene, &c.

The 1st Series have been named methane, quartane, quintane, &c.; 2nd, methene, quartene, quintene, &c.; 3rd, quartine, quintine, &c.; 4th, quartene, quintone, &c.; 5th, quartine, quintone, &c., the vowels a, e, i, o, u, expressing the series in order.

Hydrocaryses = Haloragases, *q.v.*

Hydrocaulus, (hi-drō-kaw'us). [*Hydro; L. caulus, stem.*] The main portion of the cenosarc of hydrozoa.

Hydrocephalus, (hi-drō-sef'a-lus). A trilobite found in Cambrian rocks of Bohemia.

Hydroceras = Balsaminases, *q.v.*

Hydrocharis, (hi-drō-kār'is). An animal belonging to Rodentia. *H. capybara* = Capybara of S. America.

Hydrocharidaceae, (hi-drō-kār-i-dā'se-ō). [*Hydrocharis, q.v.*] Hydrocharids: fresh water plants, with flowers in scathes, belonging to Hydrales.

Hydrocharis, (hi-drō-kār'is). [*Hydro, q.v.; Gk. charis, grace.*] = Frog-bit: a floating

herb, the type of Hydrocharidaceae. *H. morserum* = Lesser Water Lily.

Hydrochlorates, (hi-drō-klō'rätz). [*Hydro and Chlorate, q.v.*] Compounds of hydrochloric acid and bases = Chlorides.

Hydrochloric acid, (hi-drō-klō'r'ik). [*Hydro and Chloric, q.v.*] = HCl = Muriatic acid = hydric chloride: a pungent colourless incombustible gas, with intensely acid properties: in solution, much used as a solvent.

Hydrococcenic acid, $C_9H_9O_5$: a yellow liquid.

Hydrocorissæ, (hi-drō-kor'i-sæ). [*Hydro, q.v.; Gk. koris, bug.*] = Water bugs: insects belonging to Heteroptera.

Hydrocotyle, (hi-drō-kot'i-lē). [*Gk. hydor, water; kotyle, cup.*] = White rot = Pennywort: a small herb belonging to Apinaceæ; also called Sheepsfoot.

Hydrocyanic acid, (hi-drō-si'a-nik). [*Hydro and Cyanic, q.v.*] Prussic acid = Hydric cyanide = formionitrile = HCN = HCN: a colourless, very volatile inflammable liquid, obtainable from the leaves and fruit of the peach, laurel, bitter almonds, &c.

Hydrocysta, (hi-drō-si'stæ). [*Hydra, q.v.; Gk. kystis, bladder.*] = Feelers: processes found in some hydrozoa.

Hydrodolomite, (hi-drō-dol'o-mit). [*Hydro and Dolomite, q.v.*] A mineral of the calcite group.

Hydrodynamics, (hi-drō-dī-nam'iks). [*Hydro and Dynamics, q.v.*] The science of the motions of liquid bodies.

Hydroecium, (hi-drō-si'um). [*Hydra, q.v.; Gk. oikos, house.*] A cavity in hydrozoa, into which the cenosarc can be retracted.

Hydroelectric machine, for generating electricity by the friction of steam escaping through narrow openings.

Hydroferrocyanic acid = $H_2FeC_6H_5$ = $H_2FeC_6H_5$: a crystalline compound of ferrocyanogen and hydrogen.

Hydrofluoric acid, (hi-drō-flū'ō-rik). [*Hydro and Fluoric, q.v.*] = HF = Hydric fluoride: a transparent volatile fuming liquid, which dissolves most of the metals, and etches glass.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, (hi-drō-flū-ō-si-lis'ik). [*Hydro; Fluo, and Silicic, q.v.*] = Silicofluoric acid, *q.v.*

Hydrogen, (hi-drō-gen). [*Gk. hydor, water; gennao, to produce.*] = H: also called inflammable air: a colourless, inodorous, tasteless gas; the lightest of all known bodies; which burns in contact with oxygen and forms water; the standard for comparison of atomic volume and weight of other gases; hypothetically the first of the marsh-gas series. *v. Hydric.* *H. acetate* = Acetic acid. *H. benzoate* = Benzoic acid. *H. borate* = Boracic acid. *H. carbolate* = Carbolic acid. *H. chloride* = Hydrochloric acid. *H. cyanide* = Hydrocyanic acid. *H. dioxide* = Hydroxyl. *H. gallate* = Gallic acid. *H. phenate* = Phenic acid. *H. phosphate* = Phosphoric acid. *H. sulphate* = Sulphuric acid. *H. sulphide* = Hydrosulphuric acid. *II. sulphite* = Sulphurous acid. *H. tartrate* = Tartaric acid.

Hydrogen theory of boiler explosions; that the contained water is decomposed by con-

tact with hot iron into hydrogen and oxygen, and that the hydrogen explodes.

Hydrogen type=Hydrochloric type: the type of chemical combination, of which the formation of hydrochloric acid is an example: includes all the metals, aldehydes, ketones, and hydrocarbons.

Hydrogenium, (hi-drō-jen'i-um). [Hydrogen, *q.v.*; *gennao*, I produce.] The hypothetical metal of which hydrogen is supposed to be the vapour.

Hydrographical, (hi-drō-graf'i-kal). [Hydro, *q.v.*; Gk. *grapho*, I write.] Connected with, or relating to, hydrography.

Hydrography, (hi-drō-gra-fi). [Hydro, *q.v.*; Gk. *grapho*, I write.] The measurement and description of large bodies of water, as the sea, rivers, lakes, &c.

Hydroid, (hi-drō'id). [Hydra, *q.v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Connected with, or resembling hydroids. *H. Zoophytes*: those which secrete coral=Hydroids: the early form of medusae and jelly fishes.

Hydroids, (hi-drō'idā). [Hydra, *q.v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A primary division of Hydrozoa, mostly compound, and usually fixed to some foreign body, usually in a horny sheath.

Hydrokinetics. *v.* Kinetics.

Hydroleaceæ=Hydrophyllaceæ, *q.v.*

Hydroleic acid, (hi-drō'le-i-k). [Hydro and Oleic, *q.v.*] *v.* Oleic acid.

Hydrolite, (hi-drō-lit). [Hydro, *q.v.*; Gk. *lithos*, stone.] A mineral; also called Gmelinite, *q.v.*

Hydromagnesianite, (hi-drō-mag'nō-sit). [Hydro and Magnesium, *q.v.*] A mineral, belonging to the calcite group.

Hydromellonic acid (hi-drō-mel-lon'ik). [Hydro and Mellon, *q.v.*]=H₃C₆N₃, a substance compounded of hydrogen and mellon.

Hydrometer, (hi-drō-mē-ter). [Hydro and Meter, *q.v.*] An instrument to determine specific gravity by the measurement of the weight of a volume of water equal to the volume of the given substance.

Hydrometrica, (hi-drō-met'ri-ka). [Hydro, *q.v.*]=Funaria hydrometrica=Cord moss, an *Urn-moss*.

Hydrometridæ, (hi-drō-met'ri-dē). [Hydro and Meter, *q.v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Water gnats: a family of insects, belonging to Heteroptera.

Hydropeltidæ, (hi-drō-pel-tid'e-ē). [Hydro, *q.v.*; Gk. *pelte*, shield.] =Hydropeltidinae, *q.v.*

Hydropeltidinae, (hi-drō-pel-ti-din'e-ē). [Hydro, *q.v.*; Gk. *pelte*, shield.] =Water-shields: aquatic plants, with solitary flowers=Cabombaceæ, *q.v.*

Hydrophane, (hi-drō-fān). [Hydro, *q.v.*; Gk. *phaino*, I appear.] A variety of opal, which becomes translucent in water.

Hydrophidæ, (hi-drō-fi-dē). [Hydrophis, the typical genus.] =Water snakes: a family of venomous serpents. *v.* Ophidia.

Hydraphora, (hi-drō-fō-ra). [Hydra, *q.v.*; Gk. *phoro*, I bear.] A primary division of Hydrozoa; have numerous tentacles; form, by budding, free swimming zooids.

Hydrophyllaceæ, (hi-drō-fl-lā'se-ē). [Hydrophyllum, *q.v.*] =Hydrophylis: American plants, with rough leaves and gay flowers, forming a division of Cortusales.

Hydrophyllum, (hi-drō-fl-lum). [Hydro, *q.v.*; Gk. *phylon*, leaf.] =Water-leaf: a plant the type of Hydrophyllaceæ.

Hydrophyta, (hi-drō-fi-ta). [Hydro, *q.v.*; Gk. *phytos*, plant.] =Algæ, *q.v.*

Hydropiper, (hi-drō-pi-per). [Hydro and Piper, *q.v.*] =Elatine hydropiper=Water-pepper: a plant belonging to Elatinaceæ.

Hydropiperoin, (hi-drō-pi-per-oin). [Hydropiper, *q.v.*] =C₁₆H₁₄O₆: a substance obtained from Hydropiper.

Hydropotassic, (hi-drō-po-tas'ik). [Hydro and Potassic, *q.v.*] *H. salts*: hydrated salts of potassium.

Hydroquinone, (hi-drō-kwi-nōn). [Hydro and Quinine, *q.v.*] =Arctuin, *q.v.*

Hydrohiza, (hi-drō-rī'za). [Hydra, *q.v.*; Gk. *rhiza*, root.] The adhering base of a Hydrozoan.

Hydrosaurus, (hi-drō-saw'r-us). [Hydro and Sauria, *q.v.*] =Lace-lizard: an animal belonging to Iguanidæ.

Hydroselenic, (hi-drō-sē-len'ik). [Hydro and Selenium, *q.v.*] *v.* Selenic.

Hydrosoma, (hi-drō-sō'ma). [Hydra, *q.v.*; Gk. *soma*, body.] The entire body of a hydrozoan, whether simple, as in Hydra, or compound, as in Sertularia.

Hydrostatics, (hi-drō-stat'iks). [Hydro and Statics, *q.v.*] The science of forces that are in equilibrium in liquids. *H. arch*: an arch adapted to support the pressure of a body of water. *H. balance*, an instrument to determine the specific gravity of a solid body or of a liquid. *H. parados*, *v.* Paradox.

Hydrosulphates, (hi-drō-sulf'ats). [Hydro and Sulphates, *q.v.*] Compounds of hydrosulphuric acid with bases.

Hydrosulphocyanic acid=HCyS: a compound of hydrogen, sulphur, and cyanogen: an odorous, only poisonous liquid.

Hydrosulphuric acid, (hi-drō-sul'f'rik). [Hydro and Sulphuric, *q.v.*] =H₂S=Dihydric=Sulphuretted hydrogen: a colourless, poisonous gas, with strong disagreeable odour.

Hydrotheca, (hi-drō-thē'ka). [Hydra, *q.v.*; Gk. *theka*, case.] Little cup-like expansions, in compound hydrozoa, into which polypites fit.

Hydrothermal, (hi-drō-ther'mal). [Hydro and Thermal, *q.v.*] Relating to the action of heated water.

Hydrotic acid, (hi-drō't'ik)=Sudoric acid.

Hydrous, (hi-drus). [Hydra, *q.v.*] An insect belonging to Hydrophilidæ. *H. piceus*=Black water-beetle.

Hydroxyl, (hi-drōks'il). [Hydro and Oxygen, *q.v.*] =H₂O₂=Peroxide of hydrogen=Hydroic dioxide: a colourless bleaching liquid easily decomposed.

Hydroxylamine, (hi-drōks-il'a-min). [Hydroxyl and Amine, *q.v.*] =NH₂O: a volatile base, known only in solution.

Hydrozoa, (hi-drō-zō'a). [Hydra, *q.v.*; Gk. *zōon*, animal.] Jelly-fishes, sea-firs, &c.:

Aquatic animals, forming a division of Cœlenterata, resembling the hydra, and consisting of layers of cellular tissue, enclosing a digestive cavity, the mouth of which is usually surrounded by tentacles; mostly marine. *Compound H.*=Corallines. Classification of H. by Huxley: Hydrophora, Siphonophora, Discophora, Trachymedusæ.

Hydrozoon, (hi-drô-zô'on). [Hydro and Zoon, *q.v.*] An individual of Hydrozoa, *q.v.*

Hydrurets, (hi-diô'rets). [Hydrogen, *q.v.*]=Hydrides, *q.v.*

Hydrus, (hi'drus). [The Latin word.] 1.=Water-serpent: a constellation. 2 A serpent with maxillary teeth and poison fangs.

Hygeia, (hi-jê'a). [Classical.] No. 10 of the Minor Planets.

Hygrom, (hi-gr). [Gk. *hygros*, wet.]=Bore, *q.v.*
Hygrometer, (hi-grom'e-ter). [Gk. *hygros*, wet; Meter, *q.v.*] An instrument used for hygrometry. *Chemical H.*: some substance, such as calcic chloride, which absorbs moisture. *Daniell's H.*: two glass bulbs, one containing ether, which is cooled by evaporation until dew is deposited on the outside. *Observatory H.*: two bits of wood glued together, which move to or fro according as the dampness increases or diminishes. *Regnault's H.* resembles Daniell's H., but of silver.

Hygrometric, (hi-grô-met'rik). [Hygrometer, *q.v.*]

Hygrometry, (hi-grom'e-tri). [Hygrometer, *q.v.*] The measurement of the amount of aqueous vapour in the air, either by absorbing the moisture from a given quantity of air, by finding the point at which dew is deposited, or by a psychrometer.

Hygroscope, (hi-gros-kôp). [Gk. *hygros*, wet; *skopeo*, I show.] An instrument for showing the increase or decrease of moisture in the air.

Hyk=Cepheus: one of the northern constellations.

Hyla, (hi'la). [Gk. *hyla*, forest.]=Tree-frog: an animal, belonging to Anoura, found in S. America and Australia; not known in S. Africa or India; can climb trees by means of suckers on toes. *H. arborea*=*Rana arborea*=Tree-frog.

Hylosaurus, (hi-lê-ô-saw'rûs). [Gk. *hyla*, forest; *saurus*, lizard.]=Forest-lizard: a reptile, known by fossil remains found in Wealden rocks, belongs to Dinosauria, *q.v.*

Hylerpeton, (hi-lêr-pe-ton). [Gk. *hyla*, forest; *herpeton*, reptile.] A land animal of the coal period, probably a reptile somewhat adapted to an aquatic life, known only by some bones of the head and a few other bones.

Hylobates, (hi-lôb'a-têz). [Gk. *hylobates*, wood-walker.]=Gibbon: an arboreal monkey belonging to Catarrhina. *H. agilis*: a gibbon able to sing an octave of half notes.

Hyloides, (hi'lô-dêz). [Hyla, *q.v.*] A tree-frog, an American variety of which lays its eggs singly in axils of leaves of trees.

Hylenomus, (hi-lôn-ô-mus). [Gk. *hyla*, forest; *nomos*, dwelling.] A small reptile, 5 or 6 inches long, found in coal of Nova Scotia.

Hylorana, (hi-lor-â'na). [Gk. *hyla*, forest; *rana*, frog.] *H. jerboa*: the thinnest of all frogs and toads.

Hylotoma, (hi-lô'tô-ma). [Gk. *hyla*, forest; *tomos*, cutter.] An insect belonging to Hymenoptera. *H. rosæ*=Rose saw-fly.

Hymen, (hi'men). [Gk. *hymen*, membrane.] A fold of mucous membrane closing the entrance to the vagina.

Hymenæa, (hi-men-ê'a). A tree, belonging to Leguminosæ, from some species of which copal is obtained.

Hymenia, (hi-men-i-a). Plural of Hymenium, *q.v.*

Hymenium, (hi-men-i-um). [Gk. *hymen*, membrane.] The fruit bearing surface of fungi, as on the under side of a mushroom; usually somewhat membranous.

Hymenocaris, (hi-men-ok'a-ris). [Gk. *hymen*, membrane; *caris*, shrimp.] A phyllopod crustacean animal, found only in Lingula flags.

Hymenomyces, (hi-men-ô-mi-sê'têz). [Gk. *hymen*, membrane; *mykes*, mushroom.] =Toadstools, mushrooms, &c.: plants, forming a primary division of Fungales, having the mycelium in the ground; the receptacle is the visible part.

Hymenophore, (hi-men-ô-fôr). [Gk. *hymen*, membrane; *phoreo*, I bear.] The combined stem and peduncle, as in mushrooms.

Hymenophyllaceæ, (hi-men-ô-fl-i-l-ê-s). [Hymenophyllum, *q.v.*] A family of ferns, *q.v.*

Hymenophyllum, (hi-men-ô-fl'ium). [Gk. *hymen*, membrane; *phyllos*, leaf.]=Filmy-fern: a plant, the type of Hymenophyllaceæ, named from its pellucid fronds.

Hymenoptera, (hi-men-op'ter-a). [Gk. *hymen*, membrane; *pteron*, wing.] Bees, ants, &c.: insects with four membranous wings; very numerous, and mostly small; mandibles and maxillæ for mastication; complete metamorphosis females have a sting; includes 8000 species.

Hyocholeic acid, (hi-ô-kol'ik). [Gk. *hys*, pig; *chole*, bile.] $C_{27}H_{45}NO_8$: an acid, containing sulphur, obtained from pig's bile.

Hyocholic acid, (hi-ô-kol'ik). [Gk. *hys*, pig; *chole*, bile.] $C_{27}H_{43}NO_8$: an acid obtained from pigs' bile.

Hyodyslysin, (hi-ô-dis'lis-in). [Gk. *hys*, pig; *Dyslysin*, *q.v.*] $C_{50}H_{76}O_8$: a resinous substance derived from hyocholeic acid.

Hyoglossal, (hi-ô-glos'sal). [Hyoid and Glossal.] *H. membrane*: connects tongue and hyoid bone. *H. muscle*: connects tongue and hyoid bone.

Hyoid, (hi'oid). [The Greek letter γ ; *eidos*, form.]=Lingual bone: a bone, supporting the tongue, which in man has somewhat the shape of the letter U.

Hyocœan, (hi-oid-ê-an). [Hyoid, *q.v.*] *H. arch*: in the skull. *H. nerve*: a division of the glossopharyngeal nerve.

Hyopotamus, (hi-ô-pot'a-mus). [Gk. *hys*, hog; *potamus*, river.] =Ancodus=Cylognathus=Bothriodon=Anthrocotherium: a hog-like animal with four digits on each limb, known by fossil remains, teeth, in Lower Miocene.

Hyoscine, (hi'ô-sîn). [Gk. *hys*, pig.] $C_8H_{13}N$: an amine obtained from hyoscyamine; an oily liquid.

Hyoscyamine, (hi-ô-si'a-mîn). [Hyoscyamus, *q.v.*] An alkaline principle obtained from the plant Hyoscyamus.

Hyoscyamus, (hi-ô-si'a-mus). [Gk. *hys*, hog; *kyamos*, bean.] = Henbane: a poisonous herb, belonging to Solanaceae.

Hypophyses, (hi-pa-pô-si-sês). [*Hypo*, under; *Apophysis*, *q.v.*] Ventral processes from the body of the vertebrae *v.* Skeleton.

Hypaxial, (hi-paks'i-âl). [Gk. *hypos*, under; *Axis*, *q.v.*] Processes below the centre of the vertebral column.

Hyper, (hi'per). [The Greek word.] A prefix implying above or excess.

Hyperaesthesia, (hi-per-i-z-thi-si-a). [Hyper, *q.v.*; *aesthesia*, feeling.] Excessive sensibility, induced by chloral hydrate, &c.

Hyperanthera, (hi-per-an-ther-a). [Hyper and *Anther*, *q.v.*] A sub-genus of *Moringa*, *q.v.* *H. marungia*: horse-radish tree.

Hyperapophyses, (hi-per-a-pô-si-sês). [Hyper and *Apophysis*, *q.v.*] Processes in the vertebrae, extending from one vertebra to the next; not found in man.

Hyperbola, (hi-per-bô-l-a). [Hyper, *q.v.*; *Gk.* *ballo*, I throw.] One of the conic sections: a curve in which the distance of any point from a given point called the focus is greater, in a given ratio, than its distance from a given line called the directrix.

Hyperboloid, (hi-per-bô-loid). [Hyperbola, *q.v.*; *Gk.* *eidos*, form.] A solid figure formed by the revolution round its axis of an hyperbola.

Hypericaceae, (hi-per-i-kâ-sê-ô). [Hypericum, *q.v.*] = Tutsan: resinous plants, belonging to Guttiferales.

Hypericum, (hi-per-i-kum). [*Hyperikon*, the Greek name.] = St. John's Wort: a plant, the type of Hypericaceae. *H. androsaemum* = Tutsan.

Hyperion, (hi-pô-ri-on). [Classical.] One of the satellites of Saturn.

Hyperodapedon, (hi-per-ô-dap-e-don). [Hyper, *q.v.*; *Gk.* *odous*, tooth; *dapedon*, pavement.] A land reptile-like animal, having many palatal teeth, remains of which are found in Upper Trias and Upper Elgin Standstone.

Hyperodon, (hi-per-ô-don) = Bottle-nosed whale, &c. *v.* Hyperoodon.

Hyperoodon, (hi-per-ô-don). [Gk. *hyperoo*, palato; *odous*, tooth.] = Bottle-nosed whale = *Balaena rostrata*. *v.* Whale.

Hypersthene, (hi-per-s-thên). [Hyper, *q.v.*; *sthenos*, strength.] A variety of pyroxene; resembling hornblende; a mineral, chiefly composed of silicates of iron and magnesium. *H. rock*: contains labradorite and hypersthene.

Hypertrophied, (hi-per-trô-fid). [Hyper, *q.v.*; *trophê*, food.] Overgrown: enlarged unduly from excess of food.

Hyperuric acid. *v.* Uric acid.

Hyphae, (hi'fê). [Gk. *hypha*, web.] Cells in fungi and lichens: growing apically; having no chlorophyll.

Hyphæne, (hi-fên). [*Hyphaino*, to entwine.] = Gingerbread tree, *doom-palm*: a tree belonging to Palmaeae.

Hyphepus, (hi-fe-pus) [Gk. *hypha*, web; *pous*, foot.] An extinct lizard.

Hypomyces, (hi-fô-mi-sê-têz). [Gk. *hypha*, web; *mykes*, mushroom.] = Moulds: a primary division of Fungales, chiefly filamentous, with spores at the extremities. *v.* Botrytaceae.

Hypnotic, (hip-not'ik). [Gk. *hypnos*, sleep.] Inducing sleep: soporific.

Hypo, (hi'pô). [Gk. *hypo*, under, below.] A prefix, implying a less degree, inferior position, or smaller quantity.

Hypoblast, (hi'pô-blast). [Gk. *hypo*, under; *blastos*, sprout.] The inner layer of the cells of blastoderm.

Hypobranchials, (hi-pô-brang'ki-âlz). [Hypo and *Branchial*, *q.v.*] The lower portion of the branchial arches, or supports of the gills in fishes.

Hypobromous acid, (hi-pô-brô'mus) [Hypo and *Bromine*, *q.v.*] = $HBrO$: an unstable acid.

Hypocharis, (hi-pô-kê'ria). [Hypo, *q.v.*; *Gk.* *charas*, pig.] = Cat's ear: an herb, belonging to Asteraceae.

Hypochloric acid, (hi-pô-klô'rik). [Hypo and *Chloric*, *q.v.*] ClO_2 = Peroxide of chlorine.

Hypochlorites, (hi-pô-klô'rita). [Hypo and *Chlorite*, *q.v.*] Compounds of hypochlorous acid with bases.

Hypochlorous acid, (hi-pô-klô'rus). [Hypo and *Chlorous*, *q.v.*] = $HClO$ = Hydric hypochlorite: a pale yellow liquid of acid taste.

Hypochondriae, (hi-pô-kon'dri-ak). [Gk. *hypo*, under; *chondros*, cartilage.] The region of the abdomen on each side of, and below the stomach.

Hypochthon, (hi-pok'thon) = Proteus, *q.v.*

Hypoclinea, (hi-pô-klî'ne-a). An ant, the young of which is preyed on by *Eciton*, *q.v.*

Hypocotyledones, (hi-pô-kot-i-hê-don). [Hypo and *Cotyledon*, *q.v.*] = Hypovitelhans: Van Beneden's term for Vertebrata.

Hypocrateriform, (hi-pô-krâ'ter-i-form). [Hypo and *Crater*, *q.v.*] = Salver-shaped.

Hypocycloid, (hi-pô-si'klôid). [Hypo and *Cycloid*, *q.v.*] The curve traced by a point in the circumference of a circle, when rolling upon the concave arc of another circle.

Hypodermis, (hi-pô-der'mi-ê). [Hypo and *Dermis*, *q.v.*] *v.* Fungi, Bach's classification of.

Hypogaei, (hi-pô-jê'i). Subterranean puff-ball fungi, belonging to Gasteromycetes.

Hypogallic acid, (hi-pô-gal'lik). [Hypo and *Gallic*, *q.v.*] $C_7H_5O_4$. *v.* Gallic acid.

Hypogastric, (hi-pô-gas'trik). [Hypo and *Gastric*, *q.v.*] Under the stomach. *H. plexus*: a union of sympathetic nerves in the pelvis.

Hypogeic acid, (hi-pô-jê'ik). [Hypo and *Geic*, *q.v.*] An acid obtained from the oil of ground-nut.

Hypogene rocks, (hi'pô-jên). [Gk. *hypo*, under; *ginomai*, born.] Granite, gneiss, &c., rocks, formed below the surface: also called primary, primitive, and crystalline: divided

into plutonic rocks and crystalline schists; never above fossiliferous or volcanic rocks.

Hypoglossal (hi-pō-glos-sal). [*Hypo* and *Glossal*, *q.v.*] Below the tongue. *H. nerve*—The ninth nerve: serving the tongue and larynx.

Hypogynous, (hi-pō-jī-nus). [*Gk. hypo*, under; *gynē*, female.] Used of flowers, when the receptacle is raised above the stamen, and the stamens are quite free.

Hyponitric acid, (hi-pō-nī-trik). [*Hypo* and *Nitric*, *q.v.*]= N_2O_2 =Nitric peroxide.

Hypodermis, (hi-pō-dē-ris). [*Gk. hypodermis*, underground.] An animal belonging to Echinodermata; found in Australia, and representing the otherwise extinct Cystoderm.

Hypophosphoric acid. PH_3O_2 =Hydric hypophosphite: a syrupy liquid.

Hypophysis, (hi-pō-fī-sis). [*Gk. hypo*, below; *physis*, growth.] A cell which afterwards becomes the root, as in Angiosperms.

Hypostoma, (hi-pōs-tō-ma). [*Gk. hypo*, under; *stoma*, mouth.] = Lap-plate = Labrum: the plate in front of mouth, as in trilobites.

Hyposulphuric acid, (hi-pō-sul-fū-rik). [*Hypo* and *Sulphuric*, *q.v.*]= $H_2S_2O_6$ =Dithionic acid=Dihydric dithionate. *v.* Sulphuric acid.

Hyposulphurous acid, (hi-pō-sul-fū-ūs). [*Hypo* and *Sulphurous*, *q.v.*]= $H_2S_2O_4$ =Dithionous acid. *v.* Sulphuric acid.

Hypotamidae, (hi-pō-tam'ī-de). An extinct family of Ungulates.

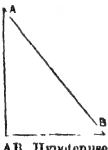
Hypothecium, (hi-pō-thē-si-um). [*Gk. hypo*, under; *thēkē*, cell.] The mass of fibres below the sub-hymenial layer of some lichens.

Hypothenus, (hi-pō-tē-nus). [*Gk. hypo*, below; *thēnē*, to stretch.] The side of a right angled triangle which is opposite to the right angle.

Hypothesis, (hi-pō-thē-sis).

[The Greek word.] = Supposition: an assumption, made as the basis of a discussion.

Hypotrochoid, (hi-pō-trōk'oid). [*Gk. hypo*, under; *AB*, Hypotenuse.



trochos, wheel.] The curve traced by a point in a circle, but not in the circumference, as it rolls on the concave arc of another circle. *cf.* Hypocycloid.

Hypovitelians, (hi-pō-vī-tel'i-anz) = Hypocotyledones, *q.v.*

Hypoxanthine, (hi-pōks-an'thin) = $C_5H_8N_4O$. *v.* Xanthine.

Hypoxidaceae, (hi-pōks-i-dā'se-ē). [*Hypoxis*, the typical genus.] = Hypoxids: tropical herbaceous plants, with tuberous roots and linear leaves, belonging to Narcissales.

Hypoxyla, (hi-pōks-ī-la). [*Gk. hypo*, less; *xyle*, wood.] A name suggested for the fungi that resemble lichens.

Hypsilophodon, (hip-si-lof-o-don). [*Gk. hypsos*, height, *lophos*, hill; *odous*, tooth.] An animal belonging to Dinosauria, but resembling the Iguanodon.

Hypsiprymnus, (hip-si-prim'nus). [*Gk. hypsos*, height, *prymnos*, extremity.] Kangaroo-rat: a small nocturnal kangaroo-like animal.

Hypsodon, (hip'so-don). [*Gk. hypsos*, height; *odous*, tooth.] A fish, known by fossil remains in Chalk and London clay rocks.

Hypsometer, (hip-som'e-ter). [*Gk. hypsos*, height, *meter*, *q.v.*] An instrument for the measurement of heights by hypsometry.

Hypsometry, (hip-som'e-tri). [*Gk. hypsos*, height; *meter*, *q.v.*] The measurement of heights, by the determination of the boiling point of water, or by other means.

Hyaecidae, (hi-ra-ko'i-de-a). [*Gk. hyrax*, shrew; *eidos*, form.] = Hyrax: small gregarious animals, forming a primary division of Mammalia.

Hyracotherium, (hi-ra-kō-thē'ri-um). [*Hyrax*, *q.v.*; *Gk. therion*, beast.] A hog-like animal, known by fossil remains found in Lower Eocene, and London clay.

Hyrax, (hi'raks). [The Greek name.] = Dayman: a small tail-less herbivorous quadruped, the type of Hyracoidae. *H. capensis* = Cape badger.

I.

Ianthe, (i-an'thē). [Classical.] No. 98 of the Minor Planets.

Iapetus, (i-ap'e-tus). [Classical.] A star.

Iatrio, (i-at'rik). [*Gk. iatrikos*, healing.] Relating to medicine, or medical men.

Iatro-chemist, (i-ā-tro-kem'ist). [*Iatric*, *q.v.*] A physician who is also a chemist.

Iberia, (i-bē'ris). [Iberia, in Spain.] = Candy-suff: an herb belonging to Brassicaceae.

Iberite, (i-bēr-it). 1. A mineral: a variety of Iolite. 2=Gigantolite.

Iberian, (i-bēr-i-an). [Iberia, in Spain.] *I. floral region*: characterised by humidity and evergreen plants.

Ibex, (i'bōks). [The Latin name.] = Capra ibex: an animal of the goat kind; found in the Alps and other mountainous parts of Europe.

Ibis, (i'bis). [The Latin name.] A bird, remarkable for beautiful colours and long bill, found in warm countries; belongs to Grallatores. *I. religiosa*: sacred

Ibis. *v.* Tantalus.

Ibla, (i'b'la). Small crustacean animal, belonging to Cirrhopoda; the male is an internal parasite on female.

Ice, (is). [*Is*, the A.-S. word.] = Frozen water: a mineral, which crystallises in hexagonal stellate



Ibis.

forms. *v.* Water. *I. age*=Glacial epoch. *Iceberg*: pieces of ice, sometimes miles in length, floating about in Polar seas; broken off glaciers when these reach deep water; *v.* Berg. *I. blink*=Glacier. *I. plant*=Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.

Iceland, (ik-'lând). *I. spar*: a crystalline variety of calcite; causes double refraction of light, named from having been found in Iceland. *I. snosa*=Cetraria islandica, from which Lichenin is obtained.

Ichneumon, (ik-nū'mon). [Gk. *ichneumon*, tracker.] = *Viverra*

ich=*Herpestes ich*: a small carnivorous mammalian animal, somewhat resembling the civet:

Ichneumon.

named from its habit of following the crocodile, &c. *I. fies*=*Ichneumonidae*: insects, belonging to Hymenoptera, including several genera; larvae parasitic on other insects.

Ichnites, (ik-nī'tēs). [Gk. *ichnos*, footstep.] Fossil traces of footmarks. *v.* Lithichnozoa.

Ichnocarpus, (ik-nō-kār'pos). [Gk. *ichnos*, trace; *karpōs*, fruit.] A plant, belonging to Apocynaceae.

Ichtholithology, (ik-nō-lith-o'-lō-jī). [Gk. *ichnos*, track; *logos*, discourse.] = Ichthyology: science of fossil footmarks. *v.* Lithichnozoa.

Ichthium, (ik-thū'm). [Gk. *ichthys*, fish.] A nitrogenous constituent of fish-eggs.

Ichthyocolla, (ik-thi-ō-kol'la). [Gk. *ichthys*, fish; *kolla*, glue.] = Fish glue = Isinglass, *q.v.*

Ichthyoderulites, (ik-thi-ō-dorō-līts). [Gk. *ichthys*, fish; *dory*, spear; *lithos*, stone.] Large bony fin-spines, found fossil in the Lias.

Ichthyolites, (ik-thi-ō-līts). [Gk. *ichthys*, fish; *lithos*, stone.] = Fossil fishes: fossil remains of fishes.

Ichthyology, (ik-thi-ō-lō-jī). [Gk. *ichthys*, fish.] Natural history of fishes. *v.* Zoology.

Ichthyomorpha, (ik-thi-ō-mor'fa). [Gk. *ichthys*, fish; *morphe*, shape.] = Urodela, *q.v.* Newts, &c.: amphibious animals; also called tailed-amphibia.

Ichthyophis, (ik-thi-ō-fis). [Gk. *ichthys*, fish; *ophis*, serpent.] A fish, belonging to Gymnophiona: named from its snake-like form.

Ichthyophthalmite, (ik-thi-ōf-thal'mit). [Gk. *ichthys*, fish; *ophthalmos*, eye.] = Apophyllite, *q.v.*

Ichthyophthira, (ik-thi-ōf-thī'ra). [Gk. *ichthys*, fish; *phthir*, louse.] = Epizoa: small crustaceans, the adult forms of which are found parasitic on fishes; probably belong to Copepoda: a sub-division of Crustacea.

Ichthyopsida, (ik-thi-ōp'si-da). [Gk. *ichthys*, fish; *opsis*, appearance.] A primary division of vertebrate animals, including fishes and amphibia, have branchiae (temporary or permanent), nucleated blood corpuscles, but no amnion nor allantois. *v.* Vertebrata.

Ichthyopterygia, (ik-thi-ōp-ter-jī'a). [Gk. *ichthys*, fish; *pteryx*, wing.] = Ichthyosaurus, *q.v.* *v.* Eualiosauria.

Ichthyornis, (ik-thi-ōr-nī-dō). [Ichthyornis,

q.v.] Fossil birds, of which Ichthyornis is the type.

Ichthyornis, (ik-thi-ōr'nīs). [Gk. *ichthys*, fish; *ornis*, bird.] A bird having teeth, known by fossil remains, found in Upper Cretaceous rocks of Kansas, in 1872.

Ichthyornithes=Ichthyornis, *q.v.*

Ichthyosaurus, (ik-thi-ō-saw'r-us). [Ichthyosaurus, *q.v.*] =

Fish-lizards: extinct aquatic and carnivorous reptiles, several species of which Ichthyosaurus



are known by fossil remains, found in Secondary strata, especially in Lias; with limbs developed into paddles.

Ichthyosaurus, (ik-thi-ō-saw'r-us). [Gk. *ichthys*, fish; *saurus*, lizard.] A large marine reptile, known only by fossil vertebrae and other bones, found in Oolite rocks.

Ichthyotomy, (ik-thi-ōt'o-mī). [Gk. *ichthys*, fish; *tome*, section.] Anatomy of fishes. *v.* Zootomy.

Icea, (ī'si-ka) A resinous plant, belonging to Amyridaceae.

Iceane, (ī'si-kān). [Iceia, *q.v.*] A resin, obtained from Icea.

Icosahedron, (i-kō-sa-hē'dron). [Gk. *eikosi*, twenty; *hedra*, base.] A regular solid figure, having twenty faces.

Icosandria, (i-kōs-an'dri-a). [Gk. *eikosi*, twenty; *aner*, man.] Plants having twenty or more stamens. *v.* Linnean classification.

Ideoelectrics, (id-ē-ō-el-ek'trīcs). Substances such as sulphur, amber, &c., which can be electrified by friction. (Obsolete.)

Ideographic, (id-ē-ō-graf'ik). [Gk. *idea*, figure; *grapho*, I write.] Hieroglyphic writing: writing by means of descriptive symbols.

Idocrase, (id'ō-krās). [Gk. *eidos*, form; *krasis*, mixture.] = Vesuvianite: a mineral of the garnet group; a silicate of alumina, lime, and iron, crystallising in pyramids.

Idothea, (i-doth'e-a) = Box-slayer: a crustacean animal belonging to Isopoda.

Idrialite, (id'rī-a-lit). [Idria.] A combustible mineral: an impure variety of cinnabar, named from being found in the mines of Idria.

Igasurine, (ig-a-sū'rīn). An alkaloid principle found in Nux-vomica; probably = Brucine.

Iglite, (ig'lit) = Arragonite, *q.v.*

Ignatia, (ig-nā'shi-a). A plant belonging to Loganiaceae. *I. amara*: St. Ignatius's bean.

Igneous, (ig-ne-us). [L. *ignis*, fire.] Produced by fire: related to, or connected with, the action of fire. *I. rocks*=Fused rocks: granite, syenite, trap, basalt, trachyte, lava, and volcanic rocks.

Ignis fatuus, (ig'nīs fat'ū-us). [The Latin name.] A meteor, seen in marshy districts: possibly ignited phosphoretted hydrogen.

Ignition, (ig-nish'n). [L. *ignis*, fire.] Rendering a solid luminous by the application of heat.

Iguana, (ig-wā'na). [The Spanish name.] =

Lacerta: an herbivorous reptile found in America. *v.* Iguanidæ.

Iguanidæ, (ig-wan't-id). [Iguana, *q.v.*; Gk. *idos*, form.] A family of herbivorous reptiles, found in warm countries. *New World I.* = Pleurodonta. *Old World I.* = Acrodonta.

Iguanodon, (ig-wan'tō-don). [Iguana, *q.v.*; Gk. *odon*, tooth.] A large herbivorous reptile, found in Wealden, belonging to Dinosauria, which appears to have walked on the hind legs. *v.* Dinosauria.

Ileo-cæcal, (il-o-6-sē'kal). [Ileum, *q.v.*; Gk. *kolikos*, belly.] *I. valve*: at the junction of the small and large intestines.

Ileo-colic, (il-o-6-kol'ik). [Ileum and Colon, *q.v.*] Connected with, or relating to, the ileum and colon.

Ileum, (il'e-um) [Gk. *eilein*, to twist.] The portion of the small intestines which communicates with the larger intestine.

Ilex, (il'eks). [The Latin name] = Holly: a tree, with pointed leaves, belonging to Aquifoliaceæ. *Quercus I.* = Evergreen oak.

Iliacæ group—Middle Devonian rocks belonging to Devonian formation, *q.v.*

Iliac, (il'i-æc). [Ilium, *q.v.*] *I. artery*: supplying blood to pelvis and lower limbs. *I. fossa*: a depression on the inner surface of the ilium. *I. veins*: bring blood from the pelvis and lower limbs.

Ilicic acid, (il'is-ik) [Ilex, *q.v.*] An acid obtained from the holly.

Ilicineæ, (il'is-in'e-c). [Ilex, *q.v.*] = Aquifoliaceæ, *q.v.*

Ilium, (il'i-um) [The Latin name.] A portion of the os innominatum: named from supporting the ilia, or flanks.

Illecebraceæ, (il'les-e-brā'se-c). [Illecebrum, *q.v.*] = Knotworts: herbs with very small flowers, belonging to Silenales.

Illecebrum, (il'les-e-brum). [L. *illicio*, I allure.] = Rush grass = Knot-grass: a small herb, with small white flower, belonging to Illecebraceæ.

Illiciæ = Magnoliaceæ, *q.v.*

Illicium, (il'is-um). [L. *illicio*, I allure] = Amice tree: a plant belonging to Winteraceæ.

Iligeraceæ = Compositæ, *q.v.*

Ilmenic acid, (il'men-ik). [Ilmenite, *q.v.*] Probably impure molic acid.

Ilmenite, (il'men-it). [Ilmen Mountains] A mineral, chiefly titanate of iron. = Menacemite. = Mengite.

Ilmenium, (il'mē'n-um). [Ilmenite, *q.v.*] An hypothetical metal supposed to have been the base of Ilmenic acid.

Iliarte, (il'vit). [The Latin name of Elba.] A mineral, chiefly silicate of iron, calcium, &c.

Image. *Virtual I.*: the apparent image seen behind a mirror. *Real I.*: that formed in front of a mirror where the reflected rays converge. *Multiple Is.*: formed by reflection and re-reflection in two mirrors, as in kaleidoscope. *Accidental Is.*: seen after a bright object has been for some time looked at; they are of the same form as the object and have the complementary colours.

Image, (i-mā'gō). [The Latin word.] The perfect insect. *v.* Insect.

Imasatic acid = Isamic acid.

Imasatin, (i-mā'sa-tin) [Isatin, *q.v.*] $C_{16}H_{11}N_3O_4$: a substance obtained from action of ammonia on isatin.

Imbricated, (im-bri-kā'ted). [L. *imbræ*, tile.] Folded over at the edges; overlapping.

Imides, (im'idz). [Amide, *q.v.*] Compounds intermediate between amides and nitriles = Aminated acids from which the elements of water have been removed; monamides in which two of the hydrogen atoms are replaced by dyad radicals.

Imide bases = Iminogen bases, *q.v.*

Iminogen, (im-id'ō-jen). [Imide, *q.v.*; Gk. *genico*, I-produce] = $HN = Ammonia - H_2$ an hypothetical compound existing in imides. *I. bases* = Secondary monamides. ammonia in which two equivalents of hydrogen have been replaced by hydrocarbons. *v.* Organic bases.

Imitative minerals. Globular, mammillary, botryoidal, &c. *v.* Minerals.

Immersion, (im-mēr'shun). [L. *immerso*, I dip into.] The disappearance of an eclipsed body.

Impatiens, (im-pā'si-enz). [The Latin name] Balsam: an herb belonging to Balsamiferae. *I. noli-me-tangere* = Yellow balsam.

Imperforata, (im-per-fō-rā'ta). [L. *in*, not; *perforo*, I pierce.] A division of Foraminifera, including all those having no apertures in the walls of the shell.

Imperial. *I. gallon*: 277½ cubic inches; the volume of 10 lbs. of distilled water. *I. yard*: 36 inches, the standard of length in Britain. *v.* Standards.

Implacentata, (im-pla-sen-tā'ta). [L. *in*, not; *placenta*, *q.v.*] = Implacentata: Owen's term for Marsupialia and Monotremata, in which the placenta is not developed. *v.* Mammalia.

Inachua, (in'a-kus). [Classical.] *I. Kempteri*: the largest crustacean known, covers more than 20 square feet of ground, belongs to Decapoda.

Inactive bodies. Those that do not affect polarised light, nor cause chemical action.

Inarticulata, (in-ār-tik-ū-lā'ta). [L. *in*, not; *articulo*, joint.] A sub-division of Brachiopoda in which the mantle is in two separate lobes.

Incarescent, (in-kan-dēs'sent). [L. *incandesco*, I glow.] Glowing; luminous from heat.

Incendiary projectiles. Carcass, ball, smoke-ball, &c.: projectiles which inflame when discharged; intended to set fire to houses, &c.

Inch, (insh). [Acer, the A.-S. word.] 36 of a yard, *q.v.*

Incineration, (in'sin-er-ā'shun). [L. *incinero*, I burn to ashes.] To drive off by heat all volatile and combustible constituents of a substance; to reduce to ashes.

Inciisor, (in-si'zor). [L. *incido*, I cut.] *I. teeth*, cutting-teeth: the front teeth, with sharp chisel-like edges. *v.* Teeth.

Inclination, (in-kli-nā'shun). [L. *inclino*, I bend.] = Dip = Magnetic inclination, *q.v.* *I.*

compass: used to measure the magnetic inclination at any given place.

Inclined, (in-klind'). *I. plane*: a gradual ascent. *v.* Mechanical powers. *I. strata*: those that lie at an angle with the horizon.

Incomplete, (in-kom-plé'té). [The Latin word *in*, petalae, *q.v.*: a sub-division of *Dierckx* in Fries's classification of *pk*.

Incus, (in'kus). [*l. incus*, anvil.] One of the bones in the tympanic cavity of the ear.

Indecidua, (in-dé-sid'ú-a). [*l. in*, not; *deciduis*, falling.] A primary division of placental mammalia, including Edentata, Ungulata, Cetacea, &c., in which the placenta is indeciduous. *v.* Placenta.

Indehiscent, (in-de-his'sent). [*l. in*, not; *dehisco*, I gape.] Not opening, used of fruits such as the nut and berry.

Indeterminate, (in-de-ter'min-üt). [*l. in*, not; *determino*, I limit.] Uncertain: not capable of exact definition.

Index, (in'deks). [The Latin word.] 1. A pointer. 2. The number showing to what power any given number is to be raised.

Ex. In m^3 , 3 is the index: in $x^{\frac{2}{3}}$, $\frac{2}{3}$ is the index. *I. finger*=Fore-finger. *I. of refraction*. *v.* Refraction.

Indian, (in'di-an). [India.] *I. badger*=Ursus Indicus. *I. bay*=Laurus Indica. *I. berries*=Cocculus Indicus. *I. blue*=Nymphaea cyanea. *I. bread*=Lycoperdon cernuum. *I. camphor*=Dryobalanops camphora. *I. cedar*=Cedrus deodara. *I. copal*=Vateria Indica. *I. corn*=Maize=Zea mays: cultivated by native Indians of America. *I. cress*=Tropaeolum. *I. cucumber*=Meloeola Virginica. *I. date*=Tamarindus Indica. *I. fig*=Opuntia. *I. figs*=Cactaceae. *I. fire*=A compound of nitre, realgar, and sulphur. *I. hawthorn*=Raphiolepis. *I. hemp*=Cannabis Indica. *I. ink*=A pigment, probably compounded of gelatin and camphor. *I. lace-tree*=Lagetta Intearia. *I. lotus*=



Indian-corn Nymphaea lotus. *I. nadder*=Hedyotis. *I. millet*=Sorghum vulgare. *I. mulberry*=Morinda and Morus Indica. *I. ox*=Bos Indicus. *I. rubber*=Caoutchouc. *I. salt*=Saccharum officinale. *I. serpents*: change skin several times each year. *I. shot*=Canna Indica. *I. soap*=Sapindus saponaria. *I. tobacco*=Cannabis Indica. *I. tortoise*=Testudo Indica. *I. yellow*=Euxanthate of magnesium.

Indianite, (in'di-a-nit). An Indian variety of Anorthite, *q.v.*

Indican, (in'di-kan). [Indigo, *q.v.*] A yellow liquid found in indigo, urine, blood, &c.

Indicea, (in'di-sé). Plural of Index, *q.v.*

Indiction, (in-dik'shun). [*l. indictio*, declaration.] A period of time=15 years. 1st. I. commenced first day of 313 A.D.

Indicolite, (in-dí-kó'lít). A blue variety of Tourmaline, *q.v.*

Indigenous, (in-dij'e-nus). [*Indigena*, the Latin word.] Native: original inhabitants or products of any given district.

Indigo, (in'di-gó). [The French word.] = $C_{12}H_5NO$: a blue dye-stuff obtained from various plants, and especially from Indigofera. *Blue I.*=Indigotin, *q.v.*=Indyl. *White I.*=Indigogen, *q.v.* *I. copper*=Covelite.

Indigofera, (in-di-gó'f-er-a). [Indigo, *q.v.*: *L. fero*, I bear.] A plant belonging to Fabaceae. **Indigogen**, (in-di-gó'jen). [Indigo, *q.v.*: *Gk. gennao*, I produce.] $C_{12}H_5NO$ =White indigo=Indyl hydride=Deoxidised indigo.

Indigotic acid, (in-di-gó'tik). [Indigo, *q.v.*=Nitr-salicylic acid, *q.v.*

Indigotin, (in-di-gó'tín). [Indigo, *q.v.*] =Blue indigo=Indyl, contains the colouring matter of indigo.

Indin, (in'din). [Indigo, *q.v.*] = $C_{12}H_5N_2O_2$ =Indo=Di-Indyl: a rose-coloured substance obtained from isatin. *v.* Indyl. *Hydrindin*: obtained from action of potash on Indin.

Indrubin, (in-di-rú'bín). [Indigo, *q.v.*, *L. ruber*, red.] Probably=Indigo red: a pigment.

Indum, (in'di-nm). [Indigo, *q.v.*] =In=A white, malleable, easily-fused metal found in zinc-blende, named from the indigo portion of its spectrum, in which are distinctive lines.

Individual. 1. The total result of the development of a single ovum. 2. Any centre or axis capable of independently adjusting its inner and outer relations. 3. Each aphid, each polyp, each bud of a plant, whether detached or fixed.

Indrisina, (in-dris'-nē). A division of Lemnoides, named from Indris, the typical genus.

Induced, (in-düs'd). [*l. induco*, I lead in.] Caused by induction, *q.v.* *I. current*: excited by the presence of a primary current. *I. magnetism*: produced in soft iron when a magnet is held near, or a wire, through which a current is passing, is coiled round it.

Induction, (in-duk'shun). [*Inductio*, the Latin word.] The influence of an electrified body on another body, not electrified, placed near, but not in contact, probably by the polarization of the intervening medium.

Inductorium, (in-duk-tó-ri-um)=Ruhmkorff's coil, *q.v.*

Indus. An unimportant southern constellation.

Indusial, (in-dü'si-al). The fossilised remains of indusia. *I. limestone*: possibly of fossil caddis-worms.

Indusium, (in-dü'si-um). Any small covering, such as for the stigma of a plant, the wing of an insect, &c.

Indyl, (in'dil). [Indigo, *q.v.*: *Gk. hyle*, material.] =In=Indigotin=Blue indigo: $C_{12}H_5NO$: the radicle of the indigo series. *I. hydride*=White indigo. *I. hydrate*=Isathyd. *I. oxide*=Isatin. *Di I.*=Indin.

Indyle=Indigo-blue=Indyl, *q.v.*

Ineducabilia, (in-ed-ü-kä-lü'i-a). A primary division of Vertebrata. v. Bonaparte's classification.

Inertia, (in-er-shi-a). [The Latin word.] = The property of matter to move or remain at rest according as it is acted on by external forces, which it has no innate power to oppose.

Infection, (in-fek-shun). [L. *inficio*, I taint.] Communication of disease, without contact, through the medium of the air, distinct from contagion, which is caused by contact.

Inferior Oolite. A bed of calcareous stone and shales; the lowest bed of the Oolite, q. v.

Inferobranchiata, (in-fer-ö-brang-ki-ä'ta). A sub-division of Gasteropoda, named from the inferior position of the branchiae.

Infiltration, (in-fil-trä'shun). One method of fossil formation: in which the pores of an organic body are gradually filled by carbonate of lime, or some other mineral, so that the form and character is preserved.

Inflammable minerals. --Sulphur, Coal, Naphtha, Petroleum, Asphalt, Graphite, Diamond, &c. v. Minerals.

Infection, (in-flek-shun). [L. *inflecto*, I bend.] Bending, as of a ray of light, sound, heat, &c.

Indescence, (in-dö-res'sens). [L. *flascere*, I begin to flower.] The manner of arrangement of the flowers of plants. Classification of I. --

- Snake --
 - Actin.
 - Spadix.
- Raceme --
 - Corymb.
 - Panicle.
- Head or Capitulum --
 - Umbel.

Cyme.

Infundibulum, (in-fun-dib-ü-lum). [The Latin word.] Funnel: any funnel-like process, such as the channel by which the mollusca discharge water from their branchial chambers. I. of brain: a small process of the gray matter of the brain. I. of ethmoid: a canal. I. of ear: the termination of the cochlea. I. of heart: a conical prolongation from which the pulmonary artery proceeds.

Infusoria, (in-fü-sö'ri-a). [L. *infusum*, infusion.] A division of Protozoa: microscopic animals, usually found in vegetable infusions, of which Paramoecium is the type; also considered to be a primary division of the animal kingdom, chiefly because of the peculiar nature of their reproductive organs; have homogenous gelatinous diaphanous bodies, and swim by means of cilia. Classification of I. by Ehrenberg --

- Polygastrica --
 - Stoma.
 - Stomatoda.
 - Rhizopoda.
- Rotifera.

Ingesta, (in-jes'ta). [L. *ingero*, I carry in.] A collective term for all that enters; used as=Food.

Ingrassias, (in-gras'si-as). [Signor I., an Italian

physician.] Processes of I. = Lesser wings of sphenoid.

Inguen, (ing'gwen). [The Latin name.] = Groin: the lower part of the abdomen.

Inguinal, (ing'gwin-al). [Inguen, q. v.] Connected with or related to the groin. I. canal = Spermatie canal.

Inheritance, (in-her'i-tans) = Transmission from parent to child. *Abridged I.*: the imperfect succession of developments which take place in the embryos of higher animals, in which some stages appear to be omitted.

Amphigenous I.: dual transmission; inheritance of qualities from both parents.

Homochrogonous I. = Contemporaneous transmission; shown by the stages of development occurring in the offspring at the like times as in the parent. *Homologic I.*: shown by the development of similar features and peculiarities of person in offspring as in parent.

Ink. *Indian I.* = *China I.*: made from a black liquid obtained from the Lohgo; also a compound of camphor and gelatin. *Printer's I.*: a compound of finely divided carbon and oil. *Sympathetic I.*: visible only when dried by heat, otherwise invisible from absorbed moisture.

Innervation, (in-ner-vä'shun). [Nerve, q. v.] The function of the nervous system, q. v.

Innominate, (in-nom'i-nat). [L. *innominatum*, unnamed.] I. artery: goes from aorta to right side of head and right arm; divides into carotid and subclavian arteries. I. bone = Haunch bone; in lower animals, three distinct bones, ilium, pubis, and ischium. I. vein: formed by the union of the jugular and subclavian veins. The two I. veins continue to form the superior vena-cava.

Inoceramus, (i-nö-ser'a-mus). [Gk. *is*, fibre; *keramos*, tile.] A bivalve mollusc, many species of which are found in Cretaceous rocks.

Inoculation, (in-ok-ö-lä'shun). [L. *inoculo*, I graft.] 1. Used generally for any method of grafting by the insertion of buds. 2. A method of mitigating the danger of small-pox by inducing a mild form of it: superceded by Vaccination, q. v.

Inophyta, (in-ö'fi-ta). [Gk. *is*, fibre; *phytos*, planted.] = Thread plants, lichens, and fungi: a sub-division of Thallophytes, q. v.

Inosic acid, (i-nö'sik). [Gk. *is*, fibre.] = $C_5H_9N_2O_6$: an acid obtained from flesh; obtained in preparing creatine.

Inosin, (i-nö'sin). [Gk. *is*, muscle.] = $C_5H_{12}O_6$ $2H_2O$ = Inosite = Muscle sugar: a crystalline substance obtained from muscle.

Insalivation, (in-sal-i-vä'shun). [Saliva, q. v.] The action of the salivary fluid on food.

Insect, (in'sekt). [Insectum, the Latin name.] An animal with a head, mouth, eyes, and usually wings, six legs, and the body in segments, more or less consolidated, with a hard integument; belonging to Arthropoda.

Insecta, (in-sek'ta). [The Latin name.] = Hexapoda, Insects: a division of Annulosa. v. Insect.

Insects, classifications of:—

1. According to the wings—
 - Hymenoptera.
 - Coleoptera.
 - Orthoptera.
 - Neuroptera.
 - Hemiptera.
 - Hymenoptera.
 - Lepidoptera.
 - Diptera.

2. Chewing Insects=Mandibulata—

- Biting Insects—
 - Neuroptera.
 - Orthoptera.
 - Coleoptera.

- Licking Insects—
 - Hymenoptera.

- Sucking Insects=Haustellata—

- Pricking Insects—
 - Hemiptera.
 - Diptera.

- Sipping Insects—
 - Lepidoptera.

3. According to the degree of metamorphosis—

- Heteromorphia—
 - Hymenoptera.
 - Coleoptera.
 - Diptera.
 - Lepidoptera.
 - Neuroptera (pars).
- Homomorphia—
 - Orthoptera.
 - Hemiptera.
 - Neuroptera (par-).

Insect-beds. Found in Lias strata, containing remains of insects, small fish, &c.

Insect life, stages of. 1. Egg: first stage. 2. Larva: vermiform, with or without legs, locomotive and voracious. 3. Pupa=Nymph. quiescent, often enclosed in cocoon or other covering. 4. Imago: perfect insect.

Insectivora, (in-sek-tiv'ō-ra). [*L. insectum*, insect; *voro*, I eat.] Insect eating animals=Hedgehogs, shrews, moles, &c.: a division of Mammalia.

Insectores, (in-ses-sō'rez). [*L. insideo*, I sit upon.] =Perching birds=Passeres: a primary division of birds. *v. Vigors*. Birds living in pairs, building nests in trees, having slender legs and flexible toes. *Sub-division of I.*:

- Fissirostres.
- Dentirostres.
- Conirostres.
- Scansores.
- Tenuirostres.

Instinct, (in'stink't). [*Instinctus*, the Latin word.] *Definitions of I.* 1. "The performance of complex acts absolutely without previously acquired knowledge." 2. "Disposition operating without the aid of instruction or experience." 3. "A mental power totally independent of organization." 4. "Habits acquired by adaptation, and transmitted through many generations."

Inula Leobos. A peak in the moon.

Insulators of electricity. Substances that do not conduct electricity: glass, sulphur, shellac, &c.

Inaglio, (in-tal'yo). [The Italian word.] A medal, coin, &c., in which the figures are hollowed out. *cf.* Cameo.

Integer, (in'te-jer). [The Latin word.] A whole number. *cf.* Fraction.

Integral, (in'te-gral). [Integer, *q.v.*] Whole entire. *I. calculus*, a method of performing the summation of an infinite series of indefinitely small terms.

Integration, (in-te-grā'shun). The process of the integral calculus.

Integument, (in-teg'ū-ment). [*Integumentum*, the Latin word.] Used generally for any covering, specially for the skin.

Intensity, (in-ten'si-ti)=Tension. *I. of light*=Brightness: depends on the quantity of light that falls on a given space. *I. of a sound*=Loudness: depends on the extent of the vibrations producing it, being more intense as the vibration increases in extent.

Intercalary, (in-ter'kal-a-ri). [*Intercalarius*, the Latin word.] Interposed. *I. day*: the 29th February: a day interposed in the calendar every fourth year. *v.* Leap year.

Intercostal, (in-ter'kos'tal). [*L. inter*, between; *costa*, rib.] *I. muscles*: the muscles of the ribs: by the action of which the chest is expanded and contracted during inspiration and respiration.

Interference, (in-ter-fe'rens). *I. of light*: the crossing of two rays of light, which produces darkness. *Sound*: the crossing of two rays of sound. *Spectrum*: produced by using a grating instead of a prism. *v.* Spectrum.

Intermaxillary, (in-ter-mak-sil'la-ri). [*L. inter*, between; *Maxillary*, *q.v.*] =Premaxillary: bones between and in front of the maxillæ in Vertebrate, in which the upper incisor teeth are inserted.

Interosseous artery: in the arm, between the radius and ulna arteries.

Intervals, (in'ter-valz). In music: the ratio of the vibrations required to produce two given notes is the interval between them.

Intervertebral foramina. Openings between the vertebrae through which the spinal nerves pass off.

Intestinal, (in-test'i-nal). [Intestines, *q.v.*] *I. animals*: Oken's term for Invertebrata. *I. canal*=Intestines, *q.v.* *I. juice*=Succus entericus: an alkaline secreted by the intestines.

Intestines, (in-test'inz). [*L. intestinus*, internal.] A long tube reaching from the stomach to the rectum, in man much convoluted: divided into small intestines and large intestines.

Intestine animals. Oken's term for Polyps. **Intrados**, (in-trā'dos) [The French word.] The inner curve of an arch or vault. *cf.* Extrados. **Intumescence**, (in-tū-mes'ens). [*L. intumesco*, I swell.] Swelling expansion.

Intussusception, (in-tū-sus-sep'shun). [*L. intus*, within; *suscipio*, I take.] Receiving inwardly: absorption.

Inula, (in'ū-la). [The Latin name.] An herb belonging to Asteraceæ. *I. helvetica*. Elecampane. *I. conica*=Ploughman's spike-nard. *I. crithmoides*=Golden samphire.

Inulin, (in'ū-lin) [*Inula*, *q.v.*] 1. A substance closely resembling starch and sugar, found in cell sap. 2. A volatile oil from *Inula helenium*.

Inundation mud=*Loess*, *q.v.*

Inuus, (in'ū-us). [The Latin name.] = *Macacus*: a monkey, found in India, Africa, and at Gibraltar. The Barbary ape and Indian monkey belong to *Macacus*.

Inverse, (in-vers'). [*Inversus*, the Latin word.] Reversed. *I. proportion*, *v. Ratio*. 1. ratio, *v. Ratio*.

Inversion, (in-ver'shun). [*Inverse*, *q.v.*] Reversal. 1. In mathematics: the reversal of an operation. 2. In music: the change made by raising or lowering one of two given notes an octave.

Invertebrata. [*L. in*, not; *Vertebrata*, *q.v.*] Animals having no backbone or spinal column, and, usually, a body of but one tube.

Classifications of *I.*—

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Mollusca. | Annuloida. |
| Annulosa. | Coelenterata. |
| | Protozoa. |
| 2. By Huxley— | |
| Mollusca. | Annulosa. |
| Molluscoida. | Annuloida. |
| Coelenterata. | Infusoria. |
| | Protozoa. |

Palaeozoic I. can now be classed under existing divisions; but when existing were probably not so distinctly separated as their modern representatives. *I. Lithichnozoa*, *v. Lithichnozoa*.

Inverted. 1. *sugar*: an uncrystallisable variety of sugar, named from causing left-handed rotation of polarized light. *v. Polarization*.

Involverum, (in-vō-lū'krum). [The Latin word.] A whorl of bracts, surrounding a group of flowers.

Involute, (in-vō-lūt). [*L. in*, into; *volvo*, I roll.] The curve described by the end of a string which is unwound from the circumference of a curve and kept stretched. *cf. Evolute*. 1. *teeth*: teeth having the form of involutes to the surface on which they are placed. 2. *I. of a circle*: when the curve from which the string is unwound is a circle.

Involution, (in-vō-lū'shun). [*Involutio*, the Latin word.] The formation of the powers of any number by its multiplication the required number of times. *cf. Evolution*.

Io, (i'ō). [Classical.] 1. No. 85 of the Minor Planets. 2. One of the satellites of Jupiter.

Iodamides, (i-od'a-mīdz). [Iodine and Amide, *q.v.*] = *Iodammoniums*: compounds of iodine and ammonium, mostly explosive.

Iodammonium, (i-od-a-mō-ni-um) = NH_3I = iodide of ammonium.

Iodates, (i'ō-dāte). [Iodic, *q.v.*] Compounds of iodic acid and a base.

Iodic acid, (i-od'ik). [Iodine, *q.v.*] = HIO_3 = Hydric iodate: an acid compound of hydrogen, iodine, and oxygen. *Per I.* = HIO_4 .

Iodides, (i'ō-di-dz). [Iodine, *q.v.*] Compounds of iodine and other elements, all solids. 1. *of nitrogen* = An explosive compound.

Iodine, (i'ō-din). [Gk. *iodes*, violet] = I° : a

volatile, solid, elementary substance, obtained from sea-weeds, sponges, &c.; one of the Halogens, *q.v.*

Iodoform, (i-od'ō-form). [Iodine and Formyl, *q.v.*] = CHI_3 : a solid compound of carbon, hydrogen, and iodine, analogous to chloroform, *q.v.*

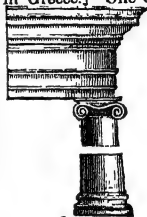
Iodyrite, (i-od'i-rit). [Iodine, *q.v.*] A mineral, chiefly iodine and silver, found in soft, translucent plates.

Iolite, (i'ō-lit). A mineral, chiefly silicate of aluminum, iron, and magnesium. *Hydrous I.* = *Fahlunite*.

Iones, (fōnz). [Gk. *ion*, going.] The substances resulting from decomposition by electrolysis. *v. Anions and Kations*.

Ionic, (i'ō-nik). [*Ion*, in Greece.] One of the orders of Grecian architecture, *q.v.*

Ipecacuanha, (ip-ē-kak-ū-an'a). [The Brazilian name.] An emetic drug, obtained from the root of *Cephaelis ip.* 1. *of Guiana* = Root of *Burhavia decumbens*. 2. *of Venezuela* = Root of *Sarcostemma glaucum*. *Wild I.* = *Asclepius curassavica*.



Irene, (i-rē-nē). [Classical.] No. 14 of the Minor Planets.

Iridaceae, (i-ri-dā'se-ō). [*Iris*, *q.v.*] = *Irids*: herbaceous plants, with beautiful distichous flowers, belonging to *Narcissales*.

Iridescence, (i-ri-des'sens). [*Iris*, *q.v.*] Display of variety of colours, from refraction or diffraction.

Iridium, (i-rid'ū-m) [*L. iris*, rainbow, *q.v.*] = Ir° : one of the noble metals: a very hard, white, brittle metal, usually found with platinum, named from the varying colours of its oxides. *Native I.* = *Iridosmine*.

Iridosmine, (i-ri-dō'smin). [*Iridium* and *Osmium*, *q.v.*] An alloy of osmium and iridium, found in abundance in California.

Iris, (i'ris). [The Latin word.] 1. A fibrous membrane in the eye, covering the front of the crystalline lens, excepting a circular space in the centre through which the light passes, the amount being varied by the dilation or contraction of the iris. 2. *v. Rainbow*. 3. A plant, the type of *Iridaceae*, *q.v.*

Irish. 1. *deer* = *Cervus megaceros*. 2. *moss* = *Chondrus crispus*.

Irite, (i'rit). A variety of *Chromite*, probably a compound of *Chromite* and other minerals.

Iron, (i-ern). [*Iron*, the A.-S. word.] = Fe^{III} = *Ferrum*: the most abundant metal: a hard, grey, tenacious metal, fusible only at a very high temperature, which is of universal use, and, if very finely divided, burns in contact with the air: the most magnetic of all known substances. 1. *alum* = *Halotrichite*. 2. *chrysolite* = *Fayalite*. 3. *needle* = A number of pieces of iron wire, of different lengths, fixed at one end, by the vibration of which notes are produced. 4. *like metals*: magnetic metals, such as iron, cobalt, nickel, &c., which decompose water

when red-hot. *I. group of minerals* includes magnetite, hematite, limonite, goethite, chalybite, pyrites, marcasite, nispickel, and vivianite; usually hard and heavy, and often magnetic. *I. pyrites* = FeS_2 = Bisulphide of iron: a common ore of iron. *I. wood*, name given to many different trees having hard timber, and especially to *Inga-xylocarpa*: a tree of Guiana, with small leaves, white flowers, and very heavy durable timber. *Passive I.*, not acted on by acids. *Telluric I.*, native iron containing tellurium.

Iroquois. A N. American race.

Irradiation. (i-rá-di-áshun). [*L. irradiare*, I shine forth.] The irregular extension of the image of any object, by means of which it seems increased in size.

Irregular animals: Burmeister's term for Infusoria.

Isabnormals. (i-sab-nor-malz). [*Gk. isos*, equal; *ab*, from; *Normal*, *q.v.*] Deviations from mean temperature.

Isamic acid. (i'sa-mik). [*Isatin* and *Ammonia*, *q.v.*] = $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$: a crystalline substance obtained by the action of ammonia on isatin.

Isamide. (i'sa-mid). [*Isatin* and *Ammonia*, *q.v.*] = *Amasatin*, *q.v.*

Isatane. (i'sa-tán). [*Isatin*, *q.v.*] = $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_4\text{O}_6$ = Hydrated indigotin.

Isathyd. (i'sa-thid). [*Isatin* hydrogenised] = Indyl hydrate = $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$: a grey crystalline substance obtained from isatin.

Isatic acid. (i-sá'tik). [*Isatis*, *q.v.*] = $\text{H}_2\text{I}_2\text{O}_2$ = $\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{NO}_2$ = Hydrated isatin.

Isatin. (i'sá-tin). [*Isatis*, *q.v.*] = $\text{C}_9\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2$: oxidised blue indigo: a blue dye; also obtained from isatis.

Isatis. (i-sá'tis). [*The Greek name.*] = *Woad*: a tall herb with yellow flower, belonging to *Brassicaceae*, from which the blue dye isatin is obtained.

Ischium. (i-ski-nm). [*Ischion*, the Greek word.] The lower portion of the thigh bone socket: forming the lowest part of the os innominatum bone.

Ischyodus. (i-ski'o-dus). [*Gk. ischys*, strength; *odus*, tooth.] A fish, several fossil species of which are known.

Ischypterus. (i-ski-ptér-us). [*Gk. ischys*, strength; *pteron*, fin.] Fossil remains of fish found in New Red Sandstone of America, the fins of which were large and strong.

Isethionic acid. (i-se-thí-on-ik). [*Gk. isos*, equal; *Ethionic*, *q.v.*] = $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{SO}_4$ = Hydrated ethionic acid.

Isinglass. (i-zin-glas). [*Hauseblase*, the German name.] = *Fish-glue*: a white translucent gelatinous substance made from Indian fishes, and the swim-bladder of sturgeon. *v. Gelatin*.

Island of Reil. A triangular prominence in brain.

Isis. (i'sis). [*Classical.*] No. 42 of the Minor Planets.

Iso. (i-só). [*Gk. isos*, equal.] A prefix, implying equality.

Isochimal lines. (i-so-kí-me-nal). [*Gk. isos*, equal; *cheimon*, winter.] Lines of equal winter temperature.

Isochromatic. (i-só-kró-mat'ik). [*Gk. isos*, equal. *Chromatic*, *q.v.*] Of the same colour.

Isochronic. (i-sók'ron-ik). [*Gk. isos*, equal; *chronos*, time.] Occurring at regular intervals of time.

Isochronous. (i-sók'ro-nus). [*Gk. isos*, equal; *chronos*, time.] = *Isochronic*, *q.v.* *I. pendulums*, vibrating regularly together.

Isochinal. (i-só-klí-nal). [*Gk. isos*, equal; *klínein*, to bend.] Having the same inclination or dip. *v. Dip*.

Isocryme. (i'só-krí-m). [*Gk. isos*, equal; *krymos*, cold.] Cold water line = 68°F . mean temperature: the cold limit of coral making polyps.

Isocyanuric acid. (i-só-si-a-nú'rik). [*Iso* and *Cyanuric*, *q.v.*] = *Fulminuric acid*, *q.v.*

Isotetis. (i-só-té'tis). [*Gk. isos*, equal; *etos*, year.] An aquatic stemless plant, belonging to *Lycopodiaceae*.

Isogonic lines. (i-só-gon'ik). [*Gk. isos*, equal; *gonia*, angle.] Lines passing through all the places at which the magnetic declination is the same.

Isoomerism. (i-sóm'er-izm). [*Gk. isos*, equal; *meros*, part.] Compounds identical in composition, but different in properties.

Isomorphism. (i-só-morf'izm). [*Gk. isos*, equal, *morphe*, form.] The crystallization of different substances in the same form: generally, resemblance in form.

Isonandra. (i-só-nán'dra). [*Gk. isos*, equal, *aner*, man.] A plant belonging to *Sapotaceae*: named from the character of the stemless.

Ispoda. (i-sóp'o-da). [*Gk. isos*, equal; *pous*, foot.] = *Wood-lice*: crustacean animals, forming a sub-division of *Edriophthalminata*.

Isoprene. (i'só-prén) = C_5H_8 : a volatile hydrocarbon, obtained from India-rubber.

Isopropyl. *v. Propyl*.

Isoptre. (i'só-pí) [*Gk. isos*, equal; *pyr*, fire.] A mineral: chiefly silicate of iron, calcium, and aluminum.

Isosceles. (i-sos'se-léz). [*Gk. isos*, equal; *skelos*, leg.] *I. triangle*: one having two sides equal.

Isosismal. (i-só-sis'mal). [*Gk. isos*, equal; *seismos*, earthquake.] Lines of equal disturbance. *v. Seismology*.

Isotartaric. *v. Tartaric*.

Isothermal lines. (i-só-thér'e-ral). [*Gk. isos*, equal; *theros*, summer.] Lines of equal summer temperature.

Isothermal lines. (i-so-thér'mal). [*Gk. isos*, equal; *thermos*, heat.] Lines of equal annual average temperature.

Isotropic. (i-so-trop'ik). [*Gk. isos*, equal; *trope*, turning.] = *Amorphous*, *q.v.*

Isthmus. (ist'mus). [*The Latin word.*] *I. of Fances*: space between arches of the palate.

Itaconic acid. (i-ta-kon'ik). [*Aconitic*, *q.v.*] A crystalline acid substance, obtained from aconitic acid = $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_4$.

Italian May = *Spiraea hypericifolia*.

Itch-mite: a microscopical animal, belonging to *Acariidae*.



Itc, (it). 1. A termination in Mineralogy, implying a quality, probably an abbreviation of Lithos, *q.v.* 2. A termination in chemistry. *v.* Nomenclature under Tables.

Ivory, (i'vô-ri). [*L. ebur, ivory.*] 1. Generally =Iventine: one of the constituents of teeth, *q.v.* 2. Specially the tusks of the elephant, narwhal, &c. *Vegetable I.* = *I. nut*: seeds of Phytelaphus, *q.v.* *I. black* = Animal charcoal.

Ivy, (i'vi). [*U/g, the A.-S. name.*] = *Hedera*:

A climbing evergreen epiphytic plant belonging to Araliaceae. *Grass I.* = *Campanularia integra*. *Ground I.* = *Nepea*.

Ivy-worts = Araliaceae, *q.v.*

Ixolite, (iks'ô-lit). A variety of tantalite.

Ixolite, (iks'ô-lit). [*Gk. ixos, bird-lime, lithos, stone.*] A hydrocarbon, belonging to the Fichtellite group of minerals, named from being gluey when warmed.

Izar: Bootis: a star in the constellation Bootes.

J.

Jacamar, (jak'a-mâr). [The French name.] = *Galbula*, a bird belonging to Icthyophaga.

Jacchus, (jak'us). [*Jacchus.*] = *Onustitis*: an American monkey; also called squirrel-monkey, *v.* *Hapale*.

Jacinth, (jâ'sinth). [The French word.] A variety of the hyacinth.

Jack, (jak). 1. = *Esoc lucius*: a fish. 2. Screw-jack, *q.v.* *J. ass, v. Jack-ass.* *J. daw* = *Corvus monedula*. *J. fruit* = *Of Artocarpus integrifolia*: resembles breadfruit. *J. by the hedge* = *Sisymbrium alliarum*. *J. snipe* = *Scolopax gallinula*. *Black J.* = Sulphide of zinc, *v.* *Blende*.

Jackass. The male of the ass. *Laughing J.* = Feathered *J.* = *Dacelo gigantea*: a New Zealand bird.

Jacob's ladder. 1. = *Polemonium coeruleum*. 2. = An endless chain of lifts for raising materials. *J. stones*: a local name for some of the Caradoc sandstones, which have so many fossils as to be practically limestone.

Jacobi, (ya-kô'bi). Unit of *J.*, *v.* Resistance.

Jacquard apparatus, (jak'ard). [M. Jacquard, the inventor.] An endless chain, consisting of a series of variously perforated cards, by the action of which the movements of a loom are controlled, so as to produce a pattern in the woven fabric.

Jade, (jäd). [The French name.] = *Nephrite*, *q.v.*

Jaguar, (jag'û-âr). [*Jaguar, the Brazilian name.*] = *Felis onca*: a panther-like animal; also called the American tiger.

Jains = *Ati* = *Calophyllum inophyllum*: a tree of the S. Sea Islands.

Jalap, (jal'ap). [*Xalap, the Mexican name.*] A purgative obtained from the root of *Convolvulus Schiedanus*.

Jalapic acid, (ja-lap'ik). [*Jalap, q.v.*] $C_{34}H_{60}O_{13}$ = Scammonic acid, *q.v.*

Jalpaite, (jal'pâ-it). A variety of silver glance.

Jamesonite, (jâm'so-nit). [Prof. Jameson.] A mineral of the antimony group, chiefly sulphide of lead and antimony, easily fusible, crystallising in rhombs. Featherstone is a fibrous variety of Jamesonite.

Janipha, (yan'î-fa). [*Janipaba, the Brazilian name.*] = *Manihot*: a plant belonging to Euphorbiaceae.

Janssen slide, (yân'ssen). [Prof. Janssen.] For taking a series of photographs of a moving object in rapid succession.

Japim = *Cassius icteronotus*: a magpie-like bird of Brazil.

Japonic acid, (ja-pon'ik). $C_{12}H_{10}O_5$: obtained from catechin, one of the tannic acids, *q.v.*

Jar, (jâr). [Ar. *jarrah, ewer.*] *Leyden J.*: a glass jar, partially covered with tin-foil, used for the collection of electricity. *Luminous J.*: a Leyden jar of which the metal coating is in detached portions, so that the sparks of electricity pass from one to another.

Jararaca = *Craspedocephalus atrox*: a poisonous snake of Brazil.

Jargionite. A variety of galena.

Jargon, (jâr'gon). = *Zircon, q.v.*

Jasione, (jâ-si'ô-ne) = *Sheep's-bit*: a plant belonging to Campanulaceae.

Jasminaceae, (jas-mi-nâ'se-â). [*Jasminum, q.v.*] = *Jasmin-worts*: shrubs belonging to Echiales.

Jasminum, (jas'mi-num). [*Gk. ia, violet; osme, smell.*] *Jasmin*: a twining shrub, the type of *Jasminaceae*.

Jasper, (jas'per). [*Jaspis, the Greek name.*] An opaque variety of native silica, coloured by iron, &c. *J. bloodstone* = *Heliotrope, q.v.*

Javelin snake = *Cape Pintado* = *Anguis melagris*.

Jatropha, (jat'rô-fa). [*Gk. iama, cure, trophe, food.*] A plant belonging to Euphorbiaceae; also called *Physio-nut*. *J. manihot* = *Tapioca plant*.

Java-cock = *Gallus ferrugineus*.

Jaws, (jâwz). = *Mandibles*: organs of mastication; in vertebrate animals, always in the head; in invertebrate animals, often in specially modified limbs. *Foot J.* = *Maxillipedes, q.v.*

Jay, (jâ). [*Geai, the French name.*] = *Garrulus*: a bird belonging to Corvidae.

Jeffersonite, (jêf'fer-son-it). [Mr. Jefferson.] A variety of augite.



Jacchus



Jaguar.

Jejunum, (jē-jū'nūm). [*L. jejūnus*, empty.] A portion of the small intestines.

Jelly, (jē'lī). [*Gelée*, the French word.] A semi-transparent gelatinous variety of food. *Animal J.*, v. Gelatine and Isinglass. *Vegetable J.*: obtained from fruits, such as the currant, and from various mosses and lichens. *J. fishes*=Hydrozoa, q.v. *J. lichens*=Coll., q.v.

Jerboa, (jēr-bō'a) [*Yerboa*, the Arab. name.] = *D. Mus sagitta*: a small animal belonging to Rodentia, remarkable for the length of its hind legs, also called Jumping-mouse.



Jer-falcon, (jēr-faw'-kon). [*Hierofalco*, q.v.] = *Gyr-falcon*=*Falco islandicus*, v. *Ger-falcon*.

Jericho, *Rose of*=*Anastasia hierochuntina*: a plant, belonging to Brassicaceae, found in Syria and Egypt.

Jersey tea=*Oenothera Americanus*: a plant belonging to Rhamnaceae.

Jerusalem artichoke. [*It. girasole*, sunflower.] = *Helianthus tuberosus*: a plant belonging to Asteraceae.

Jervic acid= $C_{14}H_{10}O_{12} + 2H_2O$: a white crystalline substance obtained from the root of *Hellebore*.

Jessamine=*Jasminum*, q.v. *Cape J.*=*Gardenia*, q.v.

Jet, (jēt). [*Jayet*, the French word.] A lustrous brittle mineral, probably a variety of coal, a variety of lignite.

Jewels, (jē'elz). [*Jowan*, the French word.] = Precious stones=Gems, q.v.

Jewellery=Jewelry: gems set in gold or silver for ornaments.

Jicara, (yik'a-ra). A tree as large as an apple tree, with orange-like fruits growing on the trunk.

Job's tears=*Coix lachryma*: a plant, belonging to Gramineae, named from the shape of its fruits.

Johanna, (jō-han'na). No. 127 of the Minor Planets.

Johannite, (jō-han'nīt). [Prof. John.] A mineral, chiefly sulphate of uranium.

Joinery, (join'ēr-i). 1. A general term for the wood-work to buildings, such as doors, window-frames, &c. 2. The art of making such structures of wood.

Joint-firs=*Gnetaceae*, q.v.

Joints, (jōints). 1. Natural fissures in rocks. 2. Connections between the various bones or cartilages of the body. *Perfect J.*: when two smooth surfaces move on each other. *Imperfect J.*: when the connection is by ligaments. *Hinge J.*: in which motion is in one plane only, as the elbow. *Pivot J.*: in which one bone turns upon the other as a centre, as in the neck. *Ball and socket J.*: in which one bone moves within the other, as the shoulder. *Shackle J.*: in which two rings of bone are connected, as in the spine bones of some fishes.

Jolly boat. [Yawl, q.v.] A clincher-built boat. v. Yawl.

Jolylite, (jōl'it). A mineral, chiefly silicate of magnesium, iron, and aluminum.

Joloffs. An African people.

Jugal, (joo'gnl). [*L. jugum*, yoke.] A bone of the face of lower animals, corresponding to the human cheek bone.

Juglandaceae, (jug-lan-dā'se-ē). [*Juglans*, q.v.] = Juglans: trees, sometimes resinous, belonging to Quernales.

Juglandin, (joo'gnl-din). [*Juglans*, q.v.] An alkaloid obtained from walnut juice.

Juglans, (joo'gnanz). [*Japis*, Jove's: glans, acorn.] A plant belonging to Juglandaceae. *J. regia*=Walnut tree. *J. alba*=Hickory.

Jugular, (joo'gū-lar). [*L. jugulum*, collar bone.] Belonging to the neck. *J. vein*: the vein bringing the blood back from the head and neck to the heart. *J. fishes*: those having the posterior limbs are much more forward than normally. Ex. cod.

Juice, (jūs). [*F. jus*, broth.] A general term for the fluid portion of any animal or vegetable substance. *Gastric J.*: in the stomach, v. Gastric. *Intestinal J.*=*Succus entericus*, v. Intestinal.

Julia. No. 89 of the Minor Planets.

Julian, (joo'li-an). [*Juhus Caesar*.] *J. calendar*: as arranged by Julius Caesar, in which the year began with March, and when the intercalary day in leap year was first introduced. *J. epoch*=46 B.C. the date of the Julian Calendar. *J. period*=7980 years, being $19 \times 28 \times 15 = 7980$ =the common measure of the Lunar Cycle, Solar Cycle, and Indiction. *J. year*=365 days 6 hours.

Julianite, (joo'li-a-nit) [*Juliane mine*.] A mineral, chiefly a mixture of copper, sulphur, arsenic, &c.

Julidae, (joo'li-dē)=*Millipedes*: a sub-division of *Myriapoda*, q.v.

Jumper. A mining tool: a steel-pointed chisel.

Jumping. *J. bugs*=*Halticocoridae*, q.v. *J. hare*=*Pedetes capensis*=*Helanys capensis*. *J. johnny*=*J. fish*=Close-eyed gudgeon. *J. mouse*=*Meriones Hudsonicus*. *J. spider*=*Attus*.

Juncaceae, (jun-kā'se-ē). [*Juncus*, q.v.] = Rushes: herbs with thin stem and brown or green flowers, belonging to Juncaceae.

Juncaginaceae, (jun-kā-jin-ā'se-ē). [*Juncus*, q.v.] = Arrow-grasses: rush-like plants belonging to Alismales.

Juncals, (jun-kā'lēz). [*Juncus*, q.v.] Plants belonging to hypogynous endogens, of which juncaceae are the type. v. Lindley.

Juncus, (jun'kus). [*Jungo*, to join.] = Rush: an herb the type of Juncaceae.

Jungermanniaceae, (jun-ger-man-ni-ā'se-ē). [*Louis Jungermann*.] = Scale mosses: small moss-like creeping plants belonging to Muscinea.

Jungle sheep=*Kemas hylocrinus*: an Indian goat-like animal.

Juniper, (joo'n-pēr). *Juniperus*: a plant belonging to Pinaceae.

Juno, (jū'nō). [Classical.] No. 3 of the Minor Planets.

Jupiter, (jū'pi-ter). [Classical.] The largest of the planets, having four moons, diameter, 85,000 miles; distance from sun, 478 millions of miles; year equal twelve of ours; has two belts or streaks of darkness across its face. *J.'s satellites*: Io, Europa, Ganymede, Callisto. *J.'s flower*=Dianthus.

Jurassic, (joo-ras'ik). (Jura Mountains) = =Oolite and Lias formations: a sub-division of the secondary strata, composed of successive beds of clay, sandstone, and limestone.

Jurinite=Brookite.

Jussieu's classification of plants, chiefly according to germination and petals:—

Acotyledones.

Monocotyledones.

Dicotyledones.

Apetalæ.

Monopetalæ.

Polypetalæ.

Dichles.

Jute, (joot). The fibre of a plant belonging to Corchorus, used for coarse cloth, cordage, &c.

K.

Kadsura (kad-sū'ra). A plant, found in Japan, which is the type of Schizandraceæ.

Kadsurads. [Kadsura, q.v.] = Schizandraceæ, q.v.

Kafirs, (kafferz). S. African people. *K. bread*: made from pith of Encephalartos caffir.

Kainozoic, (kū-nō-zō'ik). [Gk. kainos, recent; zoon, animal.] = Cainozoic = Tertiary, q.v.

Kakodyl, (kak-ō-dil). [Gk. kakos, bad, odme, smell.] = As(CH₃)₂ = Kd = Arsenodimethyl = Cadodyl: a heavy poisonous fuming liquid, which takes fire in contact with air, and combines with oxygen, chlorine, &c., in the same manner as a simple metal. *K. oxide* = Kd₂O = Alkarsin = Cadet's fuming liquid: a colourless, fuming, poisonous fluid, which inflames in contact with oxygen.

Kale, (kāl). [Kaut, the A.-S. name.] = Crambe, q.v.

Kaleidoscope, (ka-lī'do-skōp). [Gk. kalos, beautiful, eidos, form; skopeo, I show.] An optical instrument, by which a pattern, formed by the accidental grouping of a number of small pieces of coloured glass, is reflected so as to appear six-fold. The grouping can be varied at will, so that an endless succession of patterns can be obtained.

Kalendar, (kal'en-dar). [L. calendar, first days of the month.] The arrangement of the days and months of the year. v. Year. *Gregorian K.*: arranged by Pope Gregory XIII., 1582, when ten days were omitted as a correction of the Julian K. Adopted in Britain in 1752. v. Old style. *Julian K.*: arranged by Julius Cæsar, c. 46, the base of the present calendar.

Kali, (kāl'i). [Qali, the Arabic name.] The ashes of the glass-plant or Salicornia. v. Alkali.

Kalinite, (kal'i-nit). [Kali, q.v.] = Alum: a mineral, composed of sulphate of potash and alumina.

Kalium, (kāl'i-um). [Kali.] = Potassium, q.v.

Kalmia, (kal'mi-a). [P. Kalm of Sweden.] = American Laurel = Calico-bush: a plant belonging to Ericaceæ.

Kames, (kāmz). [Scotch.] Mounds and ridges of land, crossing and recrossing each other.

Kampelite, (kam'pe-lit). A variety of nummito, q.v., containing phosphate of lead.

Kanakas. An Oceanic race.

Kangaroo, (kang'ga-roo) = Macropus: an herbivorous animal, belonging to Marsupialia, found in Australia. *K. bear* = Phascogalea cinereus. *K. grass* = Anthisteria Australis. *K. rat* = Macropus minor. *Tree K.* = Dendrolagus. *White K.* = Albino, very rare.

Kangaroos, (kang'ga-rōz) = Macropodidae: a sub-division of Marsupialia, q.v.

Kaolin, (kāl'o-hn). [Kaoling, the Chinese name.] = Kaolinite = Porcelain clay = China: chiefly hydrated silicate of alumina, a mineral substance, belonging to the serpentine group, used in making the best kind of pottery.

Kathetometer, (kath-e-tom'e-ter). [Gk. kathetos, vertical height, Meter, q.v.] An instrument for measurement of small differences of height, as in the barometric column, &c.

Kathode, (kath'ōd). [Gk. kata, down; hodos, road.] The negative pole, or electrode, of a galvanic battery.

Katione, (kat-i-ō'ne). [Gk. kata, down; ion, going.] The electro-positive elements of a chemical compound, which, during electrolysis, go to the kathode or negative pole of the battery. cf. Anione.

Kayu puteh oil = Cajuput, q.v.

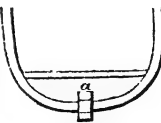
Keel, (kri). [Ceol, the A.-S. word.]

The central lowest portion of a ship, extending from stem to stern. *False K.*: a covering to the main keel, intended as a protection.

Keelson, (kēl'son). [Keel, q.v.] A timber



Kangaroo



a, Keelson.

corresponding to the keel, within the ship : serving to keep the ends of the floor-timbers down to the keel.

Keeper=Armature : a piece of soft iron used to connect the two poles of a magnet, when not in use; and so to prevent the dissipation of its magnetic force.

Kelloway rock, (kel'ô-wâ) [K. in Wiltshire] A bed of arenaceous limestone, belonging to Middle Oolite. *v.* Oolite.

Kelp, (kelp). [*Kilpe*, the old English word] Ashes from sea-weeds, &c., which are burnt to obtain the contained iodine.

Kent's cavern, near Torquay, in Devonshire, in which many fossil remains of mammalia have been found.

Kepler's Laws. 1. The orbit of each planet is an ellipse, having the sun at one of its foci. 2. The radius vector of a planet describes equal areas in equal times. 3. The square of the time of revolution and the cube of the mean distance have the same ratio for every planet.

Kerargyrite, (ker-âr-jî-rit). [Gk. *keras*, horn; *argyron*, silver.] = Horn-silver: a variety of Kerate, *q.v.*

Kerate, (ker'ât). [Gk. *keras*, horn.] A mineral, chiefly chloride of silver: one of the silver group of minerals.

Keratin, (ker-a-tin). [Gk. *keras*, horn] = Horn: substance of horns, nails, feathers, hair, &c.

Keratode, (ker-a-tôd). [Gk. *keras*, horn, *cutis*, form] A horn-like substance, forming the skeleton of horny sponges.

Keratophora, (ker-a-tof'ô-ra). [Gk. *keras*, horn, *phoro*, I bear.] Aristotle's term for Ruminant animals.

Keratophyta, (ker-a-tof'i-ta). [Gk. *keras*, horn; *phyton*, stem.] = Horny polyps. a sub-division of Anthozoa.

Keratozoa, (ker-a-tô'za). [Gk. *keras*, horn] Horny sponges: a sub-division of sponges, in which there is a skeleton of horny fibres

Kermes-grains, (ker'méz). [The Arabic name] The dried bodies of *Coccus ilicis*, from which a red dye is obtained.

Kermesite, (ker'me-sit). [Kermes, *q.v.*] = Red-antimony: an ore of antimony, chiefly the sulphide, named from its red colour.

Kerosene, (ker'ô-sên). [Gk. *keros*, wax] A liquid hydrocarbon: an American earth-oil, used for lighting.

Kestrel, (kes'trel). [*Cresserelle*, the French name.] = *Tinnunculus alaudarius* = Falco tin: a bird belonging to Falconidae.

Ketones, (kê'tônz). [Acetone, *q.v.*] = Acetones.

Kette=Deka-metre, *q.v.*

Keuper, (kû'per) [G. *kupfer*, copper.] = Upper Trias: beds of great thickness in England; also called New Red Sandstone.

Key, (kê). [*Cag*, the A.-S. word.] 1. A wedge. 2. A small lever. 3. = Scale, *q.v.* *K. note*: the chief note of musical composition. *K. stone*: the chief, central stone of an arch.



Key-stone

Keys, (kêz). [Key, *q.v.*] = Scales, *q.v.* : natural successions of musical sounds. *K. of A* = Aeolian *K. of B* = Hypophrygian *K. of C* = Ionian *K. of D* = Dorian *K. of E* = Phrygian *K. of F* = Lydian *K. of G* = Mixolydian *K.*

Khamain, (kam'sin). [Arab. *khamain*, fifty.] = Simoom: a hot, dry wind of Africa and West Asia, named from usually lasting about 50 days.

Khonds, (kondz). An Asiatic people: living in Orissa.

Kidney, (kid'ni). Two glands, consisting of many tubes, which remove water and urea from the blood, forming a portion of the excretory system. *K. von-ore*: a botryoidal form of red hematite. *K. vetich*=Antilylis. *K. bean*=Phaseolus vulgaris.

Killas, (kil'las) [The Cornish word] 1. = Clay slate: a schistose rock. 2. The Cornish name for all sedimentary, cleavable rocks.

Kilo, (kil'ô). [Gk. *chilioi*, one thousand.] A prefix implying one thousand.

Kilogram, (kil'ô-gram) [Kilo and Gramme, *q.v.*] = Kilogramme = 2.2 lbs. = 1000 grammes = weight of one litre of water at its greatest density; a unit of weight in the Metric system.

Kilolitre, (kil'ô-lî'tr). [Kilo and Litre, *q.v.*] = 1000 litres = 264 gallons.

Kilometre, (kil'ô-mê'tr). [Kilo and Metro, *q.v.*] = 1000 metres = 3937.79 inches: about $\frac{5}{8}$ of a mile.

Kimmeridge clay. A bituminous bed of shale in Upper Oolite, containing many marine fossils but few plants.

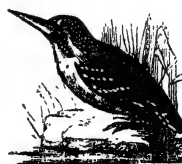
Kinates=Quantes, *q.v.*

Kinematics, (kin-ô-mat'iks) [Gk. *kinema*, motion] The geometrical science of motion in the abstract, considered purely as motion, without reference to its cause.

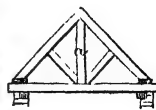
Kinetic, (kin-et'ik). [*Kinetikos*, the Greek word] Relating to motion. *K. energy*=Energy of motion=Vis viva. *K. stability*=continuance in a given path. *K. unit*=Absolute unit; *v.* Unit.

Kinetics, (kin-et'iks). [Kinetic, *q.v.*] = Kinematics. *Hydro-k.*: the science of motion in a fluid medium.

King. *K. Charles's oak*=*Robur Caroli*, *q.v.* *K. crab*=*Lamulus*. *K. crane*=*Dicourus*: a pugnacious, glossy black bird. *K. fish*=*Lampis guttatus*. *K. fisher*=*Alcedo*, *q.v.*:



Kingfisher.



a. King-post.

a perching bird. *K. post*=The upright centre beam of a compound girder. *K. vulture*=Vultur papa.

Kinic=Quinic, *q.v.*
Kint, (kin't). [Gk. *kinesis*, motion] Proposed by Everett as the unit of force, relatively to the foot, pound, and second.
Kinkajou, (kin'ka-jū)=Potto=Ceroceptes caudivolvulus: a bear-like animal.
Kinone=Quinone, *q.v.*
Kinonic=Quinonic, *q.v.*
Kino tree, (ki'no). 1.=Pterocarpus marsupium tree. 2. A gum-resin obtained from it.
Kirchoff, (kir'khof). [Prof. K.] *K.'s lines*: the absorption lines in the spectrum, *q.v.*
Kitchen-middens. *v.* Danish K.
Kite, (kit). [*Cyta*, the A.-S. name.] 1.=Rhombus: a fish. 2.=Milvus: a bird. *Brazilian K.*: Falco Brasiliensis.
Kiwi or Kivi, (ki'vi). [The New Zealand name]=Apteryx, *q.v.*
Klinometer, (klin-om'e-ter). [Gk. *klinein*, to bend; Meter, *q.v.*] An instrument for measuring the inclination of strata, &c.
Kloof wind. A N.W. wind at Cape of Good Hope.
Klumene, (klō'mēn)=Acetylene, *q.v.*
Knapweed, (nap'wēd)=Centaurea: an herb belonging to Astoraceae.
Knaulia, (naw'she-a). A sub-division of Scabiosa.
Knawel, (naw'el)=Scleranthus: an herb belonging to Paronychiaceae.
Knee, (nē). [*Kneo*, the A.-S. word.]=Genou: a general term for any bend, either in an organic body or an artificial structure
Knight head. The timber next to the stem of a ship.
Knight's wheel. For botanical experiments to show the method of the growth of plants: plants are held in different positions on the circumference of a wheel, so that their manner of growth may be noted.
Knot, (not). [*Cnot*, the A.-S. word.] 1.=6082 ft.=A nautical mile=1 geographical mile+802 ft.= $\frac{1}{60}$ of a degree of latitude.
 2. A division of the log line, *q.v.* 3.=Tringa

canutus: a bird belonging to Scolopacidae.
K. grass=Polygonum aviculare. *K. warts*=Illecebracae.
Knuckle line. In the plan of a ship: showing the angle of the stern.
Koala=Phascogalea fuscus=Kangaroo bear: has teeth like kangaroo, viscera like wombat.
Kocab=β Ursae Minoris: a star in the constellation Ursa Minor.
Kolliker's classification of animals according to nature of embryo and mode of growth (1844).

Vertebrata.
 Articulata.
 Gasteropoda and Accephala.
 Limax.
 Cephalopoda.
 Radiata.
 Acalephs.
 Polypi.
 Worms.

Koodoo, (kōō'dōō)=Strepsiceros Kudu: an antelope of S. Africa.
Koulán, (kō'lan)=Asinus Onager: the wild ass of Persia.
Koumiss, (kō'mis). [*Kumys*, the Russian word] A spirit prepared from fermented milk.
Kreasote, (krē'a-sōt). [Gk. *Kreas*, flesh; *soter*, preserver.] =C₁₂H₁₆O₂: a highly-refractive oily liquid, which burns when heated, and which preserves animal substances from decay=Cresosote.
Kreatine, (krē'a-tin). [Gk. *kreas*, flesh.] A crystalline substance found in flesh, blood, &c.
Kresylic acid, (kre-sil'ik)=C₇H₆O=Cresol=Methyl-phenol.
Kryolite, (krī'o-lit). [Gk. *kryos*, frost; *lithos*, stone.] Nearly pure soda, found only in Greenland=Cryolite.
Kupfer-nickel. [The German name]=Niccolite, *q.v.*: a mineral of the nickel group.
Kyanite=Cyanite, *q.v.*
Kyanol, (ki'a-nol). [Gk. *kyanos*, blue.]=Aniline, *q.v.*=Phenylamine.

L.

L=Logarithm, *q.v.*
Labrador series, (lab'ra-dor). [Labrador.]=Upper Laurentian rocks, *q.v.*
Labradorite, (lab'ra-dor-it). [Labrador, where found.]=Lime-soda felspar: a mineral of the felspar group of minerals found in hypersthene rock, chiefly oxide of silver, aluminum, and calcium. *L. hornblende*=Hypersthene.
Labia, (lā'bi-a). [*L. labium*, lip.] An insect belonging to Forficulidae. *L. minor*=Little Earwig.
Labiate, (lab-i-ā'tē). [*L. labium*, lip.]=Lamiaceae, *q.v.*
Labidura, (lab-i-dū'ra). [Gk. *labis*, pincers; *oura*, tail.]=Labidoura: an insect, belonging to Forficulidae, resembling the earwig, but larger. *L. gigantea*=Great earwig.
Labium, (lā'bi-um). [*L. labium*, lip.] The

lower lip in Articulata, formed by the union of the hinder pair of maxillae.
Labrax, (lab'raks). [*L. labrum*, lip.] A fish belonging to Labridae. *L. lupus*=Basse.
Labridae, (lab'ri-dē). [Labrax, *q.v.*; Gk. *eulos*, form.]=Wrasses, &c.: fishes belonging to Acanthopteri.
Labrum, (lā'brum). [*L. labrum*, lip.] The upper lip in Articulata; also used for the outer lip generally.
Labrus, (lā'brus). [The Latin name.] A fish the type of Labridae. *L. maculatus*=*L. bergylla*=Ballan wrasse.
Laburnum, (la-ber'num). [The Latin name.] =Cytisus laburnum: a tree belonging to Leguminaceae. *Alpine L.*=Cytisus alpinus.
Labyrinth, (lā'bi-rinth). [*Labyrinthos*, the Greek word.]=Maze: a complex passage. *L.*

of ear: communicates with the brain by the auditory nerves.

Labyrinthic teeth, (lab-i-rin'thik). [Labyrinth, *q.v.*] Having many radiating vertical grooves.

Labyrinthodon, (lab-i-rin'thō-don). [Gk. *labyrinthos*, labyrinth; *odon*, tooth.] A large animal, belonging to Amphibia, remains of which are found in Upper Trias: previously named *Mastodonsaurus* and *Phytosaurus*. The type of *Labyrinthodonta*.

Labyrinthodonta, (lab-i-rin-thō-don'ta). [Labyrinthodon, *q.v.*] Extinct amphibious animals, with weak limbs, long tails, and labyrinthic teeth, *q.v.*, known by footprints in Coal Measures.

Labyrinthula, (lab-i-rin'thū-lē). [Labyrinth, *q.v.*] = *Tram-weavers*: a sub-division of *Protista*, *q.v.*

Lac, (lak) [*Lak*, the Persian word.] 1. A resin obtained from fig and other trees, caused by the insect *Coccus lacce* piercing the branches to deposit its eggs: occurs in forms of shell-lac, seed-lac, and stick-lac: the chief constituent of sealing-wax and of lacquer. 2. A hundred-thousand, used chiefly of rupees. *L. dye*: obtained from a species of the *Coccus* insect, used as a red dye.

Lacæ, (las). [*L. laqueus*, noose] A woven fabric of thread, silk, gold or silver wire, &c. *L. flies*=Insects belonging to *Neuroptera*. *L. bark*=Inner bark of *Lagetta lintearia*. *L. winged flies*=Hemerobius, belonging to *Neuroptera*. *L. lizard*=*Hydrosaurus*: a Bornean lizard about 6 feet long. *Indian L. tree*=*Lagetta lintearia*.

Lacerta, (lā-sep'ta). [The Latin name.] 1. Lizard: a reptile belonging to *Lacertidia*. 2. The Lizard: a small northern constellation of small stars, formed in the seventeenth century. *L. agilis*=Sand lizard. *L. crocodilus*=Crocodile, *q.v.* *L. gecko*=Gecko, *q.v.* *L. africana*=Chameleon, *q.v.* *L. gigantea*=Geosaurus, *q.v.*

Lacertilia, (lā-sep'til'i-a). [Lacerta, *q.v.*] = Lizards, chameleon, &c.: a sub-division of *Reptilia*, of which the males are usually larger than the females.

Lacæsis, (lak'e-sis). [Classical.] No. 120 of the Minor Planets, discovered in 1872.

Lachrymal, (lak'ri-mal). [*L. lacrima*, tear.] *L. bones*=Ungual bones, *q.v.* *L. gland*: in the eye, secreting a watery fluid between the eyeball and the eyelid, which fluid is carried away by the lachrymal duct: not found in fishes and cetaceans. *L. nerve*: a sub-division of the ophthalmic branch of the fifth nerve. *v. Nerves*. *L. sinus*=Suborbital sinus: a large cutaneous follicle beneath the eye, open externally, but closed within. Especially developed in antelopes.

Lacistemaen, (lā-sis-te-mā'se-ē)=Lacistema: trees and shrubs, with apetalous axillary flowers, belonging to *Violales*.

Lacquer, (lak'er). [*F. laque*, lac.] A solution of shell-lac in alcohol.

Lacquerer, (lak'er-er). [Lacquer, *q.v.*] Covering with a compound of lac, turpentine, and alcohol.

Lactamic acid, (lak'ta-mik). [Lactamide, *q.v.*] $C_6H_{14}NO_2$: a compound of lactic anhydride and ammonia. *Alani*, *q.v.*

Lactamide, (lak'ta-mil). [Lactic and Amide, *q.v.*] = $C_3H_7NO_2$: a compound of lactic anhydride and ammonia.

Lactation, (lao-tā'shun). [*L. lac*, milk.] The act or period of giving milk in mammalian animals.

Lactates, (lak'tāte). [Lactic, *q.v.*] Compounds of lactic acid with bases.

Lacteals, (lak'te-als). [*L. lac*, milk.] = Lymphatic capillaries of the small intestines, which convey the milky chyle to the thoracic duct, found only in vertebrate animals. *v. Lymphatic system*.

Lactal animals, (lak'te-al). [*L. lac*, milk.] Oken's term for *Acalephæ*.

Lactic, (lak'tik). [*L. lac*, milk.] *L. acid*= $C_3H_5O_3$: found in our milk: a syrupy acid liquid, belonging to the glycolic series of acids. *L. anhydride*= $C_3H_4O_2$: obtained from lactic acid. *L. fermentation*=Fermentation resulting in lactic acid, as in the conversion of sugar of milk and grape sugar into lactic acid. *L. series of acids*= CH_2O_2 : a series, of which lactic acid is the type.

Lactide, (lak'tid). [Lactic, *q.v.*] = $C_3H_4O_2$ = Lactic anhydride: a white crystalline substance, obtained from lactic acid.

Lactin, (lak'tin). [*L. lac*, milk.] = Sugar of milk = *Lactose*, *q.v.*

Lactometer, (lak'tom'e-ter). [*L. lac*, milk; Gk. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for determining the quality of milk by means of its density.

Lactone, (lak'ton). [*L. lac*, milk.] = $C_5H_8O_2$: a volatile liquid obtained during the distillation of lactic acid.

Lactose, (lak'tōs). [*L. lac*, milk.] = $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. H_2O = Sugar of milk: a crystalline variety of sugar obtained from milk.

Lactous, (lak'tus). [*L. lac*, milk.] *L. fermentation*=Lactic fermentation, *q.v.*

Lactuca, (lak'tū'ka). [The Latin name.] = Lettuce: an herb, with milky juice, belonging to *Asteraceæ*.

Lactyl, (lak'til). [*L. lac*, milk.] = C_3H_4O : the radical of the lactic series.

Lacustrine, (lā-kus'trin). [*L. lacus*, lake.] Belonging to a lake. *L. formations*: formed at the bottom of lakes.

Lady. *L. bird*=Coccinella, *q.v.* *L.'s mantle*=*Alchemilla*, *q.v.* *L.'s slipper*=*Cypripedium*: a plant belonging to *Orchidaceæ*. *L.'s smock*=*Cardamine pratensis*: an herb belonging to *Brassicaceæ*. *L.'s tresses*=*Spiranthes autumnalis*. *L. fish*=*Sillago domina*. *L. fern*=*Aspidium filix-foemina*.

Læmodipoda, (læ-mō-dip'o-da). [Gk. *læmos*, throat; *dis*, twice; *pous*, foot.] Crustacean animals, with two legs under the throat, belonging to *Edriopthalma*.

Lævo, (læ'vō). [*L. laevus*, on the left.] Left-handed.

Lævoyration, (læ-vō-jī-ra'shun). [*L. laevo*, left; *gyrus*, circle.] = Polarization to the left hand.

Lævulosane, (læ'vu-lō-sān) [Lævulose, *q. v.*] = $C_6H_{12}O_6$; an amorphous substance obtained from Lævulose by heating it so as to remove the contained water.

Lævulose, (læ'vu-lōs) [L. *lævus*, left-handed] = $C_6H_{12}O_6$ = Lævoglucose = an amorphous variety of sugar found in fruit, named from causing left-handed rotation of polarised light.

Lagenaria, (la-jē-nā'ri-a) [L. *lagena*, a bottle] = Bottle-gourd = a plant, often poisonous, belonging to Cucurbitaceæ.

Lagetta, (la-jet'ta) [L. *laqueus*, noose] = Daphne lagotta = Lace bark tree: a plant belonging to Thymelæaceæ.

Lagomys, (lag'ō-mis) [Gk. *lagos*, hare; *mys*, mouse.] A small quadruped, belonging to Rodentia; also called Rat-hare. *L. pusillus* = Lepus p. = Calling hare.

Lagoons, (la-gōnz) [It. *laguna*, marsh.] A shallow lake or pond, especially if near the sea.

Lagopus, (lag'ō-pus) [Gk. *lagos*, hare, *pous*, foot] = Snow partridge: a bird belonging to Tetraonidæ. *L. mutus* = Ptarmigan.

Lagostomus, (lag'ōs-to-mus) [Gk. *lagos*, hare; *stoma*, mouth] = Bizencha = a rabbit-like animal, belonging to Rodentia = Vizecha of America, east of the Andes. *cf.* *Lagotis*.

Lagothrix, (lag'ō-thrīks) [Gk. *lagos*, hare; *thrix*, hair] = Gastrimargus, *q. v.*

Lagotis, (lag'ō-tis) [Gk. *lagos*, hare] = Vizecha of America, west of the Andes: a rabbit-like animal. *cf.* *Lagostomus*.

Lagunculæpes, (lag-un-cū-læ-pes) [L. *laguncula*, small flask; *pēs*, foot] = A frog-like animal, known only by its fossil track. *v.* Lithothozoa.

Lagurus, (lag'ū-rus) [Gk. *lagos*, a hare, and *oura*, a tail] = Hare's tail grass. a plant belonging to Gramineæ.

Lake, (lāk). [*Lacus*, the Latin word] 1. A large pond: a body of water surrounded by land. 2. A compound of colouring matters with metallic oxides, used as a pigment.

Lake dwellings. Remains of dwellings, usually built on piles, on the borders of lakes; some contain stone implements and bones of wild deer and wild oxen, others contain bronze implements, and bones of domestic animals.

Lamarck's classification of animals: based on degrees of sensibility:—

Apathetic animals: polyps, tunicata, infusoria, &c.

Sensitive animals: insects, crustacea, mollusca, &c.

Intelligent animals: fishes, reptiles, birds, mammals.

Lamarckism, (lam'ark-izm) [Lamarck, French naturalist.] The theory of the common descent of all species of animals and plants from the simplest common original form.

Lamb's. *L. lettuce* = Valerianella olitoria. *L. succory* = Arnoisetta, *q. v.*

Lambdoidal suture, (lam-dō'l-dal) [Gk. letter A, lambda; *eidōs*, form.] A joint in the skull, at the back, connecting the parietal and occipital bones; in the gorilla it is very

large; the horns of ruminant animals are extensions of this.

Lamellar, (lam-el-lar). [L. *lamella*, plate] Occurring in laminae or plates.

Lamellibranchiata, (lam-el-lī-brang-kī-ŭ'ta). [L. *lamella*, plate; Gk. *brachia*, gill] = Mussels, &c.: ordinary bivalve molluscs, with a heart, gills, and foot, but no head; have no odontophore, named from lamellæ of gills; also called Phyllobranchia; are divided into Monomyaria and Domyaria, *q. v.*

Lamellicornes, (lam-el-lī-kor'nēs) [L. *lamella*, plate, *cornu*, horn.] A sub-division of Coleoptera, named from the flat fan-like antennæ: includes stag-beetles, cock-chafers, &c.

Lamellostres, (lam-el-lī-ros'trēs) [L. *lamella*, plate, *rostrum*, beak.] = Ducks, geese, &c.: aquatic birds, with flat beaks, belonging to Natatores.

Lamaceæ, (lam-i-ŭ'se-ŭ). [Lamium, *q. v.*] = Labintæ, herbs, mostly aromatic, connecting Echiales and Bignales, include sage, thyme, mint, rosemary, &c.

Lamina, (lam-i-na). [The Latin word.] = Blade: any flat portion, such as of a bone or a leaf.

Laminaria, (lam-in-i-ri-a) [Named from its flat fronds.] An edible sea-weed, belonging to Fucaeæ.

Laminarian zone, (lam-in-i-ri-ā'n). [Laminaria, *q. v.*] From low-water mark to a depth of about 15 fathoms: specially marked by tangles and scarlet sea-weeds; animals abundant both in number and species, usually brightly coloured.

Lamiodontes, (lam-i-ŭ-dōn'tēs) = Glossopetra: a general term for fossil teeth.

Lamium, (lā'ni-um). [The Latin name] = Devil nettle: an herb belonging to Lamaceæ.

Lamna, (lam'na). [Proper name.] A fish belonging to Squalidæ. *L. cornubica* = Beaumaris shark.

Lamp-black. Amorphous carbon: obtained from hydrocarbons by combustion so as to burn off the hydrogen.

Lamp, Safety. A lamp surrounded by fine wire gauze, which absorbs the heat: used in mines.

Lamp shell = Terebratulæ: a marine mollusc-like animal, belonging to Brachiopoda; named from its shape.

Lamp-shells = Terebratulæ: a family of mollusc-like animals belonging to Brachiopoda.

Lampadite = Wad, *q. v.*

Lampie acid = Aldehydic acid = $C_4H_8O_3$. A compound of silver and aldehyde.

Lampiris, (lam'pris). A fish belonging to Scomberidæ. *L. guttatus* = King-fish.

Lamprey, (lam'pri). [*Lamproe*, the French name.] = Lampern = Petromyzon marinus: an eel-like fish with circular sucker-like mouth.

Lampromorpha, (lam-prō-mor'fa) = Shining cuckoo: a bird found in Africa, India, and New Holland.

Lampyris, (lam-pi'ra). [*Lampyrus*, the Latin name.] = Fire-fly. *v.* *Lampyrus*.

Lampyridæ, (lam-pi'ri-de). [*Lampyrus*, *q. v.*]



A family of beetles: some phosphorescent, all distasteful to birds and mammals; much mimicked. *v.* Mimicry.

Lampyrus, (lam-p'ris). [The Latin name.] An insect: the type of Lampyridæ. *L. noctiluca*=Glow-worm.

Lancaster gun, (lan'kaa-tor). [Mr. Lancaster.] With spiral elliptic bore, for the discharge of hard metal projectiles. *v.* Gun.

Lancelet, (lans'let). [*Lanceolatus*, the Latin name.] = Pharyngobranchii = Amphioxus lanceolatus: a little worm-like, transparent fish, 2 in. long, with pulsating vessels, instead of a heart, without either cranium or brains, with no limbs, and colourless blood corpuscles.

Lanceolate, (lan'se-d-lit). [*Lanceolatus*, the Latin word.] Spear-shaped.

Lancelet fish=Acanthumus, *q. v.*

Land. *L. bugs*=Geocoris, *q. v.* *L. crab*=Geocarinus, *q. v.* *L. rail*=Corn crane = *Crex pratensis*=Rallus, *q. v.* *L. tortoise*, *v.* Tortoise.

Landes, (längdz). [The French word.] = Heaths: the French term for uncultivated fertile land.

Landes. The spaces between the grooves of a rifled gun.

Landenian, (lan-den'i-an). Strata belonging to Lower Eocene, found in Belgium.

Lane's electrometer. [Mr. Lane.] A small Leyden jar, the charge of which is taken as the unit.

Langley. *Granules of L.*, *v.* Granules

Langreen's map of the moon: in which the craters, &c., are named after celebrated philosophers. *v.* Moon.

Language, (lang'wiz). [*L. lingua*, tongue.] Science of *L.*=Glossology.

Languages, (lang'w-a-jez). [Language, *q. v.*] Classification of *L.* by Max Muller.

Aryan.

Semitic.

Ural-Altaic.

Ind-Chinese.

Dravidian.

Malay-Polynesian.

Kafir.

Polysynthetic (American).

Laniade, (lan'i-a-dé). [*Lanius*, *q. v.*] = Shrikes: birds connecting Accipitres and Passeres, *q. v.*

Laniary teeth, (lan'i-a-ri). [*L. lanius*, I tear in pieces] = Canine teeth. *v.* Teeth.

Lanius, (lan'i-us). [*L. lanius*, butcher.] = Shrike=Butcher bird: an insectivorous bird, belonging to Dentuostes.

Lantanuric acid. [Allantoin and Uric, *q. v.*] = $C_2H_4N_2O_3$: an acid deliquescent substance obtained from uric acid; probably = Allanturic acid, *q. v.*

Lantern. *L. fly*=Fulgura: an insect belonging to Hemiptera. *L. of Aristotle*: a pyramid formed by the five jaws of a star fish, the surfaces serve as grindstones for food. *Magic L.*: an optical apparatus, by which small images are magnified and shown upon a screen.

Lanthanum, (lan-tha-num). [Gk. *lanthano*, I hide.] = La: a rare substance; one of the earth-metals; named from long being confounded with cerium.

Lantago, (la-nū'go). [The Latin word.] Fine woolly hair with which the human fetus is covered during the sixth month; also used for the down of fruits, &c.

Lapidary, (lap'i-da-ri). [*L. lapidarius*, relating to stone.] One who cuts and polishes stones: a stone worker who uses only precious stones.

Lapidification, (lap-i-dif-i-ka'shun). [*L. lapis*, stone; *facio*, I make.] The formation of solid rock under water.

Lapilli, (la-pul'i). [*L. lapillus*, a small stone.] Porous, stony concretions thrown out from volcanoes: not applied to lava.

Lapis lazuli, (lap'is-laz'u-li)=Ultra-marine, *q. v.*

Lapis ollaris=Polestone, *q. v.*

Laplace's theorem. That the earth was once a fiery fluid globe.

Lappa, (lap'p-i). A plant belonging to Asteraceæ

Lapps=Laplancers: nomadic and dwarfish inhabitants of the N. coast of Scandinavia.

Lapsana, (lap-sa-na).

[The Latin name.]

Nipple-wort = *Swine's*

cross: a plant belonging

to Asteraceæ.

Lapwing, (lap'wing)

[*Lepe-winc*, the A-S

name] = Vanellus: a

bird belonging to Char-

adriacæ, also called Plover.

Larch, (larç). [Celt. *lar*, resin.] = *Larix* =

Abies larix: a tree

belonging to Pin-

aceæ

Lard, (lård). [*Lar-*

dum, the Latin

word.] Soft pig-

fat: composed of

stearine and oleine,

q. v.

Lardizabalacæ, (lär-

di-zab-a-lä'se-é).

[Senoi Lardizabala

of Spain.] = Lardi-

zabalacæ: twining

shrubs, often with

fragrant flowers,

belonging to Menispermaceæ.

Laridæ, (lari'dé). [*Larus*, *q. v.*] = Gulls, terns,

&c.: a family of sea-birds belonging to Nata-

tores.

Lark, (larç). [*Lavrock*, the O.E. name.] =

Alauda: a sing-

ing bird, belong-

ing to Fringillidæ.

Larkspur, (lark-

spur) = Delphin-

ium: an herb be-

longing to Ran-

unculacæ.

Larus, (lar'us).

[The Latin name.]

= Gull: a sea-bird

with long wings,

the type of Laridæ.

Larva. Singular of Larvæ, *q. v.*



Lapwing.



Larch.



Lark.

Larvæ, (lâ'vû). [*L. larvæ*, mask.] Caterpillars: the early stage of insects, which conceals the perfect form; the first stage after the egg; *v. Insects*. *Eruciform L.* = Cam-poden-form = Vermiform. *Leptiform L.* = Lindsia-form = Hexapodous.

Laryngeal, (la-rin'j'e-al). [*Larynx*, *g.v.*] Belonging to the larynx.

Larynx, (lar'ingks). [*Larynx*, the Greek word.] The upper portion of the windpipe, which opens into the mouth; by means of which vocal sounds are produced.

Lasso-cells, (lâ'sô). [*Lazo*, the Spanish word.] = Unids: Netting coils: Thread-capsules: minute extensile weapons, not retractile, of Actinies.

Latent, (lâ'tent). [*L. lateo*, I am hidden.] Hidden: not perceptible by the senses. *L. heat*: that which is not perceptible by the senses, and does not affect the thermometer.

L. heat of steam and other vapours: that heat which is used in the conversion of a liquid into a vapour, without being measurable by the thermometer; *v. Steam*. *L. heat of water*: which is used to convert ice into water = 70°4'C = 143° F.

Lateral ventricle. A cavity in the centre of the cerebral hemispheres of the brain.

Laterite, (lat'er-it). [*L. later*, brick.] A red-coloured rock, chiefly silicate of alumina and oxide of iron.

Lath, (lâth). [*W. lath*, a rod.] A narrow thin strip of wood.

Latham, (lâ'tham). [Dr. R. G. Latham.]

L.'s classification of man—

Mongolian.	Indian.
Turanian.	Oceanic.
Caucasian.	American.
European.	African.

L.'s classification of birds—(by J. Latham.)

Land birds—	Water birds—
Rapaces.	Grallæ.
Pies.	Pinnatipedes.
Passerine.	Palmipedes.
Columbinae.	
Gallinae.	
Struthionæ.	

Lathraea, (lath-rë'a). [Gk. *lathraeos*, hidden.] = Tooth-wort: a plant, parasitic on roots of trees, &c., belonging to Orobanchaceæ.

Lathyrus, (lath'i-rus). [*Lathyrus*, the Greek name.] = Everlasting pea: an herb belonging to Leguminaceæ.

Latitude, (lat'i-tûd). [*Latitudo*, the Latin word.] Distance measured on the surface of the globe north or south of the equator. *L. of a star* = Angular distance from the ecliptic. Degree of *L.* = 60 nautical miles = 60 knots = 60 statute miles.

Latrielle, (lat-ri-el'). [M. Latrielle.]

L.'s classification of birds—

Terrestrial—	Aquatic—
Rapaces.	Grallæ.
Passeres.	Palmipedes.
Grimpeurs.	
Passorigalli.	
Gallinae.	

Lattice, (lat'is). [F. *lattice*, lath-work.] In-

terlaced bars of wood or metal, used for windows, doors, blinds, &c.

Latus rectum, (lâ'tus rek'tum). [The Latin words.] The ordinate of a conic section, which is drawn through the focus. *v. Ordinate*

Laudanum, (law'da-num). [*Ladanum*, the Latin word.] = Tincture of opium: a compound of opium and alcohol, used as a narcotic.

Laughing. *L. crow* = *Cinlosoma erythrocephalus*: a bird belonging to Merulidæ. *L. gas* = Nitrous oxide = Protoxide of nitrogen: which, when inspired, produces a peculiar kind of intoxication. *L. jackass* = *L. kingfisher* = *Dacelo gigantea*: a bird of New Zealand. *L. thrush* = *Trochiloptera phœniceum*.

Laua, (law'na). A tree of Guiana, with lemon-like fruit, the juice of which is used as a dye.

Lauraceæ, (law-râ'se-ë). [*Laurus*, *g.v.*] = Laurels: trees, with apetalous flowers and fragrant leaves, belonging to Daphnæales.

Laurel, (law'rel). [*Laurus*, the Latin name.] = Sweet Bay: an evergreen tree belonging to Lauraceæ. *American L.* = *Kalmia*. *L. cherry* = *Cerasus*.

Laurentia, (law-ren'shi-a). An edible seaweed belonging to Algæ.

Laurentian, (law-ren'shi-an). [St. Lawrence river.] Crystalline rocks of great thickness, the oldest known rocks, which contain very few fossils, and belong to the Primary division of formations.

Lauric acid, (law'rik) = $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$: obtained from cocoa-nut oil.

Laurin, (law'rin). [*Laurus*, *g.v.*] An alkaloid principle found in the laurel.

Laurus, (law'rus). [The Latin name.] = An evergreen tree: the type of Lauraceæ. *L. nobilis* = Sweet bay. *L. chilo oxygon* = Greenheart, *g.v.*

Laurustine, (law'rus-tin) = *Viburnum tinus*: a plant belonging to Caprifoliaceæ.

Lauryl, (law'ril). [*Laurus*, *g.v.*] The radicle of lauric acid.

Laurylene, (law'ri-lën). [*Laurus*, *g.v.*] A hydrocarbon obtained from naphtha.

Lava, (lâ'vâ). [*L. lavo*, I batho.] Used for any molten matter flowing from volcanoes: properly limited to such as has reached the surface. *v. Trap*.

Lavandula, (lav-vân'du-la). [The Latin name.] An aromatic plant belonging to Lamaceæ. *L. vera* = Lavender. *L. latifolia* = Spike lavender.

Lavatera, (lav-a-të'râ). [M. Lavater of Switzerland.] = Tree mallow: a plant belonging to Malvaceæ.

Lavender, (lav-en-der). [*Lavandula*, *g.v.*] = *Lavandula*, *g.v.* See *L.* = *Statice*.

Lawn, (law'n). [*L. lino*, flax.] A woven fabric made of fine linen.

Laws of motion. 1. A body if at rest will continue so; or, if moving, will continue to move in a straight line with uniform velocity, until acted on by some external force. 2. Every force acting on a body affects its motion equally, whether it act singly or in combination with others. 3. Action and reaction are equal and opposite.

Lawsonia, (law-sô'nî-a). [Mr. W. Lawson.] = *Henna*, *q. v.*: a plant belonging to *Lythraceæ*. **Laying off**. The art of planning a ship's hull. **Lazulite**, (laz'û-lit). [*Lazulum*, the Latin word.] = *Voranilite*: a mineral, chiefly phosphate of aluminum, coloured blue by phosphate of iron; also called *Azarite*, *Blue-spar*, &c.

Lead, (led). [The A.-S. word.] = *Plumbum* = *Pb*: a soft, bluish-white, malleable metal, much used in building and in making type-metal, glass, &c. *L. glance* = *Galena*, *q. v.*: the common ore of lead. *L. group* of minerals: includes *galena*, *cerussite*, *pyromorphite*, and *mimetite*, all soft and heavy. *L. line*: a line used to measure the depth of the sea, rivers, &c. *v. Sounding lead*. *L. plant*, of Mexico = *Amorpha canescens*. *L. tree*: a tree-like deposit of metallic lead when a piece of zinc is placed in a solution of acetate of lead, also called *Arbor Saturni*. *L. wort* = *Plumbago*, *q. v.* *L. worts* = *Plumbaginaceæ*, *q. v.* *Black L.* = *Graphite*, *q. v.* *Red L.* = *Minium*, *q. v.* *Sounding L.*, *v. Sounding-lead*. *White L.* = *Cerussite*: carbonate of lead.

Leaf, (lîf). [The A.-S. name.] An expansion of the stem of a plant. *Sessile L.*: having no stalk. *Water L.* = *Hydrophyllum*, *q. v.* *L. bat* = *Vespertilio sorcinus* = *Glossophaga*. *L. butterfly* = *Kallima*. *L. carrying ant* = (*Woodoza cephalotes*: an ant of Brazil, which uses leaves to grow fungi on, which it uses for food. *L. insect* = *Mormobyce phylloides*. *L. insects* = *Mantide*: belonging to *Orthoptera*; resemble leaves of trees. *v. Mimicry*. *L. lichens* = *L'armeriacæ*.



Leaf

Leaflike = *Foliaceous*, *q. v.*

League, (lîg). [W. *Liech* = a stone.] = 3 miles: a measure of length. *Sea L.* = 3 nautical miles = nearly 3½ miles.

Leap-year = *Bisextile*, *q. v.*

Least common multiple. The smallest number which can be divided, without there being a remainder, by any given numbers is the least common multiple of those numbers. Ex.: 12 is the least common multiple of 2, 3, 4, and 6.

Leather, (lern'gr). [*Læther*, the A.-S. word.] A permanent modification of the hides of animals, resulting from the union of the contained gelatin with the tannic acid in which they are steeped. *L. cloth*: a cloth made to resemble leather in appearance. *L. jackets*: the New Zealand name for file fishes. *L. wood* = *Dicra palustris*: has tough, leathery bark. *Chamois L.*: soft leather prepared from the skin of the Chamois goat. *Enamelled L.*: coated with varnish, but capable of being bent without cracking. *Japaned L.*: coated with varnish so as to have a surface as smooth as glass. *Morocco L.*: the tanned skin of the Barbary goat. *Russia L.*: dyed with aromatic dye, and not

subject to injury from damp or insects. *Vegetable L.*: linen covered with a coating of Indian-rubber. *Wash L.*: a soft, rough, kind of leather, usually prepared from sheep-skin.

Leaven, (lev'n). [*Lævain*, the French word.] Dough that has commenced to ferment; used instead of yeast.

Leaves, (lêvz). [*Leaf*, *q. v.*] In Botany: expansions of the stem; usually consist of a blade and stalk. *v. Goethe*.

Leay. *v. M'Leay*.

Lecanora, (lê-ka-nô'ra) = *Cudbear*, &c.: an Alpine lichen, from which a dye is procured. *L. Tartarea* = *Cudbear*.

Lecanoric acid, (lê-ka-nô'rik). [*Lecanora*, *q. v.*] = *Otsellie acid* = $C_8H_8O_4$: a white crystalline substance obtained from *Lecanora*.

Lecanorine, (lêk-a-nô'rin). [*Lecanora*, *q. v.*] A colouring matter found in the lichen *Lecanora* and others = *Lecanoric acid*.

Lecythis, (lê-sith-i-dî'se-ê). [*Gk. lek-ythos*, vase.] = *Lecyths*: large tropical trees, with large showy flowers, belonging to *Myrtales*, some immensely high, named from the shape of the vase.

Leda, (lê'da). [Classical.] A small marine bivalve shell found in Tertiary rocks.

Ledum, (lê'dum). A plant belonging to *Ericaceæ*. *L. palustre*: used in the tanning of Russian leather.

Leech, (lêch). [*Læer*, the A.-S. name.] = *Annelida suctoria* = *Hirudo medicinalis*. *v. Leeches*.

Leeches, (lê'chez). [*Leech*, *q. v.*] Fresh-water, aquatic, hermaphrodite, vermiform animals, belonging to *Hirudinea*, *q. v.*

Lee-way. The difference between the intended and real course of a ship.

Leek, (lêk). [*Leac*, the A.-S. name.] = *Allium*, *q. v.* *Sand L.* = *Allium scorodopasum*. *Wild L.* = *Allium ampeloprasum*.

Legume, (lê-gûm'). [The Latin name.] = *Pod*: a dry carpel, opening along the sides and at one end, and having a placenta on one side. Ex.: *Pea*. *cf. Foliole*.

Legumin, (lê-gû'min). [*Legume*, *q. v.*] $C_8H_{14}N_2O_6$: an albuminoid substance found in seeds of *Leguminaceæ*; also called vegetable casein.

Leguminous plants, (lê-gû'min-us). [*Legume*, *q. v.*] = *Fabaceæ*, *q. v.* = *Leguminaceæ* = *Leguminosæ*: a very numerous and varied group of plants forming a sub-division of *Dicotyledons*.

Leidenfrost's phenomenon = *Spheroidal condition*, *q. v.*

Leiodon, (lê'ô-don). [*Gk. leios*, smooth; *odon*, tooth.] An animal known only by fossil remains, belonging to *Lacertilia*.

Lemma, (lêm'ma). [The Greek word.] A preliminary proposition in a course of reasoning.

Lemming, (lêm'ming) = *Muslemmus* = *Myodes lemmus* = *Lapland Marmot*: a small rat-like animal belonging to *Muridæ*; also called *Georchus*.



Lemna, (lem'nä). = Duck-weed: a plant, consisting of fronds, bearing flowers on the edge, the type of Lemnaceae.

Lemnaceae, (lem-nä-se-ä). [*Lemna*, *q. v.*] = Lemnoids = Duckweeds = Pistiacae: small fronds, with very few flowers, common in stagnant waters, belonging to Fluviales, the lowest known form of phanerogamous plant-life.

Lemniscate, (lem-ni-skät). [*Lemniscus*, a ribbon or bow.] A curve, in the form of the figure 8.

Lemon, (lem'on). [*Limon*, the Spanish name.] = Citrus limonum: a plant, belonging to Aurantiaceae, the fruit of which is edible. *L. grass*, *Andropogon citratus*.

Lemon, oil of = $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$: obtained from lemons and oranges.

Lemons, salt of = Potassium binoxalate.

Lemur, (le'mur). [*Lemur*, ghost.] A small nocturnal animal, resembling the ape, found in Madagascar, belonging to Quadrumana.

Lemuridae, (le-mü'i-dë). [*Lemur*, *q. v.*, *Gk. eidos*, form.] A sub-division of Primates, *q. v.*: animals belonging to Quadrumana, chiefly found in Madagascar, which connect Marsupialia and Simiidae.

Lemurinae, (le-mü'i-nä). [*Lemur*, *q. v.*] A sub-division of Lemuridae, including the lemur, haplorhina, &c.

Lemuroidea, (le-mü-i-oi-dë). [*Lemur*, *q. v.*, *Gk. eidos*, form.] A family of animals, belonging to Quadrumana, of which the lemur is the type.

Length, measures of. Klafter = 2.074 English yards, Metro = 1.0936 English yards, Toise = 2.1313 English yards, Yard = 3 ft. = 36 inches. *v. Tablos*.

Lengua. A people of S. America.

Lens, (lenz). [*l. lens*, lentil.] Singular of Lenses, *q. v.*: the name is given from the shape. *Achromatic L.*: in which two or more lenses are arranged so as to prevent the image being coloured at the edges. *Crystalline L. of eye*: transparent and doubly-convex: between the aqueous and vitreous humours.

Lenses, (lenz-éz). [*Lens*, *q. v.*] Transparent bodies, usually glass, with regular curved surfaces, so that rays of light are made to converge or diverge when passing through.

Lentibulariaceae, (len-ti-bu-lä-ri-ä-se-ä). = Butterworts: aquatic or marsh herbs, with monopetalous flowers, belonging to Nigionales.

Lentil, (len'til). [*Lentille*, the French name.] = *Ervum lens*: a plant belonging to Fabaceae.

Leo, (lë'o). [The Latin name.] 1. The Lion: the fifth constellation of the Zodiac, containing the stars Regulus and Deneb. 2.

Leo Minor: a small constellation, between Leo and Ursa Major, formed in the seventeenth century. 3. The fifth sign of the Zodiac, which now contains the constellation Cancer.



Leo.

Leonis, (lë-o'nis). [*Léo*, *q. v.*] Belonging to the lion. *a Leonis* = Regulus = Cor Leonis: the chief star in the constellation Leo. *i Leonis* = Denebola = The Lion's tail.

Leontodon, (lë-on'to-don). [*Gk. leon*, lion, *odon*, tooth.] = Hawkbit: an herb, with milky juice, belonging to Astoraceae.

Leonurus, (lë-o-nü'r-us). [*Gk. leon*, lion, *oura*, tail.] = Mother-wort: an herb, with small flowers, belonging to Labiatae.

Leopard, (lep'ärd). [*Leopardus*, the Latin name] = *Felis leopardus*: a tiger-like animal, belonging to Felidae, usually spotted, but sometimes black. *L. bane* = Doronicum and Arnica: herbs belonging to Astoraceae.



Leopard

Lepididae, (lep-ad'i-dë). [*Gk. lepis*, limpet, *eidos*, form.] = Lepaides: fossil, pedunculated chiroptera, found from Jurassic to recent rocks; also called Barnacles.

Lepas, (lep'as). [*Gk. lepis*, limpet.] = Pedunculated chiroptera = Barnacles, *q. v.*

Lepchas. An Asiatic people.

Lepides, (lep'i-dëz). [*Gk. lepis*, scale.] Small scales on plants, &c.

Lepidine, (lep'i-din) = $C_{10}H_{16}N$: a base, belonging to the Quinoline series, obtained from coal tar.

Lepidium, (lep-i-d'i-um). [*Gk. lepis*, a scale.] = Cress: an herb, with small white flowers, belonging to Brassicaceae.

Lepidodendra, (lep-i-dö-den'dra). [*Gk. lepis*, scale, *dendron*, tree.] Coal-plants, belonging to Lycopodiaceae, of which very many remains are found in coal. *Sporos of L.* = Flemingites.

Lepidodendron. Singular of Lepidodendra, *q. v.*

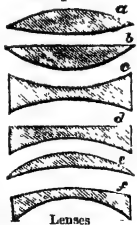
Lepidoganoïd, (lep-i-dö-gan'oi'd). [*Gk. lepis*, scale, *ganos*, splendour.] Ganoïd fishes, covered with scales, and having a bony skeleton. *L. fishes* are a sub-division of Ganoidei, *q. v.*

Lepidogaster, (lep-i-dö-gas'ter). [*Gk. lepis*, scale; *gaster*, belly.] = Sucker: a small fish belonging to Acanthopteri.

Lepidokromite. A variety of Goethite, *q. v.*

Lepidolite, (lep-i-dö-lit). [*Gk. lepis*, scale; *lithos*, stone.] = Lithia mica: a mineral of the mica group; a silicate of aluminum, lithia, &c., found in pearly scales or plates.

Lepidomelane, (lep-i-dom'e-län). [*Gk. lepis*, scale; *melas*, black.] = Iron-lithia-mica: a



Lenses

a, double-convex; *b*, plano-convex, *c*, double-concave, *d*, plano-concave; *e*, meniscus; *f*, concavo-convex.

mineral of the mica group, a silicate of iron, &c., crystallising in hexagonal scales.

Lepidoptera, (lep-i-dop'ter-a). [Gk. *lepis*, scale, *pteron*, wing.] Butterflies and moths: a primary division of insects, belonging to *Hauustellata*; *q. v.*, have four amplex wings, of beautiful patterns, covered with scales, "Born as worms, become crustaceans, and finally insects."

Lepidopus, (lep-id'o-pus). A large mackerel-like fish.

Lepidosiren, (lep-i-dō-sī'rēn). [Gk. *lepis*, scale, *siren*, siren.] A fish covered with scales, but otherwise resembling the siren; it has simple filamentary limbs, and connects fishes and reptiles. *v.* Mud-fishes.

Lepidosteus, (lep-i-dōs'tē-us). [Gk. *lepis*, scale, *osteon*, bone.] = *Bony-Pike*: a fish the type of *Lepidogadoid*.

Lepidostrobilus, (lep-i-dōs'trō-bus). [Gk. *lepis*, scale, *strobilus*, cone.] Large fossil cone of *Lycopods*, found in great numbers in coal beds.

Lepidota, (lep-i-dō'ta). [Gk. *lepidotos*, scaly.] = *Dipnoi*, *q. v.*, so named when considered as a reptile.

Lepidote, (lep-i-dō'tē). [Gk. *lepidotos*, scaly.] Covered with lepidotes or scurf.

Lepidotus, (lep-i-dō'tus). [Gk. *lepidotos*, scaly.] A ganoid fish, complete remains of which are found in Lias rocks.

Leporidae, (lep-i-dō'ri-dē). [L. *lepus*, hare, Gk. *eulos*, form.] Hares and rabbits: animals belonging to *Rodentia*.

Leptidae, (lep'ti-dē). [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *eidos*, form.] Harvest-icks, small animals belonging to *Acani*, *q. v.*

Leptocardii, (lep-to-kar'di-i). [Gk. *leptos*, slender, *kardia*, heart.] A sub-division of fishes, formed by Siebold, including the lancelet, having tubular hearts = *Pharyngobranchii*.

Leptocephalus, (lep-tō-sefal-us). [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *kephale*, head.] An eel with a small head and tape-like body.

Leptodactylus, (lep-tō-dak'ti-lus). [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *dactylus*, toe.] Narrow toad birds, known only by their footmarks. *v.* *Lithichnozoa*.

Leptoglossae, (lep-tō-glos'sē). [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *glossa*, tongue.] = *Slender-tongued lizards*. *v.* *Lizards*.

Leptolepis, (lep-to-lē-pis). [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *lepis*, scale.] A ganoid fish, known only by fossil scales, found in the Lias.

Leptophina, (lep-tofi-na). A serpent belonging to *Colubridae*.

Leptosematum, (lep-tō-sē-ma-tum). [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *sema*, body.] *v.* *Nematoidea*.

Lepus, (lep'us). [The Latin name.] 1. The Hare: a small southern constellation. 2. Hare, *q. v.* *L. Magellanicus* = *Black rabbit of Falkland I.*

Lesbos, (les-bos). *v.* *Insula*.

Leshe, (les'hē). [Sir J. Leslie.] *L.'s aethrioscope*: an instrument intended to measure the degree of radiation of the earth. *L. differential thermometer*, *v.* *Thermometer*. *L. cube*: a cubical vessel of tin having the

sides coated with various substances, so that the radiating and absorbing powers of these substances for heat can be compared. *L. photometer*: *v.* *Photometer*.

Lethal actions. [*Lethalis*, the Latin word.] Those causing death.

Letter-lichens = *Graphidaceae*, *q. v.*

Lettuce, (let'tis). [*Lactuca*, the Latin name.] = *Lactuca*: an herb belonging to *Asteraceae*.

Leucaniline, (lū-kan'i-līn). [Gk. *leukos*, white, *Aniline*, *q. v.*] $C_{10}H_{21}N_3$: a base obtained from rosaniline.

Leucic acid, (lū'sik). [Gk. *leukos*, white.] = $C_6H_{12}O_3$: a crystalline acid substance obtained from Leucine.

Leucine, (lū'sin). [Gk. *leukos*, white.] = $C_6H_{12}NO_2$ = *Leucimide* + *Water* = *Amido-caproic acid*: a white crystalline substance, found in putrefying cheese.

Leuciscus, (lū-sūs'kus). Roach, dace, &c.: a fish belonging to *Cyprinidae*.

Leucite, (lū'sit). [Gk. *leukos*, white.] A mineral substance, chiefly silicate of alumina and potash, crystallising in cubes.

Leuckart's classification of animals:—

- Coelenterata.
- Echinodermata.
- Vermes.
- Arthropoda.
- Mollusca.
- Vertebrata.

Leukhaemic (lū-khē'mik). [Gk. *leukos*, white; *haima*, blood.] Relating to white blood; *i. e.*, blood having only white corpuscles.

Leukol, (lū'kol). [Gk. *leukos*, white.] = C_9H_7N = *Quinoline*, *q. v.*

Leukon, (lū'kon). [Gk. *leukos*, white.] = $Si_2H_4O_6$: a white powder = *Hydrated oxide of silicon*.

Leucyl, (lū'sil). [Gk. *leukos*, white; *hyle*, material.] = $C_6H_{10}O$ the radicle of the leucic series.

Levee, (lev'é). An American term for an embankment.

Level. 1. A plane surface. 2. An instrument for surveying. *Spirit L.*: a glass tube nearly filled with spirit, when it is horizontal the bubble of air is at the centre of the top. *Water L.*: a tube with two short rectangular terminations, containing water, which stands at the same height in each when the instrument is horizontal and the ends vertical. *Sea L.*: from which the height of land is measured.

Lever, (lē'ver). [L. *levo*, I raise.] Any rod or bar, having some one fixed point, called the fulcrum, by means of which force can be transferred; and by means of which three parallel forces balance each other.

Levigation, (lev-i-gā'shun). [L. *levigo*, I grind to powder.] Pulverisation to a fine degree.

Levitation, (lev-tā'shun). [L. *levis*, light.] The converse of gravitation.

Levulose, (lā'vū-lōs) = *Lævulose*, *q. v.*



Leyden jar, (lî'den). [Leyden in Holland.] A glass jar coated partly, both outside and inside, with tin-foil; when electrified it can be discharged by connecting the coatings, when a shock or spark is given. *L. battery*: a number of such jars connected by wires.

Lias, (lî'as). Beds of limestone, marl, and clay, mostly of marine formation, remarkable for fossil remains of large lizard-like animals; a sub-division of Jurassic, *q. v.* Secondary formations. Sometimes called Gryphite limestone.

Liasic, (lî-as'sik). [Lias, *q. v.*] Belonging or related to the Lias, *q. v.*

Libavium, liquor of=Bichloride of tin.

Libellula, (lib-el-lu-la). [*L. libellus*, little book.] Dragon-fly: an insect belonging to Libellulidae, *q. v.*; also called horse-stinger.

Libellulidae, (lib-el-lu-lî-da). [Libellula, *q. v.*; Gk. *elidos*, form.] Dragon-flies: carnivorous insects, forming a division of Neuroptera, brilliantly coloured; males usually larger than females.

Liber, (lî'ber). [The Latin word.] The inner bark of fine woody fibres; also called Endoplœum.

Liberatrix, (li-ber-a'triks). [The Latin name.] No 125 of the Minor Planets.

Libra, (lî'bra). [The Latin name.] =Balance:

a constellation of the Zodiac. 2. The 7th sign of the Zodiac, now contains the constellation Virgo.

Libration, (lî-brî'shun). [*L. libra*, balance.] =Evection: an apparent displacement of any heavenly body, owing to its motion.

Lice, (lis). Wingless insects, belonging to Hemiptera; also considered as belonging to Aptera. *Wood L.*=Isopoda.

Lichanotus=Indri: an animal belonging to Lemuroidea: found in Madagascar.

Lichen, (lî'ken). [The Latin name.] *v.* Lichinales.

Lichinales, (lî-ke-nâ'lez). [Lichen, *q. v.*] Perennial flowerless plants of cellular tissue, multiplied by spores, found on the surface of rocks, trees, &c., growing only in light; combining the vegetation of Algae with the fruit of Fungales, forming a division of Thallozoa, *q. v.*

Lichenio, (lî-ken'ik). [Lichen, *q. v.*] Relating to Lichens. *L. acidi*=Fumaric acid, *q. v.*

Lichenin, (lî-ken'in). [Lichen, *q. v.*] $C_6H_{10}O_5$: a substance obtained from Iceland moss.

Lichens, (lî'kenz). [Lichen, *q. v.*] Plants belonging to Lichinales, *q. v.* *Cudbear L.*=*Lecanora tartarea*. *Dog L.*=*Feltidea canina*. *Jelly L.*=*Collema*. *Letter L.*=*Graphidaceæ*. *Lung-wort L.*=*Sticta pulmonaria*. *Rock-hair L.*=*Alectoria jubata*.

Stone L.=*Parmelia parietina*. *Tripe de Roche L.*=*Gyrophora*=*Lecanora esculenta*.

Written L.=*Opegrapha scripta*.

Lichens. Colouring matters, &c., obtained

from: Archil, Erythrin, Evernic acid, Gyrophoric acid, Lecanoric acid, Litmus, Orcin, &c.

Lichtenberg's figures. A mixture of sulphur and red lead becomes electrified (the sulphur negatively, the red lead positively) if such a mixture be spread over a cake of resin on which lines have been traced by a positively electrified substance, and other lines by a negatively electrified one, and figures are formed by the separation of the sulphur and red lead.

Licking insects=Hymenoptera. *v.* Insects. **Lieberkuhn, glands of**. In the walls of the intestines.

Liebig, (lî'big). [Prof. Liebig.] *L.'s classification*=1. Of crops: according to the alkaline, starchy, or lime-like character of their ashes.

2. Of foods: according to their support of nutrition or respiration. *L.'s condenser*: a retort in the head of which water is boiled, while the neck is kept cool by a stream of cold water. *L.'s theory of fermentation*. *v.* Fermentation.

Ligament, (lig-a-ment). [*Ligamentum*, the Latin word.] Bands of fibrous tissue connecting bones, &c. *cf.* Tendon.

Light, (lit). [*Lyht*, the A-S word.] A variety of molecular motion; a form of energy: of which our eyes only can take cognizance, and which gives us the perception of form and colour. *Sources of L.*: the sun, stars, chemical combination, electricity, &c. *Homogeneous L.*=*Monochromatic L.*=Light of one colour only. *Electric L.*, *v.* Electric. *Chemical action of L.*=*Actinism*. *v.* Photography. *Diffraction of L.*, *v.* Diffraction. *Dispersion of L.*, *v.* Spectrum. *Measurement of L.*=*Photometry*. *Polarisation of L.*, *v.* Polarisation. *L. mill*=*Radiometry*, *q. v.*

Light-balls. Projectiles, filled with combustibles that burn with a bright flame for several minutes: used in warfare to see by.

Lightning, (lî'ning). [Light, *q. v.*] A discharge of atmospheric electricity. *L. bridge*: a short interval between two wires, which a current of great tension will cross and so pass away from delicate apparatus. *L. conductor*: a metallic rod or band, fixed to a ship, house, &c., and projecting above the highest part, intended to carry off lightning harmlessly by conducting it to the ground. *L. spectrum*: the spectrum of a flash of lightning. *L. tubes*=*Fulgurites*, *q. v.*

Lights. *Artificial L.*: obtained by burning coal-gas, candles, oil, &c., *v.* Drummond L. and Electric L. *Dead L.*, *v.* Dead light. *Northern L.*, *v.* Aurora borealis. *Southern L.*, *v.* Aurora australis.

Lignin, (lî'gin). [*L. lignum*, wood.] 1.=Cellulose: one of the constituents of wood.

2. A compound substance encrusting the cellulose framework of plant tissues.

Lignite, (lî'git). [*L. lignum*, wood.] =Brown coal: coal retaining its woody structure=Forest bed.

Lignone, (lî'gôn)=Xylite: a volatile liquid obtained from wood spirit.



Lignum vitæ, (lġ'num vītē). [The Latin name.] The hard and heavy wood of Guaiacum, *q.v.*

Ligula, (lġ'ū-lā). [*L. ligula*, a tongue or projection.] Used of any small strap-like process in animals or plants

Ligulate, (lġ'ū-lāt) Strap-like.

Ligusticum, (lġ'us'ti-kum). [*Liguria*] = Lovage: an herb belonging to Apiaceæ

Ligustrum, (lġ'us'trum). [The Latin name.] = Privet: a shrub belonging to Oleaceæ.

Lilac, (lī'lak). [Pers. *ulag*, flower] 1. = Syringa: a plant belonging to Oleaceæ. 2. = Melia azedarach of Madeira = White cedar of New Zealand.

Liliaceæ, (lī-lī-ā'se-ō) [*Lily*, *q.v.*] = Lily-worts: lily, onion, yam, &c.: plants, with narrow leaves and large showy flowers, belonging to Liliales.

Liliales, (lī-lī-ā'lez). [*Lily*, *q.v.*] Gaily-flowered plants, hypogynous and bisexual, forming a division of Eudogenes.

Lilium, (lī'lī-um). [*Lilium*, the Latin name.] = Lily: an herb, the type of Liliaceæ, *q.v.*

Lily, (lī'lī). [Celt. *li*, whiteness.] = *Lilium*, *q.v.* *L. beetle* = *Crococoris*. *L. encrinite*, *v. Encrinites*. *Lent-L.* = *Narcissus*. *Tiger L.* = *Lilium monadelphum*. *Lily of the valley* = *Convallaria*. *Purple lily* = *Maitagon*. *Lower water L.* = *Hydrocharis moissurama*.



Lily.

Lima, (lī'mā). A very locomotive mollusc, with crimson mantle, found in Philippine Islands, at bottom of water. *L. beds* = Lower Lias rocks.

Limacidae, (lī-mī'sī-dē). [*Limax*, *q.v.*] = Slugs: molluscous animals belonging to Gasteropoda.

Limæ, (lī'mē). [Plural of *Lima*, *q.v.*] Found in Oolite rocks. *L. grandis*, formerly *Plagiostoma grandis*, found in Lower Lias.

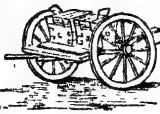
Limax, (lī'maks). [The Latin name.] = Slug = Garden-snail, *v. Limacidae*.

Limb, (līm). [*Limbus*, the Latin word.] Edge; branch; as branch of a tree, arm or leg of an animal, fin, wing, &c.; in astronomy = Edge of a circular body, as of the sun, moon, &c.

Limbs. In Vertebrata: never more than four; in Invertebrata: more varied as to number and modification. *Pectoral L.*: corresponding to arms; related to the breast. *Pelvic L.*: corresponding to legs; related to the pelvis. *Thoracic L.*: related to the throat.

Lumber, (līm'ber). The fore part of a travelling gun-carriage.

Lime, (līm). [*L. limus*, slime.] 1. A mineral = Oxide of calcium = CaO: much used as a manure, and as a constituent of mortar. *Hydraulic L.* contains silica or clay, and hardens under water. *Poor L.*: impure *L.* which slakes slowly. *Pure L.* = *Rich L.* = *Fat L.* = *Quick L.*: white and infusible, and slakes rapidly. *Slaked L.*



Lumber.

=Calcic hydrate of lime: plastic and used as mortar. 2. = *Lilium* = Linden: a tree belonging to Tiliaceæ. 3. = *Citrus limetta*: a tree belonging to Aurantiaceæ. *Oil of L.* = From *Citrus limetta*. *L. light* = Drummond light. *Chlorate of L.* = Bleaching powder.



Lime.

Limestone, varieties of: alabaster, chalk, majolica, marl, pisolite, &c.: when hard enough to be polished = Marble. *Gryphite L.* = *Lias*. *Galena L.* = Upper Magnesian L.

Limestones = Calcareous rocks: varieties of carbonate of lime.

Limacoles, (līm-i-kō'lez) = Mud-worms: animals belonging to Anneida.

Limonia, (līm'ō-nīn). [*Lemon*, *q.v.*] The bitter principle of lemons, oranges, &c.

Limonite, (līm'ō-nīt). [Gk. *limo*, meadow.] = Brown-hematite: one of the iron group of minerals, amorphous, chiefly peroxide of iron, found in bogs and marshes; also called hydrate of iron.

Limosa, (lī-mō'sā). [*L. limosus*, muddy.] = Godwit: a bird, belonging to Grallatores, found on the sea-shore; the female is larger and more lightly coloured than the male.

Limosella, (līm'ō-sē-lā). [*L. limus*, mud] = Mud-wort: a small aquatic herb belonging to Scrophulariaceæ.

Limpet, (līm'pet). [*Lepas*, the Latin name.] = Patella: a molluscous animal belonging to Gasteropoda. *Fresh-water L.* = *Ancylus*.

Limulus, (līm'ū-lus). [*L. limulus*, sideways.] King crab: an animal belonging to Crustaceæ. *L. moluccanus*: 3 ft. long, 1½ ft. wide = Horseshoe crab.

Linaceæ, (lī-nā'se-ō). [*Linum*, *q.v.*] = Flax-worts: herbs and shrubs with fugitive flowers and strong fibres, belonging to Graminales.

Linaria, (līn-ā'rī-ā). [*Linum*, *q.v.*] 1. = Toad-flax: a plant belonging to Scrophulariaceæ. *L. spuria* = Male tuellin. 2. A bird belonging to Fringillidæ. *v. Linnet*. *L. montana* = Twite = Mountain hunt.

Linden, (līn'den). [*Lind*, the A.-S. name.] = *Tilia*, *q.v.*

Linden-blooms = Tiliaceæ, *q.v.*

Lindley's arrangement of plants. In classes arranged according to characters of nutrition; and sub-divisions arranged according to character of reproduction.

Flowerless plants— **Flowering plants**—
Thallogens— Rhizogens.
Algae. Endogens.
Lichenaes. Dictyogens.
Fungales. Gymnogens.
Acrogens— Exogens—
Muscales. Dicotylous.
Lycopodales. Hypogynous.
Filicales. Perigynous.
Epigynous.

Line. Extension in one direction only; of which the length only is considered. *Actinic*

L.: the imaginary line passing through all the points on the earth's surface at which the dipping needle is horizontal. *Agonic L.*: a line connecting the points where the geographical and magnetic meridians coincide. *Equinoctial L.* coincides with equator: where the plane of the equinoctial cuts the earth. *Gunter's L.* on Slide rule. *Isoclinic L.*: a line passing through all the points where the dipping needle makes the same angle. *Isodynamic L.*: a line passing through all the points at which the magnetic attraction is the same. *Isoptic L.*: a line passing through the points where the angle of a declination compass is the same. *L. of collimation*=Line of sight, *v.* Collimation.

Lineæ, (lī-nē'e). [*Linum*, *g.v.*]=*Linacæ*, *g.v.*

Linen, (lī-nēn). [*Linum*, *flax*]. A woven fabric made of flax.

Lines, (līnz). [*Line*, *g.v.*]. *Kirchhoff's L.*=*L. of spectrum*. *v.* Spectrum.

Lang, (līng). [1. A.-S. *lang*, long. 2. The

Icelandic word]

1=*Iota molva*: a

fish, resembling the

cod, belonging to

Gadidae. 2.=

Heath, *g.v.*

Lingual, (līng'ū-āl).

[*L. lingua*, tongue.]

Relating to the tongue.

Lingula, (līng'ū-lā).

[*L. lingua*, little tongue.]

A brachiopod, with a horny bivalve shell

and long fleshy peduncle. *L. flaps*: a thick

bed of Cambrian rocks.

Lingulella=*lingula*, *g.v.*

Linnea, (lī-nē'a).

[*Linnaeus*.] A slender

evergreen shrub, belonging to *Caprifoliaceæ*.

Linnean nomenclature=Binary nomenclature

in which each animal or plant has a

double name, the first the generic name or

name of the genus, the second the specific

name or name of the species

Linnaeus's arrangement. 1. Of plants, ac-

cording to the organs of reproduction, the

stamens, and pistils:—

Phanerogamia: divided into 23 classes.

Cryptogamia: one class only.

2. Of Animals:—

Mammalia and Birds, with warm red

blood and double heart.

Reptiles and Fishes with cold red blood

and single heart.

Insects and Worms (including all known

invertebrata).

Linne, (lī-nē). [*Linnaeus*.] 1. A crater in

the moon 10 miles in diameter. *v.* Moon.

Linnet, (lī-nē't). [*Linot*, the French name.]

=*Linota*: a song bird

belonging to *Fringil-*

idae.

Linoleic, (līn-ō'lik).

[*Linseed* and *Oleic*.

g.v.] $C_{18}H_{32}O_2$ =

Papaveroleic acid: an

only substance found in linseed oil, &c.

Linolein, (līn-ō'lin). [*Linseed* and *Olein*.] A

variety of olein, obtained from linseed oil.



Ling



Linnet

Linosa, (līn-ō-sā'ris)=*Goldilocks*: an herb belonging to *Asteraceæ*.

Linoxyn, (līn-ōks'in). [*Linoleic* and *Oxygen*.]

A compound of linoleic acid and oxygen.

Linseed oil, (līn'sēd). A fixed oil from seeds

of *Linum*; the type of drying oils. *v.* Oils.

Lint, (līnt). [*A.-S. līnet*, *flax*.] The soft

woolly part of linen, separated and used as

a dressing for wounds.

Lintel, (līn'tel). [*Linteau*, the French word.]

A small bressumer, as across a window or

doorway

Linum, (lī'nūm). [The Latin name]=*Flax*:

a plant belonging to *Linacæ*, the fibres of

which are used to make linen

Lion, (lī'on). [*Leo*, the Latin name.]=*Felis*:

a polygamous animal

belonging to

Felidae, *g.v.* *Mane-*

less L.=*Camel*

tiger. *L. ant*=

Myrmecoleon *formi-*

carus.

Lionnesse, (lī-on-

nes'). Land, now

under the sea, said

to have once con-

connected Cornwall

and the Scilly Is.

Liparis, (lī'pā-riā). [*Gk. liparis*, glossy] 1.

An herb belonging to *Orchidaceæ*. *L. Loe-*

scia=*Pen orchis*. 2.=*Sea snail*. A fish be-

longing to *Discoboli*; *v.* *Stinking Fishes*.

3. An insect. *L. dispar*=*Gipsy moth*.

Liparite, (lī'pā-rit)=*Fluor-spar*.

Lip, (līp). [*Lippa*, the A.-S. word.] Gene-

rally the edge or border; especially the edge

of the mouth. *L. plate*=*Hypostoma*. *Hure*

L.: one still in two pieces, which have not

yet been joined

Lipic acid, (līp'ik). [*Gk. lipos*, fat.]= $C_8H_8O_5$:

obtained by the action of nitric acid on olein.

Liparis, (līp'ā-riā)=*Phascocrotus*, an animal

belonging to *Marsupialia*. *L. cinereus*=

Koala.

Liquation, (līk-wā'shun). [*L. liqvo*, I melt.]

The melting of the more fusible metal of an

alloy, so as to remove it.

Liquefaction, (līk-wē-fak'shun). [*L. liquidus*,

liquid; *facio*, I make] Melting or dissolving.

Liquid, (līk'wid). [*Liquidus*, the Latin word.]

=*Fluid*: intermediate between the solid and

aeriform conditions. *Fixed L.*, one which

cannot be boiled without being chemically

decomposed. *Spheroidal condition of L.*, *v.*

Spheroidal state. *Volatile L.*, one which

evaporates before being decomposed by heat.

L. resins: really a series of drops.

Liquidambar, (līk-wid-am'barz). [*Liquid* and

Amber, *g.v.*]=*Altingiaceæ*: large trees, be-

longing to *Amentales*, yielding various bal-

sams or gums.

Liquor. *L. potassæ*: a solution of potassic

hydrate in water. *L. sanguinis*: the fluid

portion of blood, consisting of serum and

fibrin.

Liquorice, (līk'ēr-is). [*Glycyrrhiza*, *g.v.*]=

Glycyrrhiza glabra: a plant belonging to

Fabaceæ. *Wild L.*=*Ononis arvensis*.



Lion

Liriodendron, (lir-i-ō-den'dron). [Gk. *leirion*, lily, *dendron*, tree.] American poplar = Canoe-wood = White-wood = Virginian poplar: a large tree belonging to Magnoliaceae. *L. tulipifera* = Virginian tulip

Lissoncephala, (lis-sen-sef'a-la). [Gk. *lissos*, smooth, *egkephalos*, brain.] = Insectivora; cheiroptera, &c.: Owen's term for a division of Mammalia having a smooth brain. Fossil remains found in Secondary rocks.

Listera, (lis-tēr'a). [Dr. Lister.] A plant belonging to Orchidaceae. *L. ovata* = Bird's nest orchis. *L. ovata* = Tway-blade.

Literal equation. One in which the co-efficients are letters.

Litharge, (lit'h'arj). [*Lithargyrum*, the Latin name, = Plumbic oxide = PbO. *Kel L.* = "L. of gold." *Yellow L.* = "L. of silver," named from their colours.

Lithia, (lit'h'i-a). [Gk. *lithos*, stone.] = Li_2O = Oxide of lithium: one of the alkaline earths, *q v.* corrodes platinum.

Lithic, (lit'h'ik). [Gk. *lithos*, stone.] Belonging to stone. *L. acid* = Uric acid, *q v.*

Lithichnozoa, (lit'h-ik-nō-zō'a). [Gk. *lithos*, stone, *ichnos*, track, *zoon*, animal.] Track-discovering animals, known only by the fossilised tracks such as foot-marks, tail-marks, fin-marks, &c. *Hutchcock's classification of L.*:

Marsupialia

Cunoid = Doglike.

Ornithoid = Birdlike.

Louicoid, with bony scales.

Pachydactylous = Thick-toed birds.

Leptodactylous = Narrow-toed birds.

Batrachians.

Lizards.

Chelonians.

Fishes.

Crustaceans.

Myriapods.

Insects.

Annelidans.

Lithium, (lit'h'i-um) [*Lithia*, *q v.*] = One of the alkali metals: a white soft metal, the lightest solid body known, with great affinity for oxygen; the salts of lithium corrode platinum. It gives red lines in spectrum, and is found in many minerals and plants, meteoric stones, springs, tea, coffee, &c.

Lithofellic acid, (lit'h-ō-fel'ik). [Gk. *lithos*, stone; *L. fel*, gall.] An acid obtained from gall stones, bezoar stones, &c.

Lithographus, (lit'h-ō-gr'a-fus). [Gk. *lithos*, stone; *grapho*, I write.] A crustacean animal known only by its fossil track. *v. Lithichnozoa*.

Lithography, (lit'h-ō-gr'a-f'i). [Gk. *lithos*, stone; *graphe*, writing.] A method of printing from stone, on which lines are engraved. *Chromo L.*, in which the printing is in colour, a separate stone being used for each colour.

Lithomarge, (lit'h-ō-marj). [Gk. *lithos*, stone; *L. marga*, marl.] A mineral, chiefly silicate of aluminium and oxide of iron, a hard variety of kaolin, *q v.*

Lithophytes, (lit'h-ō-fits). [Gk. *lithos*, stone; *phyton*, plant.] Stone-plants: coral which has a tree-like appearance.

Lithos, (lit'h-ōs). [The Greek word.] Used as a prefix implying stone.

Lithospermum, (lit'h-ōs-per'mum). [Gk. *lithos*, stone; *sperma*, seed.] = Gromwell: an herb belonging to Boraginaceae.

Lithotomy, (lit'h-ōt-ō-mi). [Gk. *lithos*, stone, *tome*, section.] A surgical operation, having for its object the removal of calculi, or stony accretions, from the bladder.

Litmic, (lit'mic). [Litmus, *q v.*] One of the constituents of litmus.

Litmus, (lit'mus) †*Lachmus*, the German word.] A blue dye: obtained from *Rocheella tinctoria* and other lichens. *L. papers*: strips of paper coloured with litmus, which are reddened if acted on by acids: used as tests of the presence of acids.

Litorcola. [L. *litos*, shore; *colo*, I inhabit.] A new genus of Eocene crustacea.

Litre, (litr). [The French word.] Unit of measure of capacity = (decimetre)³ = Kaime of Germany = Cubic decimetre = 11 pints nearly. *Deci-L.* = $\frac{1}{10}$ L. = 6 $\frac{1}{10}$ cubic inches. *Deka-L.* = 10 litres = 22 gallons. *Hecto-L.* = 100 litres = 22 gallons.

Littoral zone, (lit'to-r'al). [L. *littus*, shore.] Between high and low water marks: has abundance of sea-weeds, and many individuals, but few species, of animals.

Littorella, (lit-to-rel'a). [L. *littus*, shore.] = Shore-weed: an aquatic herb, belonging to Plantaginaceae, named from growing on shores.

Littorina, (lit-tō-rī'na). [L. *littus*, shore.] A molluscous animal, belonging to Gasteropoda.

L. littorea = Periwinkle.

Liver, (liv'ri) [*Lecur*, the A.-S. name.] A large gland or secreting organ which separates bile from the blood, and also makes glycogen from it. *L. sugar* = Glucose. *L. of antimony* = Oxysulphide of antimony: a compound of oxygen, sulphur, and antimony. *L. of sulphur*: a compound of sulphur and potassium. *L. fluke* = Distoma hepaticum, belongs to Scolecida. *L. wort* = Marchantia polymorpha: a moss. *L. worts* = Illecebræ, *q v.* = Marchantiaceae.

Lixivation, (lix-iv-i-ā'shun). [L. *lix*, ashes.] The removal, by the action of water, of the soluble portions of any compound, especially the extraction of alkaline salts from wood ashes.

Lizard, (liz'ard). [*Lacerta*, the Latin name.] = Lacerta: and other genera belonging to

Lacertalia, *q v.* *Eyed L.* = *Lacerta ocellata*. *Grass L.* = *Tachysaurus japonicus*. *Green L.* = *Lacerta viridis*.

Flying L. = *Draco volans*. *Forest L.* = *Hy-*



Lithophytes.



Lizard.

leosaurus, *q.v.* *Friiled L.* = *Chlamydosaurus*.
House L. = *Chalcid*, of Borſeo. *Lace L.* =
Hydrosaurus, *q.v.* *Sand L.* = *Lacerta agilis*.
Scaly L. = *Zootoca vivipara*.

Lizards, (*lizard*). [*Lizard*, *q.v.*] = *Lacertilia*,
q.v. *v. litchichnozoa*. *v. litchyosauria*.

Lizario acid, (*lizar-ik*). = *Alizarin*, *q.v.*

Llama, (*láma*). [*The Peruvian name.*] =
Auchenia glama:
 an animal analo-
 gous to the camel,
 but found only in
 S. Africa; belongs
 to Ruminantia.

Llanberis slates,
 (*lan-beris*). [*L.*
 near *Caernarvon*.]
 Thick beds of slaty
 rock, belonging to
 Longmynd group,
q.v.



Llandello flags, (*lan-
 dēlō*). [*L.* in *Caernarthenshire*.] Beds of
 carbonaceous slate, belonging to Lower Silu-
 rian strata.

Llandoverly formation, (*lan-dō've-rī*). [*L.* in
Caernarthenshire.] The lowest division of
 Upper Silurian rocks, connecting them with
 Lower Silurian.

Loach, (*lōch*). [*The French name.*] = *Loche* =
Cobitis barbatula: a small river fish, be-
 longing to Cyprinidae.

Loadstone, (*lōdston*). [*A.-S. lad*, leading;
Stone, *q.v.*] = *FeO*, *Fe₃O₄* = Magnetic iron ore:
 a variety of iron ore which has magnetic prop-
 erties.

Loam, (*lōm*). [*Lam*, the A.-S. word.] = *Loess*:
 a compound of sand and clay, being the fine
 sediment of inundations; the material of
 which bricks are made.

Loasaceae, (*lō-a-sā'se-ē*). [*Loasa*, the typical
 genus.] = *Loasads*: American herbs, belong-
 ing to Cactales.

Lob, (*lob*). [*W. llob*, unwieldy.] *L. worm* =
Dew-worm = *Earth-worm*, *q.v.*

Lobelia, (*lō-bē-lī-a*). [*Herr Lobel*.] An herb,
 somewhat resembling tobacco, belonging to
 Lobeliaceae. *L. inflata* = Indian tobacco.

Lobeliaceae, (*lō-bē-lī-ā'se-ē*). [*Lobelia*, *q.v.*] =
Lobeliads: milky herbs and shrubs, mostly
 poisonous, belonging to Campanales.

Lobel's catchfly = *Silene armeria*, *q.v.*

Lobster, (*lob'stā*). [*Loppestre*, the A.-S. name.]

= *Homarus*: a crus-
 tacean animal belong-
 ing to Decapoda, *q.v.*

v. Podophthalmia.
L.'s horns = *Anten-
 naria antennina*.

Lobule, (*lob'ul*). [*The*
French word.] A small
 lobe or projecting di-
 vision. *L. of ear*: the soft pendulous portion
 of the external ear, nearly peculiar to man;
 in gorillas only rudimentary.

Loche. *v. Loach*.
Lochia, (*lō-kī'a*). [*Gk. locheia*, birth.] The
 discharge accompanying child-birth. *v. Pla-
 centa*.



Loci, (*lō'si*). [*Locus*, *q.v.*] The plural of *locus*,
q.v.

Locus, (*lō'kus*). [*The Latin word.*] = *Place*:
 used in mathematics to express the position
 of a moving point or line.

Locust, (*lō'kust*). [*Locusta*, the Latin name.]

= *Locusta* = *Gryllus mi-
 gratorius*: an insect be-
 longing to Orthoptera,
 which has auditory or-
 gans in the joints of the
 leg. *Honey L.* = *Gledit-
 scia triacantha*. *L. in-
 sect* = *Chtus pictus*, feeds
 on locust tree. *L. tree* = *Hymenaea* = *Robinia
 pseudacacia*, of Guiana.



Locust.

Lode, (*lōd*). [*A.-S. lad*, a course.] A mineral
 vein.

Loadstones, (*lōd'stōn*). = Natural magnet = Mag-
 netic oxide of iron, which possesses magnetism
 in a feeble degree. *v. Loadstone*.

Loess, (*lō'es*). [*The German word.*] = *Loam*, *q.v.*

Log, (*log*). [*D. log*, heavy.] A heavy piece
 of wood used to measure

the rate of a ship's
 motion. *L. line*: the
 line attached to the
 log. The length of this
 line which is run out
 in a given interval of
 time shows the rate of
 motion. *L. ship* = *Log*.



Log.

2. Abbreviation of
Logarithm, *q.v.*

Logan, (*lō'gan*). [*Corruption of logging or
 oscillating.*] = *Rocking-stone*: a stone which
 has been weather-worn, so as to be balanced
 on one point and easily moved to and fro.

Loganiaceae, (*lō-gan-i-ā'se-ē*). [*Mr. Logan*.] =
Loganiads: plants, mostly tropical, and
 usually poisonous, belonging to Gentianales.

Logarithm, (*log'a-ritlm*). [*Gk. logos*, ratio;
arithmos, number.] The logarithm of a

number is the index of the power to which
 a given base must be raised to equal that
 number. *Ex.* $3^4 = 81$; here 4 is the log-
 arithm of 81 to the base 3. *Napier's L.*
 calculated to a base $E = 2.718 +$ *Brigg's
 L.* calculated with 10 as a base.

Logwood, (*log'wōd*). [*Log and Wood*, *q.v.*] =
 Wood of *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*:
 much used as a red dye-stuff.

Loiseleuria, (*loi-zē-lū'ri-a*). [*M. Loiseleur*.]
 A plant belonging to Ericaceae. *L. procum-
 bens* = *Azalea*.

Loligo, (*lō-lī'go*). [*The Latin name.*] = *Squid*:
 Calamary; an animal resembling the cuttle-
 fish, belonging to the Decapoda division of
 Cephalopoda.

Lolium, (*lō-lī-um*). [*The Latin name.*] = *Rye-
 grass*: a plant belonging to Gramineae.
L. temulentum = *Darnel*, *q.v.*

Lomaria, (*lō-mā'ri-a*). [*Gk. loma*, border.] =
 Hard Fern: a plant belonging to Filices,
 named from the spores being on the edge.

London. *L. clay*: a tannaceous brown clay, be-
 longing to Lower Eocene rocks, and containing
 fossilised traces of Mammalia. *L. pride* = *Saxi-
 fraga umbrosa*. *L. rocket* = *Sisymbrium irio*.

Long. [*Longus*, the Latin word.] *L. armed ape*=Gibbon, *q.v.* *L. eared bat*=*Plecotus auritus*

Longevity, (lon-jev'i-ti). [*L. longus*, long; *evum*, life-time.] Long duration of life: greatest in animals of low grade; generally greater in invertebrate than in vertebrate animals.

Longheaded=*Dolichocephalic*: having the length of the head more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the breadth. *cf.* *Brachycephalic*.

Longicornes, (lon-ji-kor'néz). [*L. longus*, long; *cornu*, horn.] A sub-division of Coleoptera: beetles with long antennae.

Longipennate, (lon-ji-pen-ná'té). [*L. longus*, long; *penna*, wing.]=*Longipennes*: a sub-division of *Natatores* or swimming birds, having large and strong wings: includes the albatross, gull, &c.

Longirostris, (lon-ji-rostréz). [*L. longus*, long; *rostrum*, beak.] A sub-division of *Grallatores* or wading birds, having long beaks: includes the snipe, woodcock, &c.

Longitude, (lon-ji-tú-d). [*L. longus*, long.] The distance east or west of the meridian of Greenwich, or of some other standard meridian, measured in degrees.

Longitudinal type of animals. Von Baer's term for *Articulata*.

Longmynd group, (long'mind). [*L.* hills in Shropshire.]=*Hangoi* group, the lowest sub-division of Cambrian rocks, in which fossils are rare.

Longomontanus, (lon-go-mon-tá'nus). [*L.* a Swedish philosopher.] A plain in the moon, 80 miles in diameter, enclosed by mountains some 2 miles high.

Longshanks, (long'shankz)=*Himantopus*, the long-legged plover.

Longsight=*Presbytiism*: an affection of the eye, owing to which only objects at a long distance make a distinct image on the retina.

Longsighted=*Presbyopic*. *v.* *Longsight*.

Loniceræ, (lon-i-sá'ra). [*Herr Lonicer*.]=*Honeysuckle*=*Woodbine*: a fragrant shrub belonging to *Caprifoliaceæ*. *L. caprifolium*=*Goats-leaf*. *L. periclymenum*=*Woodbine*. *L. xylosteum*=*Fly honeysuckle*.

Loom, (lôn)=*Columbus gracialis*: a bird belonging to *Natatores*; also called *Northern Diver*.

Loophidæ, (lo-offi-dé). [*Lophius*, *q.v.*]=*Anglers*: a family of fishes belonging to *Acanthopteri*.

Loose-strife=*Lysimachia* and *Lythrum*, *q.v.*

Loose-strifes=*Lythraceæ*, *q.v.*

Lophiadæ, (lô'fi-a-dé)=*Loophidæ*, *q.v.*

Lophiodon, (lô'fi-o-don). [*Gk. lophos*, crest; *odon*, tooth.] A Mammalian animal, known only by fossil remains: somewhat resembles the rhinoceros.

Lophiomya, (lô'fi-o-mis). [*Gk. lophos*, ridge; *mys*, mouse.] A small animal, belonging to *Rodentia*, found in Africa.

Lophius, (lô'fi-us)=*Angler*: a fish belonging to *Acanthopteri*. *L. piscatorius*=*Fishing frog*.

Lophobranchii, (lô-fô-brang'ki-i). [*Gk. lophos*, tuft; *Branchia*, *q.v.*] A sub-division of fishes, *v.* *Siebold*, named from their bunches of gills.

Lophophore, (lô'fô-fôr). [*Gk. lophos*, crest; *phero*, I bear.] The oral disc of animals belonging to *Polyzoa*.

Lophornia, (lô-for'nis). [*Gk. lophos*, crest; *ornis*, bird.] The most beautiful humming-bird.

Lophortyx, (lô-for'tiks). [*Gk. lophos*, tuft; *Ortyx*, *q.v.*]=*Tufted quail*: a variety of the Quail, *q.v.*

Lophyropoda, (lô-fi-rop'ô-da). One of *Hoevens* sub-divisions of *Crustaceans*, including water-fleas, &c.

Loranthaceæ, (lor-an-thá'se-é). [*Loranthus*, *q.v.*]=*Loranthæ*: evergreen parasitic shrubs with apetalous flowers and succulent fruit, belonging to *Asanales*.

Loranthus, (lor-an'thus). [*L. lorum*, thong; *Gk. anthos*, flower.] An evergreen parasitic shrub, resembling the mistletoe, belongs to *Loranthaceæ*.

Lords and Ladies=*Arum maculatum*. *v.* *Arum*.

Loricata, (lor-i-ká'ta). [*L. lorica*, breast-plate.] A division of *reptiles*, including all those that have bony plates, such as the crocodile, tortoise, &c.

Loricoid, (lor-i-koid). [*Loricata*: *Gk. eidos*, form.] Having a covering of bony plates. *v.* *Marsupial lithichnozoa*.

Loris, (lô'ris)=1. Lazy Monkey: a lemur-like animal, found in Hindostan. *Slow*
L.=*Bengal Sloth*.
2. A New Zealand bird.

Lory, (lô'ri). [*Luri*, E. Indian name.] =*Lorius*: a parrot-like bird, remarkable for the beauty of its plumage.



Loris.

Loess=*Loess*. *v.* *Loam*.

Lota, (lô'ta)=*Ling*: a cod-like fish, belonging to *Gadida*.

Lotus, (lô'tus). [*The Latin name*.]=*Bird's foot trefol*: a plant belonging to *Leguminaceæ*. *Indian*
L.=*Nymphaea*
lotus.



Lotus.

Loudness=*Amplitude*, *q.v.*; also *v.* *Intensity*.

Louse, (lous). [*Lus*, the A.-S. word.]=*Pediculus*: a small insect belonging to *Aptera*. *Plant* *L.*=*Aphis*. *L. wort*=*Pediculus sylvestris*.

Lovage=*Ligusticum*: an herb belonging to *Apiaceæ*.

Love-apple=*Solanum lycopersicum*.

Love-apples=*Tomatoes*, *q.v.*

Love-bird=*Agapornis*: a parrot-like bird belonging to *Psittacide*.

Lower Cretaceous=*Neocomian*=*Lower Green-sand*: rocks belonging to the secondary group of strata.

Loxia, (lòks'i-a). [Gk. *loxos*, oblique.] = Cross-bill. *v.* Loxiadae.

Loxiadae, (lòks'i-a-dē). [Loxia, *q. v.* Gk. *loxos*, form.] = Cross-bills; perching birds, belonging to Coraciiformes, distinguished by the curved mandibles crossing each other. *v.* Cross-bill.

Loxodont, (lòks'ò-dont). [Gk. *loxos*, oblique; *odous*, tooth.] = African elephant = Elephas Africanus: named from the structure of its teeth.

Loxodromic, (lòks'ò-drom'ik). [Gk. *loxos*, oblique, *dromos*, course.] Oblique, especially used of sailing. *L. curve*: one making a constant angle with all the meridians crossed by it.

Lubber-line. A vertical black line inside the box of a ship's compass which indicates to the steersman the position of the bow of the ship.

Lucanus, (lū-kā'nus) = Stag-beetle: an insect belonging to Coleoptera.

Lucernaria, (lū-ser-nā'ri-a). [*L. lucerna*, lamp.] Animals, belonging to Hydrozoa, named from their shape.

Lucifer, (lū-si-fer). [*L. lucifer*, light-bearing.] *L. match*: a piece of wood tipped with phosphorus and some compound containing oxygen. When rubbed quickly on a rough surface the heat inflames the phosphorus which burns in the oxygen set free.

Ludlow formation. [*L.* in Shropshire.] The uppermost sub-division of Silurian strata: the oldest in which fossil remains of fishes are found.

Lucerne = Medicago sativa, *q. v.*

Lug-worm = Acanthoeca, an animal belonging to Annelida.

Lugger, (lū-ger). A ship having a square-rigged sail called a lug-sail.

Luidia, (lū-id'i-a). A star-fish, which sheds its arms at will, connects Asteriidae and Opheuroidea. *v.* Asteriidae.

Lumbrici, (lum-brī'si). [Lumbricus, *q. v.*] = Earthworms: animals, belonging to Annelida, which perforate the earth.

Lumbricus, (lum-brī'kus). [The Latin name.] = Earthworm. *v.* Lumbrici.

Lump-fish = Cyclopterus lumpus: a fish having a short thick body, also called Lump-sucker, belongs to Discoboli.

Lunar, (lū'nar). [*L. luna*, moon.] *L. distance*, distance of moon from a given star. *L. heat*: excessively small. *L. caustic*: fused nitrate of silver. *L. month*: lunation, *q. v.* *L. cycle* = Metonic cycle = 19 years, in which civil and astronomical times coincide. *L. hornet* = Sphinx carabroniformis. *L. ejection*. *v.* Libration.

Lunation, (lū-nā'shun). [*L. luna*, moon.] = Lunar month = Synodic period: the time in which the moon travels round the earth

and returns to the same position relatively to the earth and sun = 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes 2 seconds.

Lunare, (lū-nā're). [*L. lunaris*, moon-like.] One of the bones of the wrist.

Lunette, (lū-net'). [The French word.] A general term for a moon-shaped body, used especially of an outwork in a fortification and for a semi-circular window.

Lungs, (lungz). [*Lunge*, the A.-S. name.] Two organs of respiration, in which the blood is purified by the addition of oxygen and removal of carbonic acid, water, &c., found in all vertebrate animals except fishes. *L. of the oak* = Sticta pulmonacea: a lichen.

Lung-wort = Pulmonaria, *q. v.* *L. lichen* = Sticta.

Lupi, (lū'pī). [Lupus, *q. v.*] Gen. of Lupus, *q. v.*

Lupinus, (lō-pī'nus). [The Latin name.] =

Lupin, a plant belonging to Leguminaceae.

Lupulin, (lō-pū-lin). [*L. lupulus*, hop.] The

bitter principle of the hop, *Humulus lupulus*.

Lupulus, (lō-pū-lus). [The Latin name.] =

Hop, a twining plant belonging to Cannabaceae, the seed-vessels of which are used in brewing.

Lupus, (lū'pus). [The Latin name.] 1. = The

Wolf, one of the southern constellations.

2. = Wolf, *q. v.* an animal belonging to Carnivora.

Luteolin, (lō'te-ō-lin). The colouring matter

of Reseda luteola, used as a yellow dye.

Lutes, (lūtz). [*L. lutum*, mud.] Substances, such as clay, used for making air-tight joints in chemical apparatus.

Lutidine, (lō'tī-dīn) = C₇H₉N: a base belonging to the Pyridine series, *q. v.*

Lutra, (lō'trā). [The Latin name.] = Otter, a weasel-like animal, with webbed feet, belonging to Carnivora.

Luzula, (lō'zū-lā). = Wood-rush: a plant belonging to Juncaceae.

Lycæon, (lī-kā'on). [Gk. *lykos*, wolf.] *L. pictus* = Hunting dog of S. Africa: a hyæna-like animal.

Lycæide, (lī-sē'm-dē). A family of butterflies.

Lychnus, (līk'nīs). [Gk. *lychnos*, lamp.] 1. =

Campion: an herb belonging to Caryophyllaceae. 2. A variety of sapphire. *L. dinca* = Bachelor's buttons. *L. Flos cuculi* = Ragged Robin.

Lycium, (lī'si-um). [Lycia in Asia Minor.] =

Box thorn: a plant belonging to Solanaceae.

Lycopodon, (lī-kō-pō'don). Puff-ball: an edible fungus resembling the mushroom.

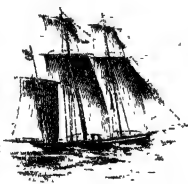
L. cornutum = Indian bread.

Lycodontidae, (lī-kō-don'tī-dē). Snakes found in S. Africa, named from Lycodon, the typical genus.

Lycopodiaceae, (lī-kō-pō-dī'ā-se-ē) = Gasteromycetes, *q. v.*

Lycopodales, (lī-kō-pō-dā'lez). [Lycopodium, *q. v.*] Vascular plants, with spore cases in axis of leaves, forming a division of Acteogens, of which Lycopodium is the type.

Lycopodiaceae, (lī-kō-pō-dī'ā-se-ē). [Lycopodium, *q. v.*] = Club-mosses; plants, with creeping stems, belonging to Lycopodales.



Lugger.

Lycopodium, (lī-kō-pō'di-nm.) [Gk. *lykos*, wolf, *podis*, foot.] 1.=Club-moss: a plant belonging to the Lycopodiaceae. 2.=Vegetable sulphur: the powder found in the seed cases of the club-moss, which burns very readily, and is used to produce an imitation of lightning.

Lycopsis, (lī-kop-'is) [Gk. *lykos*, wolf, *opsis*, face.] =Bugloss: a plant belonging to Boraginaceae, named from the shape of the flowers.

Lycopus, (lik-op-us) [Gk. *lykos*, wolf, *podis*, foot.] =Gipsy wort, a plant belonging to Labiaceae.

Lydian, (lī'di-an) [Lydia, in Asia Minor.] *L. k* =Key: a) The musical scale of which the key-note is *c*. Keys. *L. stone* = a kind of translucent stone, used as a substitute for the stones of minerals.

Lycopodium, (lī-kō-pō'di-nm.) [Gk. *lyco*, loose, *podis*, foot.] 1. A division of Mammalia by Owen, including Marsupialia and Monotremata. The latter of known fossil, but might be looked for. Primarily rocks the former found in Silurian rocks.

Lymecrass—Eluvius, a plant belonging to Cruciaceae.

Lymph (līm-f) [L. *lymph*, water.] 1. A colourless fluid, which is its red colour, a supply of water, given to it from the blood, by the capillaries. 2. A colourless fluid, formed of the sap, which is the blood-vessels, which goes back to the heart.

Lymphatic. *L. ducts* are the vessels which to the thoracic duct, and the lymphatic vessels. *L. glands* are the glands forming the lymphatic system. *L. capillaries* are the capillaries of the lymphatic system.

Lynton group—Lower Devonian.

Lyxx, (līngks). [The Latin name.] 1. Felix lyxx, an animal belonging to Felidae. 2. A northern constellation near the pole, formed in the 17th century.

Lyra, (lī'ra). [The Latin name.] 1. =The Lyre: one of the northern constellations, of which Vega is the chief star, and which contains many double, triple, and quadruple stars. 2. A delicate membrane in the brain, uniting the cords of the form.

Lyre, (lī'ra) [Lyra, the Latin word.] 1. =Megastoma. 2. =Mammipapilio, an Australian bird, whose tail feathers have the form of a lyre. **Lyrencephala**, (lī-ren-sē-fā-lā) [Gk. *lyro*, I loose, *cephalos*, head.] =Loose-brained. Reptile, so named by Owen, from their brain being somewhat like the loose brain of birds.

Lysimachia, (lī-si-mā-chi-ā) [Gk. *lysis*, loose, *macha*, strife.] =Loosestrife: an herb belonging to Primulaceae.

Lythraceae, (lī-thrā-se-ā) [Lythrum, *q. v.*] =Loosestrife: herbs, with showy flowers, belonging to Saxifragales.

Lythrum, (lī-thrū-m) [Gk. *lythron*, black blood.] =Loosestrife: an herb, the type of Lythraceae, named from the colour of the flowers.



Lyxx



Lyrebird

M.

Macacus, (mak-i'kus). [Macaco, the Brazilian name.] =Macaque: a monkey belonging to Simia, found at Gibraltar and in Asia.

Macaw, (mak-kaw'). [The native name.] =Macrocercus: an American parrot-like bird.

Maac, (mā). [Macis, the French name.] =Ail of Myristic moschata and of Myristic tingers. *v. Nutmeg.*

Macellodus, (ma-sel-lō-dus) [Gk. *makella*, spade, *odus*, tooth.] An animal, belonging to Lacertilia, known by fossil remains.

Maceration, (mas-ser-ā-shun) [L. *Macero*, I make thin.] The action of a cold liquid upon a powdered substance, by which it is softened or partially dissolved. *cf.* Ingestion.

Maccharodus, (mak-īrō-dus). [Gk. *macharra*, sabre; *odus*, tooth.] A lion-like animal, known only by fossil remains, found in Recent rocks and in caves.

Machicolations, (mak-i-kō-lā-shunz). [Mach-



Macaw

colis, the French word.] Openings in a parapet or gallery through which projectiles may be thrown.

Macigno, (ma-sē-nyo). [The Italian name.] An Italian rock formation, usual with London clay, but harder and more compact.

Macintosh, (mak-i'n-tosh). [Mr. Macintosh.] A waterproof cloth, consisting of a layer of caoutchouc between two layers of cloth, silk, &c.

Mackerel, (mak'er-el). [L. *macula*, spot.] =Scomber scombrus: a sea fish, named from its spotted appearance. *M. gude* =Belone vulgaris: a pike-like fish. *M. midyr* =Motella glauca: a cod-like fish. *M. sky* =Cirro-cumulus clouds.

Macl, (mak'l). [L. *macula*, spot.] =Andalusite: a mineral, chiefly silicate of alumina, named from being partly light-coloured and partly dark.

Macl, (mak'lz) =Twin crystals =Hemitropes: crystals which look as if formed by the intersection of two crystals.

Maclura, (mak-lō'ra). [W. Maclure of America.] A plant belonging to Moraceae.

M. aurantiaca = Osage-orange *M. tinctoria* = Fustic. *v. Morris.*

MacIureite, (mak'ü-rit). [*W. MacIure* of America.] = Chondrodite: a mineral, chiefly silicate of magnesia.

MacIurin, (mak'ü-rin). [*MacIure*, *q.v.*] = $C_3H_5O_6$ = Morintannic acid; found in fustic.

Macrauchenia, (mak-raw-ké'ní-a). [*Gk. makros*, long, *uchen*, neck.] Lama-like animals, belonging to Pachydermata, known only by fossil remains.

Macro, (mak'rō). [*Gk. makros*, long.] = Large; a prefix implying great size.

Macrocerus, (mak-rō-ser'kus). [*Gk. makros*, long; *kerkos*, tail.] = Macaw: an American parrot-like bird.

Macrocytis, (mak-rō-sis'tis). [*Gk. makros*, long, *kystis*, bladder.] Plants belonging to Fucaceae: the stems are small, and the thread-like fronds are several hundred feet in length, and have large air-bladders at the ends.

Macroductyl, (mak-rō-dak'ti-lī). [*Gk. makros*, long; *daktylos*, finger.] A division of Grallatores, including the coot, rail, &c.; birds having long toes.

Macroglossa, (mak-rō-glos'sa). [*Gk. makros*, long; *glossa*, tongue.] 1. A bat, found in Java, having a long head and extensible tongue. 2. A hawk-moth. *v. Sphingidae*. *M. tilan* = Humming-bird hawk-moth: a moth greatly resembling the hummingbird.

Macropodidae, (mak-ro-pod'i-dē). [*Macropus*, *q.v.*] 1. = Kangaroos: a sub-division of Marsupialia. 2. Spider-crabs, sea-spiders, &c.: crustacean animals belonging to Decapoda.

Macropterna, (mak-rop-ter'nā). [*Gk. makros*, long; *pterna*, heeled.] A frog-like animal, known only by fossil tracks. *v. Lathuchnozoe.*

Macropus, (mak'rō-pus). [*Gk. makros*, long; *pous*, foot.] = Kangaroo: an Australian herbivorous animal belonging to Marsupialia, *q.v.*

Macrochynus, (mak-rō-chi'nus). [*Gk. makros*, long; *chyn*, nose.] = Sea-lion, elephant, seal, &c.: a sub-division of Phocidae.

Macrochynus, (mak-ro-chi'nus). [*Gk. makros*, long; *rhynchus*, snout.] A crocodile-like animal, known only by fossil remains.

Macroscelides, (mak-rō-sel'i-dēs). [*Gk. makros*, long.] African jumping-shrew = Elephant shrew: an animal belonging to Insectivora. *v. Shrew.*

Macroural, (mak-rū'al). [*Macrura*, *q.v.*] = Shrimp-like: having a long tail.

Macrotherium, (mak-rō-thēr'i-um). [*Gk. makros*, long; *therion*, beast.] A large animal, belonging to Edentata, known only by a few fossil remains, found in Miocene rocks.

Macrura, (mak-rū'ra). [*Gk. makros*, long; *oura*, tail.] Lobster, shrimp, &c.: decapod crustaceans with long tails.

Macula lutea, (mak'ü-lä lū'te-a). [*L. macula*, spot; *luteus*, yellow.] = Yellow-spot: a small depression at the centre of the back of the eye.

Macula, (mak'ü-lē). [*L. macula*, spot.] Spots: especially dark spots on the sun, &c. *c.f. Facula.*

Madder, (mad'der). [*Maddere*, the A.-S. name.] 1 = Rubia tinctoria: a plant belonging to Galaceae. 2. A red colouring matter, obtained from Rubia, used as a dye. *M.-wort* = Asperugo. *M.-roots* = Galiceae.

Madrepore, (mad-ro-pō'ra). [*Madrepore*, the French name.] A coral poly: budding into a tree-like form.

Madrepore, (mad-ro-pō'rik). [*Madrepore*, *q.v.*] Resembling, or related to, Madrepore. *M. plate*: a rounded calcareous mass on the dorsal surface of a star-fish. *M. canal*: connecting the ambulacral system of starfishes with the openings in the surface.

Madreporeia, (mad-rō-pō'ri-dē). [*Madrepore*, *q.v.* *Gk. eidos*, form.] A sub-division of Coral-polyps or Anthozoa.

Mad-wort = Asperugo, *q.v.*

Meunura, (mū-nū'ra) = Lyre-bird: a pheasant-like bird, having very large tail feathers resembling a lyre in form.

Mastricht beds, (mā'strik). [*M. in Holland.*] Calcareous strata, belonging to the Upper Cretaceous system, in which are found remains of Mosasaurus.

Magdeburg hemispheres. Two hollow hemispheres, usually of brass, which are kept together by the external pressure of the air, when the air within is pumped out: used to illustrate the pressure of the air.

Magellanic clouds, (mag-el-lan'ik). [*Senor Magalhens.*] Oval nebulous patches in the southern heavens = Nebula major and minor: resolvable by the telescope into a vast number of faint stars.

Magenta, (ma-jen'tā). [*M. in Italy.*] $C_{20}H_{19}N_3O_2$. A rose-coloured dye obtained from aniline.

Magic lantern. A closed box containing a light which passes out at one opening only, and forms, when conveyed by a lens, on a screen in front, an image of any transparent picture placed before the opening.

Magistry of Bismuth, (maj'is-ter-i). [*Magistral*, *q.v.*] = Substrate of Bi.



Magic Lantern.

Magistral, (maj'is-tral). [*L. magister*, master.] A compound of copper pyrites, sulphate of iron, &c., used in amalgamation, to assist the process.

Magnesia, (mag-nē'si-a). [*Magnesia*, where first found.] = MgO = Oxide of Magnesium: a white alkaline powder: one of the alkaline earths. *M. group of minerals*: includes Brucite, magnesian, &c. *Borate of M.* = Boracite. *Carbonate of M.* = Magnesite. *Chloride of M.* = Wagnerite. *Fluosilicate of M.* = Chondrodite. *Hydrate of M.* = Brucite. *M. alum* = Pickeringite.

Magnesian metals, (mag-nē'si-an). [*Magnesia*, *q.v.*] Dyad metals, which burn readily when much heated. *M. limestone* = Dolomite = Permian, *q.v.* *M. pharphaelite* = Berzelite.

Magnesite, (mag-nē'sīt). [Magnesia, *q.v.*] = Native carbonate of magnesia: an amorphous mineral substance.

Magnesium, (mag-nē'si-um). [Magnesia, *q.v.*] = Mg: the type of the magnesium metals: a white malleable metal, which burns with dazzling brightness.

Magnet, (mag-net). A piece of steel or soft iron, which has the property of attracting iron, probably by the polarization of its particles. *Electro-M*: a piece of soft iron, magnetised by a current of electricity being sent through a wire coiled round it. *Natural M* = Loadstone

Magnetic, (mag-net'ik). [Magnet, *q.v.*] *M. pyrites*: iron pyrites having magnetic properties. *M. battery*: a number of magnets combined to act as one. *M. elements*: intensity, declination, and dip, *q.v.* *M. induction*: the magnetization of a piece of soft iron by holding near it a strong magnet. *M. electricity*: electricity generated by the presence of a magnet. *M. poles of the earth*: the two points toward which magnets point when free to move. In 1657 these coincided with the geographical poles. *M. fluid*: the hypothetical fluid supposed to be present in magnetised bodies. *M. inclination*: Dip, the angle which a magnet makes with the horizon when free to move in the vertical plane, coinciding with the magnetic meridian. *M. intensity*: the force with which a magnet is attracted by the earth. *M. declination*: *M. variation*: the angle between the lines pointing from a given point to the geographical and magnetic poles of the earth. *M. oxide of iron* = Black oxide = Loadstone = Fe_3O_4 . *M. equator* = Aclinic line, *q.v.* on which dip = 0. *M. meridian*, *v. Meridian*.

Magnetism, (mag-net-izm). [Magnet, *q.v.*] The attraction of iron by magnets, a form of insensible molecular motion: a variety of energy known to us only by its attractive or repellant power. *Red M.*: attraction by the N. pole of a magnet. *Blue M.*: attraction by the S. pole of a magnet. *Terrrestrial M.*: the magnetic attraction of the earth.

Magnetisation, (mag-net-i-zā'shun). [Magnet, *q.v.*] The conferring upon a piece of iron or steel the properties of a magnet. *M. of soft iron* by induction: either by placing near it a magnet, or passing a galvanic current through a wire twisted several times round it. *M. by the earth*: a piece of soft iron left for some time pointing to the magnetic pole becomes feebly magnetised.

Magnetite, (mag-net-it). [Magnet, *q.v.*] = Native lodestone: the mineral which has most magnetism: one of the iron group; chiefly oxide of iron, crystallising in cubes, and furnishing the finest quality of iron when smelted.

Magneto-electricity. Electricity derived from magnetism.

Magnetometer, (mag-net-om'e-ter). [Magnet and Meter, *q.v.*] An apparatus for the detection of magnetism, and for the measurement of its intensity.

Magnitude of stars—

6th mag.,	just visible to the unassisted eye.	
5th "	twice as bright	
4th "	6 times as bright	} as the 6th.
3rd "	12 times as bright	
2nd "	25 times as bright	
1st "	100 times as bright	

Magnol's arrangement of plants. The first division into families: made in 1689.

Magnolia, (mag-nō'lī-a). [M. Magnol] A plant the type of Magnoliaceæ. *M. auriculata* = Indian physic. *M. cordata* = Heart-leaved cucumber tree. *M. glauca* = Swamp M. *M. grandiflora* = Laurel bay.

Magnoliaceæ, (mag-nō-lī-ā-ē-s). [Magnolia, *q.v.*] = Magnoliads: shrubs and large trees, with fragrant flowers, belonging to Ranales.

Magpie, (mag'pī). [Mag. for Margaret; Pica, *q.v.*] = Pica: a crow-like bird which may be taught to speak.

Magyar, (mad'yar). [The Hungarian name.] A European people = Hungarians.

Mahonia, (ma-hō'nī-a). [Mr. M. Mahon, of N. America.] = Ash-berry = Berberis fascicularis: a tree belonging to Berberidaceæ.

Mahogany, (ma-hog'a-nī). [The S. American name.] = Timber of Swietenia mahogoni: a large tree belonging to Cordelaceæ, the wood of which is very hard and handsome.

Maia, (ma'ya). A crab-like animal, the type of Manda: a family of Crustaceans.

Maid, (mād). A fish, somewhat resembling the skate, belonging to Randa.

Maiden-hair. *M. jern* = Adiantum: a plant belonging to Filices. *M. grass* = Buza media.

Maize, (māz). [Mahiz, the Haytian name.] = Indian Corn = Zea mays: a very prolific grass-like plant; the chief corn food of tropical America.

Majolica, (ma-jol'i-ka). [Majorca.] A soft enamelled variety of earthenware, first made in Majorca.

Makis, (mā'kis) = Fox-nosed monkey: an animal belonging to Lemuridae.

Malachite, (mal'a-kit). [Gk. malache, mallow.] = Hydrated or green carbonate of copper: a beautiful mineral of the copper group, with oblique crystallization, which used for ornament: named from resembling the mallow in colour. *Blue M.* = Azurite. *Green M.* = Malachite. *Lime M.*: a silky, green, hydrated carbonate of copper alloyed with iron and lime.

Malacolite, (mal-ak'ō-lit). [Gk. malakos, soft; lithos, stone.] = Sahlite, *q.v.*: a variety of pyroxene.

Malacology, (mal-a-kol'ō-jī). [Gk. malakos, soft; logos, discourse.] The science of molluscous or soft-bodied animals. *v. Mollusca*,



Magpie.



Maize.

Malacopterygian, (mal-a-kop-ter-ij'i-an) [Gk. *malakos*, soft, *pteryx*, fin.] Soft-finned *M. nishew* carp, pike, salmon, cod, sole, &c. a sub-division of Bony Fishes, of which the fin rays are generally soft.

Malacopteri, (mal'a-kop'ter-i) = Malacopterygian fishes, *q. v.*

Malacostraca, (mal-a-kos'tra-ka). [Gk. *malakos*, soft; *ostrakon*, shell.] = 1. Higher Crustacea: as distinguished from the hard-shelled mollusca. * 2. Burmeister's term for Podophthalma and Edriophthalma.

Malacozoaria, (mal-a-kō-zō-ā'ri-a). [Gk. *malakos*, soft; *zoon*, animal.] = Mollusca. soft-bodied animals.

Malacotomy, (mal-a-kot'ō-mi). [Gk. *malakos*, soft, *tomē*, section.] = Anatomy of Molluscs. *v. Zootomy*.

Malic acid, (mal-ī'k). [Malic, *q. v.*] = $C_4H_4O_4$: a crystalline, colorless substance obtained from Malic acid = Succinic acid—hydrogen.

Malaleuca, (mal-a-lū-ka). A plant belonging to Myrtaceae. *M. kaguputik* yields kayuputik oil.

Malamic acid, (mal'a-mic). [Malic, *q. v.*] = $C_4H_7NO_4$ = An amide of malic acid.

Malamide, (mal'a-mid). [Malic and Amide, *q. v.*] An amide of malic acid.

Mal'ar bones, (mal'ar). [L. *malus*, cheek.] Cheek-bones: two triangular bones below the eyes. *M. pronuncius* = Cheek-bone.

Malates, (mal'āts). [Malic, *q. v.*] Compounds of malic acid with bases.

Malaxis, (mal-aks'is). [Gk. *malaxis*, delicate.] An herb, with small green flowers, belonging to Orchidaceae.

Malay, (mal'ā). An Oceanic people. *v. Tuvianian*. *M. bear* = Helactes Malayanus.

Malbrouck = Cercopitheca, *q. v.*

Maldonite, (mal'don-it). An alloy of bismuth and gold.

Male, (māl). [The French word.] *M. fern* = Nephrodium filix-mas. *v. Fern*. *M. fluetin* = Linaria spuria. *v. Fluetin*.

Malic acid = Malvonic acid, *q. v.*

Malentozeria, (mal-en-tō-ā-ri-a). De Blainville's term for Cirripedia and Clifton.

Malesherbiaceae, (mal-e-shē-bi-ā-se-ē). [M. de Malesherbes.] = Crown-worts: shrubs and herbs belonging to Violales.

Malic acid, (mal'ik). [L. *malum*, apple.] = $C_4H_6O_5$: a crystalline substance found in vegetables, especially in apples and other fruits.

Malleable, (mal'e-a-bl). [L. *malleus*, hammer.] Easily flattened out by hammering.

Malleability, (mal'e-a-bl'i-ti). [Malleable, *q. v.*] The property of cohesion in metals and other substances, which allows them to be beaten or rolled into leaves. *cf.* Ductility.

Malleolus, (mal'ō-olus). [L. *malleolus*, small hammer.] A small projection of the shin bone, forming part of the ankle.

Malleus, (mal'ō-us). [L. *malleus*, hammer.] = Hammer bone: a small bone in the tympanic cavity of the ear in contact with the tympanum. In man the M. is small; in the Echidna it is large; in the Sauroside it is very large, and divided into the os quad-

ratum and os articulare: in bony fishes it is divided into these two and a third part, the meta-pterygoid.

Malpighia, (mal-of-a-ga). [Gk. *mallos*, fleece; *phago*, I eat.] Bird-lice, &c.: wingless insects, parasitic, mostly upon birds.

Mallow, (mal'ō). [*Malva*, the Latin name.] = Malva, *q. v.* Tree M = Lavatera, *q. v.*

Mallow-worts, (mal'ō-wurts). [Mallow and Wort, *q. v.*] = Malvaceae = Malvads.

Malonates, (mal'ō-nāts). [Malonic, *q. v.*] Compounds of malonic acid with bases.

Malonic acid, (mal'ō-nik). [Malic, *q. v.*] $C_3H_4O_4$, an acid substance obtained by adding oxygen to malic acid = Acetic and carbonic acids.

Malpighia, (mal-pig'i-a). [Signor Malpighi] A plant, the type of Malpighiaceae. *M. puniceifolia* = Barbadoes cherry.

Malpighiaceae, (mal-pig'i-ā-se-ē). [Malpighia, *q. v.*] = Malpighiads: trees and shrubs, chiefly tropical, belonging to Sapindales.

Malpighian capules, (mal-pig'i-an) [Signor Malpighi.] Small cells, terminating the tubes of the kidneys, into which the renal arteries enter. *v. Ferrein*.

Malt, (mawlt). [The A.-S. word.] Corn, usually barley, artificially germinated to a partial extent, and then killed by heat, so that the sugar obtained from the starch remains unaltered.

Malt sugar = $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. *v.* Sugar.

Maltha, (mal'tha). [The Latin name.] = Mineral tar: a white, waxy, brittle, viscid variety of bitumen, *q. v.* = Pittasphalt.

Malva, (mal'va). [The Latin name] = Mallow: an herb, belonging to Malvaceae.

Malvaceae, (mal-vā-se-ē). [Malva, *q. v.*] = Mallow-worts: shrubs and trees, with showy axillary flowers, belonging to Malvales.

Malvales, (mal-vā'ē). [Malva, *q. v.*] Plants, forming a division of Hypogynous exogens, of which Malvaceae are the type.

Mamelucos = Descendants of Europeans and W. Indians.

Mammalia, (mam-mā'li-a). [L. *mamma*, teat.] A primary division of Vertebrate animals (including all the highest class of animals) who suckle their young by means of mammae, have hot blood with red corpuscles, and have each ramus of the mandible composed of a single piece of bone. Fossil remains of M. are not found in rocks older than Tertiary, excepting a few in Oolite and Trias rocks. Mammalian animals are divided into Placentalia, *q. v.*, having a placenta; and Implacentalia, *q. v.*, having no placenta.

Mammalogy, (mam-mal'ō-jī). [Mammalia, *q. v.*, Gk. *logos*, discourse.] The science of Mammalian animals.

Mammary glands, (mam'ma-ri). [L. *mamma*, teat.] Modifications of the sebaceous glands, by which milk is secreted for the nourishment of the young of mammalia.

Mammifera, (mam-mi-fē-ā). [L. *mamma*, teat; *fero*, I bear.] De Blainville's term for Mammalia.

Mammillary, (mam-mil'lar-i). [L. *mamma*, teat.] *M. minerals*: occurring in rounded forms like mamma. *M. process* = Meta-

prophysis: a rounded projection of the last dorsal vertebra.

Mammoth, (mam'moth). [*Mamout*, the Russian name.] = *Elephas primigenius*: known only by fossil remains, found in post-pliocene rocks. *M. cave*: in Kentucky. *M. tree*: a Californian tree, from 250 to 400 ft. high, and 15 to 30 ft. in diameter.

Man, (man). [The A.-S. name.] = *Homo*, *q. v.*: the highest known animal. *v. Primates*. Families of *M.*: *Semi-fossil M.* = *M. Engis*, *M. Englioult*, *M. Neanderthal*: named after the places where the remains were found. *M. root* = *Ipomea leptophylla*: a plant, of which the esculent root is about the size and shape of a human body.

Man-of-war hawk = *Trachypetesquila*.

Manakins, (man'a-kinz) = *Pipra*: small birds, also called Chatterers, named from their small size. The males are brilliantly colored, the females are dull green, they build open nests.

Manatee, (man'a-té). [*L. manatus*, *hand.*] = *Trichechus manatus*: an herbivorous cetacean animal; also called Sea-cow.



Man. tee.

Manatidae, (man-a-ti-dé). [*Manatee*, *q. v.*] Cetacean animals, including the Manatee, Dugong, &c., forming a division of Cetacea.

Manatee = Sea-cow = Manatee, *q. v.*

Manchineel tree, (man'chi-né) = *Hippomane mancinella*: a large tree belonging to Euphorbiaceae. It resembles the apple tree, and is very poisonous.

Mandangoes. An African people.

Mandarin, (man'da-rin). *M. duck* = *Aix galericulata*. *M. orange* = *Citrus nobilis*.

Mandelic acid = $C_8H_8O_3$ = *Formobenzonic acid* = *Phenylglycolic acid*, *q. v.*

Mandibles, (man'di-blz). [*L. mandibulum*, *jaw.*] = *Jaws*, *q. v.* In Vertebrata, the lower jaw only. In birds, the rostra of the beak. *Upper M.*, formed by two maxillary bones.

Mandibulata, (man-di-bl-lá'ta). *Mandibles*, *q. v.* = *Chewing insects*: a primary division of insects, including biting and licking insects, as distinct from sucking insects. *v. Insects*.

Mandioca, (man-di-ô'ka). [*Manihot*, *q. v.*] = *Jatropha manihot*, *q. v.*

Mandragera, (man-drag-ô-ra). [*Mandragoras*, the Greek name.] = *Mandrake*, &c.: a poisonous plant, belonging to Solanaceae = *Atropa mandragora*; also called Devil's-apple.

Mandrake, (man'drak). [*Mandragora*, *q. v.*] = *Mandragora officinalis* = *Atropa mandragora*. *v. Atropa*.

Mandrill, (man'dril). [*Mandrille*, the French name.] = *Simia maimon* = *Cynocephalus maimon*: a monkey of the baboon kind.

Mane, (mán). [*Mön*, the Icelandic name.] Long neck-hair, common with the horse, lion, &c.

Manganates, (mang'a-núts). [*Manganic*, *q. v.*] Compounds of manganic acid with bases.

Manganese, (mang'ga-néz). [*L. magnes*, *magnet.*] = *Mn*: one of the *iron-like metals*; a grey, brittle, feebly-magnetic substance; also called *Manganium*. *M. blende* = *Native sulphide of manganese*. *M. group of minerals*: includes pyrolusite, psilomelane, manganite, wad, diallogite, and rhodonite. *M. spar* = $MnCO_3$: native carbonate of manganese = *Diallogite* = *Red M*.

Manganic acid, (man-gan'ik). [*Manganese*, *q. v.*] = H_2MnO_4 : an acid substance, hydrated oxide of manganese, which is not known as a separate substance.

Manganite, (mang'ga-nit). [*Manganese*, *q. v.*] = H_2MnO_4 : Grey oxide of manganese: a metallic mineral, crystallising in rhombs, resembling pyrolusite.

Manganjas. An African people.

Mangel-wurzel, (mang'el-wur-zel). [*Maagold-wurzel*, the German name.] = *Red-beet*: a plant resembling the beet, the root of which is much used as food for cattle, belongs to Chenopodiaceae.

Mangifera, (man-jif-er-a). [*Mungo*, *q. v.*; *L. fero*, I bear.] A resinous tree, belonging to Anacardiaceae, having an edible fruit. *M. Indica* = *Mango tree*, of tropical Asia and West Indies.

Mango, (mang'o). [*Mungoa*, the native name.] 1. The fruit of *Mangifera Indica*. 2. A fish = *Polynemus tisa*.

Mangold-wurzel. *v. Mangel-wurzel*.

Mangosteen, (mang'-sten). The edible fruit of *Garcinia mangostana*, a New Zealand tree.

Mangrove, (mang'grov). [*Cor.* of Malay name.] = *Rhizophora gymnorhiza*: a large tropical tree, from the branches of which roots descend to the ground; it has green leaves, brown flowers, and bean-like seeds; the timber is heavy and durable.

Mangroves, (mang'grö'vz). [*Mangrove*, *q. v.*] = *Rhizophoraceae*, *q. v.*

Mangusta, (mang-gös'ta). [*Mongusta*, the French name.] = *Indian ichneumon*: an animal belonging to *Herpestes*, *q. v.*

Manihot, (man'i-hot). [*The Brazilian name.*] = *Mandioc* = *Jamphax manihot* = *Jatropha manihot*: a plant belonging to Euphorbiaceae, from which tapioca is obtained.

Manilla, (man-il'la). [*Manilla*, Id.] *M. hemp*: a coarse fibre obtained from the plant *Musa textilis*.

Manioc = *Manihot*, *q. v.*

Manis, (mā'nis) = *Pangolin*: an animal belonging to *Edentata*.

Manna, (man'na). [*The Latin name.*] A sugary gum from Larch, Fraxinus, Eucalyptus, and other trees. *M. ash* = *Ornus rotundifolia*. *M. Sinai*: wholly of sugar, from Tamarix. *M. grass* = *Glycyrrhiza*, *q. v.*

Mannidee, (man'nidz). [*Mannite*, *q. v.*] Artificial compounds of mannite with acids, resembling natural fats.

Mannite, (man'nit). [*Manna*, *q. v.*] = $C_6H_{14}O_6$: the sweet principle of manna, differing from sugar in not fermenting with yeast and water = *Mannitane* and water = *Inverted sugar* and hydrogen.

Mannitane, (man'i-tán). [*Mannite*, *q. v.*] =

$C_6H_{12}O_5$ a syrup substance obtained from mannite.

Mannitose, (man'i-tōs). [Mannite, *q.v.*] A fermentable variety of sugar obtained from mannite.

Manometer, (man-om'ō-ter). [Gk. *manos*, rare; *metron*, measure.] = Pressure gauge: an instrument for measuring the pressure or tension of gases.

Mansard, (man'sard). [M. Mansardo] *M. roof* = Curb-roof, formed by two sets of rafters, one enclosing the other.

Mantides, (man'ti-dēz). [Mantis, the typical genus; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Insects belonging to Orthoptera.

Mantissa, (man-tis'sa). [L. *mantissa*, increase.] The fractional part of a logarithm.

Mantle, (man'tl). [*Mantellus*, the Latin word.] = Pallium: an integument enclosing the viscera of mollusca, and forming a kind of cloak within the shell. *M. lobes*: in Lamellibranchiata open right and left; in Brachiopoda open back and front.

Manubrium, (man-ū'bri-um). [L. *manubrium*, handle.] 1. The central, dependant, polypite of hydrozoa: serves as a gastric or genital sac. 2. The upper and rounded extremity of the breast-bone.

Manures, (ma-nūr-z). [F. *manœuvre*, to work with the hand.] Substances added to land to increase its fertility, such as bones, guano, phosphates, sewage, sea-weeds, &c.

Manus, (man'us). [The Latin word.] = Hand, *q.v.*

Manx, (manks). Connected with the Isle of Man. *M. cat*: a tail-less variety of the common cat found in the Isle of Man.

Maori, (mā'ō-ri). The aborigines of New Zealand.

Map, (map). [L. *mappa*, table-cloth.] A plan of a portion or the whole of the surface of the earth. *Central projection* = Gnomonic projection, *q.v.* *Globular projection*: when the eye is supposed to be about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the radius distant. *Gnomonic projection*: when the eye is supposed to be at the centre of the earth. *Orthographic projection*: when the eye is supposed to be at an infinite distance. *Stereographic projection*: when the eye is supposed to be at the surface, *v.* Projection.

Maple, (mā'pl). [*Mapel*, the A.-S. name.] = Acer, *q.v.*: a tree belonging to Aceraceae. *M. sugar*: from *Acer saccharinum*.

Marantaceae, (mar-an-tā'se-ā). [Signor Maranti.] = Marants: tropical herbaceous plants belonging to Aromales.

Marble, (mār'bl). [*Marbre*, the French name.] A crystalline variety of limestone which is hard enough to be finely polished, often coloured by iron pyrites, &c. *Forest M.* = Bath Oolite, *v.* Oolite. *Green M.* = Ser-

pentine, *q.v.* *Statuary M.* has no fossils, and is usually of a pure white colour.

Marcasite, (mār'ka-sit) = White iron pyrites: a mineral of the iron group, resembling pyrites, *q.v.*, in composition, but crystallising in rhombs.

Marograviaceae, (mār-grā-vi-ā'se-ā). [Sir G. Macgregor.] = Marograviads: trees and shrubs, sometimes climbing, with numerous seeds, belonging to Guttiferales.

Marchantiaceae, (mār-shan-ti-ā'se-ā). [M. Marchant] = Liver-worts: small cellular leafless plants, found in damp places, belonging to Muscales.

Mare, (1, mār; 2, mār'). [1. *Mere*, the A.-S. word; 2. The Latin word.] 1. The female of a horse, *q.v.* 2. Dry, flat hollows or plains in the moon are called mares, and named separately, as Mare Crisium, Mare Serenitatis, *v.* Moon.

Mare's tail = Equisetum, *q.v.*

Margarates, (mār-ga-rāts). [Margario, *q.v.*] Compounds of margaric acid with bases.

Margaric acid, (mār-gar'ik). [Gk. *margarites*, pearl] = $C_{17}H_{33}O_2$: a crystalline fatty acid, named from its pearly lustre.

Margarin, (mār-ga-rin). [Gk. *margaron*, pearl.] = $C_{54}H_{104}O_8$: a compound crystalline substance found in fat, olive oil, &c.

Margarite, (mār-ga-rīt). [Gk. *margarites*, pearl.] A mineral, a variety of mica, also called pearly-mica.

Marie Davy battery. A galvanic battery consisting of plates of zinc in brine, and of carbon in bisulphate of mercury.

Marigold, (mār'i-gōld). [May and Gold.] = Calendula: an herb belonging to Asteraceae.

Marsh M. = *Caltha palustris*.

Marine, (mā-rin'). [*Marinus*, the Latin word.] Belonging to the sea. *M. glue*: shell-lac and India-rubber dissolved in mineral naphtha.

M. snakes, *v.* Ophidia.

Mariner's compass. A declination compass, and fittings necessary to adopt it for the purpose of directing a ship's course.

Mariotte's (mā-ri-ōt'). [M. Mariotte.] *M. bottle*: with openings at the side, to illustrate the laws of water issuing in the form of a jet. *M. law* = Boyle's law: that the volume of a gas varies inversely as the pressure to which it is subjected.

Marishes = Marshes, *q.v.*

Marjoram, (mār'jō-ram). [*Marjorana*, the Latin name.] = Origanum: an herb belonging to Lamiaceae.

Markab, (mār'kab). A star of first magnitude. *v.* Sun stars.

Marl, (mār'l). [The Welsh name.] = Clay and Lime = Calcareous clay: also used generally for any earth that crumbles on exposure to air. *M. slate*: a sub-division of Middle Permian; a calcareous shale.

Marlborough wheel. A wheel connected with two other wheels, so that it turns each of them.

Marmalade, (mār'ma-lād). [*Marmelade*, the French word.] Orange preserved with sugar.

Marmoset, (mār'mō-zet). [*Marmouset*, the



Maple.

French word.]=*Hapale peticillata*: a small monkey, resembling the squirrel, peculiar to tropical America.

Marmot, (mār'mot). [*Marmotte*, the French name.] = *Arctomys*: an animal belonging to Rodentia.

Marois, an Occane race.

Marquetry, (mār'ket-ī). [*Marqueterie*, the French word.] The ornamental arrangement of a number of small pieces of wood. cf. Parquetry.

Marquai's rulers, (mār'kwaw). [*M. Marquai*.] For drawing a number of parallel lines, and also others perpendicular to these.

Marram grass=*Psamma aronaria*=*Arundo arenaria*: a plant belonging to Gramineae; also called sea-reed.

Marrow, (mār'ro). [*Marrow*, the A.-S. name.] = Medulla: a fatty substance found in large bones.

Marrubium, (mār-rō'bi-nm). [Heb. *marrob*, bitter juice.] = White horehound: an herb belonging to Lamnaceae.

Mars, (mārs). [Classical.] The planet next beyond the earth, 140 millions of miles from the sun: its diameter is 4363 miles, and length of year 687 days; presents sometimes a full and sometimes a gibbous appearance, like the moon; and shines with a ruddy light, whence it is named after the god of war.

Marsh, (māsh). [*Merse*, the A.-S. word.] *M. cygnus*/oil = *Comarum palustre*=*Potentilla comarum*: an herb belonging to Rosaceae. *M. marigold* = *Caltha palustris*, q.v. *M. yellow*=*Althaea officinalis*, q.v.; also called Hibiscus. *M. otter*=*Mustela vison*. *M. snaphare*=*Salicornia herbacea*. *M. warbler*=*Salicaria palustris*; v. Warbler.

Marsh gas = CH_4 = Carburetted hydrogen (Light), q.v. = Methyl hydride. *M. series*= $\text{C}_2\text{H}_{2n+2}$: includes the hydrides of Methyl, Ethyl, Propyl, Butyl, &c., hydrogen being the hypothetical first term. *M. type*= CH_4 .

Mars's test for arsenic. By the combination of hydrogen with arsenic if it be present.

Marsileaceae, (mār-sil-ē-ā-ō-e). [Count Marsigli of Italy.] = Pepper-worts: stemless, flowerless plants, found in ditches; belonging to Lycopodales.

Marsipobranchii, (mār-si-pō-brang'ki-i). [Gk. *marsipos*, pouch; *branchia*, gill.] = Lampreys, hag fishes: fishes with pouch-like gills; a primary division of fishes.

Marsupial bones, (mār-sū'pi-al). [Marsupium, q.v.] Ossifications or chondrifications of the internal tendon of the external muscle of the abdomen.

Marsupialia, (mār-sū-pi-ā-li-a). [Marsupium, q.v.] = Didelphina: vertebrate animals, mostly Australian, the young of which is kept for a time after birth in an abdominal pouch; a

primary division of Mammalia, connecting mammals with birds.

Marsupium, (mār-sū-pi-um). [L. *marsupium*, pouch.] 1. A fold of the skin of the abdomen above the pelvis. 2. A membrane in the eye.

Martagon, (mār'ta-gon). [The French name.]

Purple Lily=*Lilium M.*; also called Turk's cap: a plant belonging to Liliaceae.

Martello tower, (mār-tel'lo). [Mortello in Corsica.] A small round fort, usually for defence of the coast.

Marten, (mār'ten). [*Marte*, the French name.] = *Mustela martes*: a weasel-like animal.

Martello-tower.

Martial. Belonging to the planet Mars.

Martin, (mār'tin). [*Martinet*, the French name.] = *Hirundo urtica*: a swallow-like bird; also called Chedon urtica.

Fairy M.=*Hirundo ariel*: an Australian bird. **Sand M.**=*Cotyle riparia*.

Martinet, (mār'ti-net). [The French name.] A swallow-like bird, also called Griffon.

Martius's classification of plants, made in 1835 by Professor M. of Munich.—

Primitive vegetation—

Ananthus=Flowerless plants.
Loxines=Monocotyledons
Typhanochetes=Gymnogens
Orthones=Dicotyleous.

Secondary vegetation—

Fungals.

Masked. *M. grosbeaks*=*Eophona personata*.

M. monkey=*Calithrix personata*.

Mason wasp=*v. Wasps*.

Masonry, (mā'son-ri)=Stone-work: walls, &c., composed of stone.

Mason's hygrometer=Wet bulb hygrometer: two thermometers on one stand, one of which has its bulb kept wet. The difference between the two shows the amount of moisture in the air.

Masseter muscle, (mas'e-ter). [Gk. *maseter*, a chewer.] In the face: from the malar bone to the lower jaw.

Massey's sounding machine. A brass shield, with vanes, which revolve as they descend, and register the distance travelled by means of indices resembling those of a gas meter.

Massicot, (mas'si-cot). [The French word.]

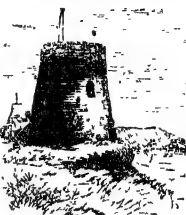
Yellow oxide of lead, used as a pigment.

Massilia. No. 20 of the Minor Planets, q.v.

Massive type of animals. Von Baer's term for Mollusca,



Marmot.



Martello-tower.



Martinet.

Mast, (mast). [The A.-S. word.] The fruit of the oak or beech.

Mast-words, (mast). [Mast, *q.v.*] = Corylaceæ, *q.v.*

Master-word = Imperatoria: a plant belonging to Apiaceæ, now called *Peucedanum ostiolum*.

Mastic, (mas'tik). [*Mastiche*, the Latin name.] A resin, used as a varnish, obtained from the plant *Pistachia lentiscus*.

Mastication, (mas-ti-kā'shun) [L. *Masticare*] = Chewing: the grinding of solid food preparatory to its passing into the stomach.

Masticatory organs, (mas-ti-kā'to-ri). [Mastication, *q.v.*] In Invertebrate animals, either hardened mucous membrane or modified limbs; in Vertebrate animals, modifications of cephalic parietes always distinct from limbs.

Mastiff, (mas'tif). A variety of the dog remarkable for its strength and courage.



Mastiff

Mastodon, (mas'tō-don). [Gk. *mastos*, breast, *odous*, tooth.] An extinct elephant-like mammal of America,

whose teeth have a nipple-like surface.

Mastodonsaurus, *c. L.* Invertebrate.

Mastoid processes, (mas'toid). [Gk. *mastos*, breast; *oidos*, form.]

Two rounded projections at the back of the lower part of the skull



Mastodon

Mat-grass = Mat-weed = Nardus: a grass-like plant.

Matchan, (match'an). [The native name.] *M. stam* = Black tiger of New Zealand. *M. loreng* = Striped tiger of New Zealand. *M. toetoe* = Loopad of New Zealand.

Mater, (mā'ter). [Gk. *mater*, mother.] *Pamater*: a soft, thin membrane enclosing the brain. *Dura-mater*: a dense membrane enclosing the brain.

Mathematics, (math ē-mat'iks). [Gk. *mathematike*, science.] The science of quantitative relation, includes arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry, &c.

Matrass, (mat'ras). [Matras, the French word.] 1. A globe of thin glass, having a long neck, used in Chemistry. 2. Any ignition tube.

Matricaria, (mat-ri-kā'ri-a). [L. *matris*, womb.] A plant belonging to Asteraceæ. *M. chamomilla* = Wild chamomile. *M. parthenium* = Fever-fev.

Matrix, (mā'triks). [The Latin word.] = Womb: used generally for anything which encloses a substance and gives form to it.

Matt, (matt). [Gk. *matt*, dull.] In smelting, especially in lead-working: used for imperfectly refined metals.

Matter, (mat'ter). [Materia, the Latin word.] A general term for any substance; for anything which has extension.

Matthiessen's differential thermometer. [Doc-

tor Matthiessen] Adapted to the measurement of the temperatures of two liquids

Matthiola, (mat-tī'ō-lā). [Signor Matthiolus] = Stock: an herb belonging to Brassicaceæ. *M. incana* = Gillyflower.

Mauritius, (maw-rish'ī-us). [Prince Maurice] *M. grass*: a large kind of couch grass found in Ceylon. *M. weed*: *Rocella fusiformis*.

Mauve, (mōv). [The French word.] A violet dye-stuff obtained from aniline. *v.* Aniline dyes

Mauveine, (mōv'in). [Mauve, *q.v.*] The base of Mauve, *q.v.*

Mavis, (ma'vis). [Mavis, the French name.] = *Turdus muscivorus*: a thrush-like bird; also called Thrush.

Maxilla, (maks-ī'lā). [L. *maxilla*, jaw.] 1.

In Vertebrata: the same as the superior maxilla of man. 2.

In Arthropoda: limbs modified as jaws.

Maxillary, (maks-ī'lā-ri) [L. *maxilla*, jaw]

M. bones of skull: two bones forming the jaws; the upper is in two pieces, and extends upwards between the nose and eyes. *M. nerve*: Upper *M.* serves the nose, eyelids, teeth, and lip of upper jaw. Lower *M.* serves the tongue and lower jaw.

Maxillipedes, (maks-ī'lā-pēds). [Maxilla, *q.v.*; *L. pes*, foot.] = Foot-jaws: modified limbs in Crustacea, which serve as jaws.

Mayacem, (mā-ā-ē-ē) = Mayacæ: moss-like plants with narrow leaves and small flowers.

May. *M. chayer* = *Melolontha vulgaris*. *M. apple* of N. Mexico = *Podophyllum peltatum*. *M. pole* = American aloe = *Agave Americana*.

May flies = Ephemera: insects belonging to Neuroptera.

May-hill sandstone. [M. in Gloucestershire.] = Upper Llandovery rocks, connecting Upper and Lower Silurian strata.

Maximum thermometer. One adapted to the registration of the highest temperature reached in a given period.

M-Fans. An African people.

M'Leay's classification of animals:—

VERTEBRATA.

Cephalopoda. Annelida.

MOLLUSCA. ANNULOSA.

Tunicata. Cirripoda.

ACRITA. RADIATA.

Zoanthida.

Vertebrata passes through Annelida to Annulosa, and through Cephalopoda to Mollusca. In the same way Radiata passes through Cirripoda to Annulosa, and through Zoanthida to Acrita, &c.

M'Pongos. An African people.

Meadow, (med'ō) [*Mead*, the A.-S. word]

M. fox-tail grass = *Alopecurus pratensis*. *M. grass* = *Poa trivialis*. *M. rue* = *Thalictrum flavum*. *M. saffron* = *Colchicum autumnale*. *M. sweet* = *Spirea ulmaria*.



Mavis

Meandrina, (me-an-dri'na). [*Meandrine*, the French name.] = Brain-coral a family of corals, with furrows, formed by long rows of mouths.

Mean sun, *v. Sun*.

Measles, (mē'zls) [*G. Maser*, speck.] An eruptive fever-like disease.

Measurement, (mez'ūr-ment). [*Mesure*, the French word.] *M. of angles*: by degrees, each degree $\frac{1}{90}$ of a right angle. *M. of area*, *v. M. of space*. *M. of force*, *v. Momentum*. *M. of length*, *v. M. of space*. *M. of light*=Photometry. *M. of space*, of length, by feet, miles, leagues, &c.; of area, by square feet, acres, square miles, &c.; of volume, by cubic feet, &c. *M. of surface*=*M. of area*. *M. of time*: by seconds, minutes, hours, &c.

Measures. *Coal M.*: the upper portion of the carboniferous strata, in which are found beds of coal; *v. Primary strata*. *French M.*, *v. Metric system*.

Meat, (mēt). [*Mate*, the A.-S. word.] *Extract of M.*=Concentrated juice of meat. *Lean of M.*=Muscle. *Hog's M.*=Roots of *Boerhaavia decumbens*.

Meatus, (mē-ā'tūs). [The Latin word.] An opening, especially used for the opening of the ear.

Mecca, Balm of. Obtained from Balsamodendron myrrh.

Mechanical, (mē-kan'ikal). [*Mechanicus*, the Latin word.] *M. equivalent of heat*=1,390 foot-pounds per thermal unit. *M. theory of heat*=Dynamical theory, *q. v.* *M. work of a man's body*=1,430,000 foot-pounds, half being used internally in the work of circulation, respiration, &c., and the other half being available for external work. *M. powers*:—1. *The lever*: a movable rod with one point fixed. 2. *The wheel and axle*: a modification of the lever, *v. Wheel*. 3. *The inclined plane*: a gradual ascent. 4. *The Wedge*: a double inclined plane. 5. *The screw*: an inclined plane winding round an axis.

Mechanics, (mē-kan'iks). [*Mechanikos*, the Greek word.] The science of the laws of forces, as shown by matter in masses.

Meconates, (mek'ō-nāts). [*Meconic*, *q. v.*] = $MgC_2H_3O_7$: compounds of meconic acid with a base.

Meconic acid, (mē-kon'ik). [*Gk. melon*, poppy.] = $C_7H_4O_7 \cdot 3H_2O$: a crystalline poisonous substance found in opium.

Meconine, (mek'ō-nin). [*Meconic*, *q. v.*] = $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$: a crystalline substance found in opium.

Meconopsis, (mē-kō-nō'pis). [*Gk. mekon*, poppy, *opsis*, appearance.] = Welsh poppy: a plant belonging to Papaveraceae.

Medeola. A gourd-like plant. *M. virginica* = Indian cucumber.

Median, (mē'di-an). [*L. medius*, middle.] *M. line*: peculiar to fishes. *M. nerve*: in the arm, serving the fingers.

Medicago, (med-i-kā'go). [The Greek name.] = Medick: an herb belonging to Leguminaceae. *M. discoloris*=Hedge-hogs.

Medical science. The knowledge of the action of medicines upon the animal system. *Heteropathy*=Allopathy: the use of medicines likely to counteract the given disease. *Homoeopathy*: the use of medicines, usually in minute doses, likely to cause the given disease in a state of health.

Medlar, (med'lar). [*Medle*, the A.-S. name.] = *Pyrus Germanica*: a plant of the apple kind.

Medulla, (me-dū'la). [*L. medulla*, marrow.] 1 = Spinal cord, the centre of the nervous system in vertebrate animals. 2 = Marrow: a delicate variety of connective tissue. *M. oblongata*: the hindmost part of the brain, in contact with the spinal cord, from which most of the cerebral nerves originate.

Medullary, (me-dū'la-ri). [*Medulla*, *q. v.*] The middle portion of the kidney. *M. rays*: vertical plates of cellular tissue, which radiate from the pith of an exogenous plant to the bark.

Medusa, (me-dū'sa). [Classical] *Head of M.* = *Algol*, *q. v.*

Medusae, (me-dū'sē). [*Medusa*, the typical genus.] = Jelly-fishes = Discophore: a subdivision of Hydrozoa, gelatinous animals in which the heart and stomach are identical. *v. Acalephae*. *Craspedote M.* = Gymnophthalmata = Naked-eyed M.: mostly small, and phosphorescent. *M. with covered eyes*: have a membrane over the supposed eyes. *M. with naked eyes*: have no such membrane.



Medusae.

Medusoid, (me-dū'soid). [*Medusa*, *q. v.*, *Gk. eidos*, form.] Medusa-like. *Steganophthalmate M.*=*M. with covered eyes*, now included in Lucernaridae.

Meerschaum, (mēr'shawm). [*Gk. meer*, sea; *schaum*, foam.] A soft, white, clayey mineral, chiefly hydrated silicate of magnesium: used for tobacco pipes, and, when fresh, also as a kind of soap.

Megaceros, (meg-a'cē-ro-s). [*Gk. megas*, large; *keras*, horn.] *M. hyperboreus*=Irish elk: a large stag, known only by fossil remains.

Megaderma, (meg-a-dēr'ma). [*Gk. megas*, large, *derma*, skin.] *M. lynce*=Lyre bat.

Megalodon, (meg-a-lō'don). [*Gk. megas*, large, *odon*, tooth.] A molluscous animal, known only by shells found in Devonian rocks.

Megalosaurus, (meg-a-lō-saw'rūs). [*Gk. megas*, great, *sauros*, lizard.] A large carnivorous lizard, moving chiefly on its hind limbs, analogous in structure to the ostrich, known only by fossil remains in Liass, Oolite, and Wealden rocks.

Megaptera, (me-gap'tēr-a). [*Gk. megas*, great; *ptera*, fin.] = Hump-backed whale, a cetacean animal, named from its large fins.

Megatherium, (meg-a-thēr'i-um). [*Gk. megas*, great, *therion*, beast.] An extinct animal of large size, resembling the sloth in some characters, belonging to Edentata: known

only by fossil remains found in Pleistocene rocks of South America.

Megohm, (meg'ōm)

[Gk. *megas*, great; Professor Ohm.] = One million ohms: a measure of electric resistance. v. Ohm.

Mebomian glands,

(mī-bō'mī-an).

In the eyelids.

Meisner's classification of plants:—

Vascular plants—

Dicotyledons.

Diplochlamydes.

Thalamiflorals.

Calyciflorals.

Monocotyledons.

Cellular plants—

Acotyledons.

Melacnite, (mel-ak'ō-nit). [Gk. *melas*, black; *konis*, powder.] = Black copper ore: one of the copper group of minerals, amorphous, chiefly oxide of copper = CuO .

Melam, (mel'am). [Gk. *melas*, black.] A grey powder obtained from sulphocyanide of ammonium.

Melampyrum, (mel-am-pi'rum). [Gk. *melas*, black; *pyros*, wheat.] = Cow-wheat: an herb belonging to Scrophulariaceæ.

Melania, (mel-i'n-a). [Gk. *melas*, black.] A snail-like animal found in estuaries; also called black snail.

Melanite, (mel'-an-it). [Gk. *melas*, black.] A black variety of garnet.

Melanthaceæ, (mel-an-tha'se-æ). [Gk. *melas*, black, *anthos*, flower.] = Melanths: crocus-like plants, mostly poisonous, belonging to Liliaceæ, named from the dark colour of the flowers.

Melaphyre, (mel-a-fir). [Gk. *melas*, black.] A dark-coloured variety of basalt, belonging to the middle Tertiary period.

Melastomaceæ, (mel-as-tō-mā'se-æ). [Gk. *melas*, black; *stoma*, mouth.] = Melastomads: herbs, shrubs, and trees, belonging to Myrtales.

Meloides and Faraday's figures. Regular figures formed by the arrangement of fine sand spread over a vibrating surface.

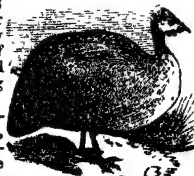
Melagris, (mel-ō-ā'-gris). [L. *meleagris*, guinea fowl.] = Turkey: a poultry-like bird belonging to Falconidae.



Megatherium.



Melus.



Melagris.

Melene, (mel'en) = $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{60}$: a paraffin obtained from wax.

Meles, (mē's'les). [The Latin name.] = Badger: a nocturnal, omnivorous, burrowing animal belonging to Carnivora.

Meleztose, (mel'e-zī-tōs). [F. *melez*, larch tree.] A variety of sugar obtained from the larch tree.

Melia, (mel'i-a). [Gk. *melia*, ash tree.] A plant, the type of Meliaceæ. *M. azedarach* = White cedar of N. Zealand; also called Lilac.

Meliaceæ, (mel-i-ā'se-æ). [Melia, q.v.] = Meliads: trees and shrubs, with small flowers, belonging to Rutales.

Melilite, (mel'i-lit) [Gk. *meli*, honey; *lithos*, stone.] = Humboldtite: a mineral, chiefly silicate of calcium and aluminum, named from its colour resembling that of honey.

Melilotus, (mel-i-lō'tus). [Gk. *meli*, honey; *lotus*, q.v.] = Melilot: an herb belonging to Leguminaceæ.

Melinophane, (mel'in-ō-fān). [Gk. *meli*, honey; *phaino*, I show.] A mineral which resembles leucophane.

Meliphagidæ, (mel-i-faj'i-dē). [Gk. *meli*, honey; *phago*, I eat.] = Honey-eaters: birds of great variety, belonging to Insectores, chiefly Australasian.

Melissa, (mel-is'sa). [Gk. *melissa*, bee.] = Balm: an herb belonging to Lamiaceæ, named from bees frequenting it.

Melitose, (mel'i-tōs) = $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$: a variety of sugar, which requires hydration previous to fermentation.

Melittis, (mel'it-tis). [Gk. *melissa*, bee.] = Bastard-balm: an herb belonging to Lamiaceæ.

Mellifera, (mel-lif'er-a). [L. *mel*, honey; *fero*, I bear.] = Honey-bearers = Bees, q.v.

Meliphagidæ, (mel-i-faj'i-dē). [Gk. *meli*, honey; *phago*, I eat.] = Honey-eaters: used for honey-eating birds generally, and especially for the pell-bird and wattle-bird of Australia.

Mellite, (mel'it). [Gk. *meli*, honey; *lithos*, stone.] = Honey-stone: a rare mineral, chiefly mellitate of aluminum.

Mellitates, (mel'i-tāts). [Mellitic, q.v.] Compounds of mellitic acid with bases.

Mellitic acid, (mel'it'ik). [Mellite, q.v.] $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_6$: an acid substance found in mellite; also called Benzol hexacarboxylic acid. *Hemu-M.* = $\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{O}_6$: a modified form of M.

Mellivora, (mel-liv'ō-ra). [L. *mel*, honey; *voro*, I eat.] = Honey-badgers = Ratels: animals resembling the badger, found in Africa.

Mellone, (mel'lon). C_9N_3 : a radicle, known only in combination, obtained from compounds of cyanogen.

Mellonides, (mel'lō-nidz). [Mellon, q.v.] Compounds of mellon with bases.

Melocantha, (mel-ō-lon'tha). [The Latin name.] *M. vulgaris* = Cockchafer, q.v.

Melon, (mel'on). [The French name.] = Cucumis melo: a plant belonging to Cucur-



Melon.

bitaceæ, the fruit of which is edible. *Essence of M.* *v.* *Essence.*

Melophagus, (mel-ôf'a-gus). [*Melophagus*, the Greek name.] An insect belonging to Hippoboscidae, *q. v.* *M. ovinus*=Sheeplice.

Melting, (*Meltan*, the A.-S. word.)=Fusion, *q. v.*

Member, (mem'ber). [*Membrum*, the Latin name.] 1. Of an equation: all the terms on one side of the sign=. 2. Of an organised being=Jamb, *q. v.*

Membracis, (mem-bră'sis). [The Latin name.] =Leaf-hopper: an insect belonging to Homoptera.

Membrane, (mem-brăn). [*Membrana*, the Latin word.] =Skin: a thin layer of tissue serving as a covering.

Membranes, (mem-brănz). [*Membrane*, *q. v.*] *M. of brain*: dura mater, arachnoid *M.*, pia mater, and falk, *q. v.* *M. of Corti*: in the cochlea of the ear, separating it into chambers, and enclosing the scala media.

Membranous, (mem-bră-nus). [*Membrane*, *q. v.*] *M. labyrinth*: a part of the essential organ of the sense of hearing, an oval sac containing a fluid and ossicles, or small bones; probably able only to distinguish intensity of sound.

Menaccante, (men-ak'a-nit). [*Menachan* in Cornwall.] A variety of hematite: a black mineral, slightly magnetic; also called Ilmenite.

Menchecourt drift. [*M.* near Abbeville.] A Post-Pliocene bed in which was found an entire skeleton of a rhinoceros.

Mendipite, (men-di-pit). [*Mendip Hills*.] A rare mineral, white and nearly opaque: chiefly chloride and oxide of lead.

Menevian beds, (men-ê-vi-an). [*M.*=Classical name of St. Davids.] The uppermost of the Lower Cambrian rocks; near St. Davids in N. Wales.

Mengite, (men'jit). [*Mr. Menge*.] 1. A black mineral, chiefly zirconia, oxide of iron, and titanate acid; also called Ilmenite. 2.=Monazite, *q. v.*

Menhirs, (men'herz). [*Welsh mern*, stone.] =Standing stones, mostly ancient tombs. *c.* Dolmen.

Meniscus, (men-is'kus). [*Gk. meniskos*, little moon.] A crescent-shaped lens.

Menispermaceæ, (men-is-per-mă'se-æ). [*Gk. meniskos*, little moon; *sperma*, seed.] =Menispermads: tropical twining shrubs, with small narcotic flowers, belonging to Menispermiales; the only order of Exogens which has ternary flowers throughout, approximating to Dictyogens. Named from the crescent-shaped seeds.

Menispermiales, (men-is-per-mă'lêz). *Meniscus*. [*Menispermaceæ*, *q. v.*] Plants with monochlamydeous flowers and much albumen with the embryo, forming a division of Dicotylous Exogens.

Menkar, (men'kar). [*The Latin name*.]=α Ceti: the chief star of the constellation Cetus; a sun star.

Mehobbranchus, (men-ô-brang'kus). [*Gk. megnos*, strength; *brachion*, gill.] =North American eel: a batrachian, with permanent gills, belonging to Urodela, usually about two feet in length.

Menopoma, (men-ô-pô'ma). [*Gk. menos*, strength; *poma*, gill cover.] =Great Salamander: an American batrachian, belonging to Urodela, about 18 inches in length.

Menotti's battery. A galvanic battery consisting of plates of zinc in dilute sulphuric acid, and of copper in sulphate of copper solution, the liquids being separated by a layer of sand.

Mental, (men'tal). [*L. mens*, mind.] Relating to the mind. *M. foramen*: in the ramus of the lower jaw-bone. *v.* Mentum.

Mentha, (men'tha). [*The Greek name*.]=Mint: a strongly-scented herb belonging to Lamaceæ *M. piperita*=Peppermint. *M. sylvestris*=Horehound. *M. cordis*=Spearmint.

Menthene, (men'thên). [*Montha*, *q. v.*] =C₁₀H₁₈: a hydrocarbon found in oil of peppermint.

Mentum, (men'tum). [*The Latin word*.] Chin: a projection of the lower jaw-bone. In insects the central portion of the labium.

Menyanthes, (men-i-an'thêz)=Buckbean, bog-bean: a marsh herb, belonging to Gentianaceæ.

Mephitis, (mê-fî'tis). [*L. mephitis*, noxious vapour.] =American skunk: an animal, resembling the pole-cat, belonging to Mustelidae.

Merak=β Ursæ Majoris: one of the Pointers, *q. v.*: a star in the constellation Ursæ Major.

Mercaptan, (mer-kap'tan). [*Mercurium captans*.]=H(C₂H₅)S=Ethylhydrosulphide: intermediate between sulphuretted hydrogen and diethyl sulphide: a colourless inflammable liquid, named from its action on oxide of mercury.

Mercaptans. [*Mercaptan*, *q. v.*] Correspond to alcohols, in which oxygen is replaced by sulphur.

Mercator's projection, (mer-kă'tor). [*Mercator*, a Danish geographer.] Used for maps intended for sailors, the surface of the earth is assumed to be a plane. *v.* Projection.

Mercuramine, (mer-kû-ra-mîn). A basic compound of mercury and ammonia.

Mercurialis, (mer-kû-rî-ălis)=Dog-mercury: an herb belonging to Euphorbiaceæ. *M. perennis*=Herb-mercury.

Mercuric, (mer-kû'ric). [*Mercury*, *q. v.*] *M. sulphide*=Cinnabar=HgS. *M. chloride*=corrosive sublimate, Hg Cl₂.

Mercurous, (mer-kû-rus). [*Mercury*, *q. v.*] *M. chloride*=Calomel=HgCl.

Mercury, (mer'kû-ri). [*Classical*.]=Quick-silver=Hydrargyrum: a white lustrous metal, liquid between -37° and 662° F., much used in thermometers, barometers, and in amalgams. *M. pendulum*: in which the bob is a vessel partly filled with mercury, the expansion or contraction of which corrects the contraction or expansion of the pendulum.



Merganser, (mer-gan'ser). [L. *mergus*, diver; *anser*, goose.] *v.* Merganser.

Mergus, (mer'gus). [L. *mergus*, diver.] A duck-like bird belonging to Natatores. *M. merganser* = Goosander.



Meridian, (me-ri'di-an). [L. *meridies*, mid-day.]

The meridian of any given place is the great circle passing through that place and the two poles; in English maps the distance of the meridian of a place from that of Greenwich is its longitude, all places on any given meridian have noon at the same time, whence the name. *Magnetic M.*: a plane passing through a given point and the N. and S. magnetic poles is the magnetic meridian of that point.

Merino, (me-rē'nō). [The Spanish name.]

1. A variety of the sheep, remarkable for the fineness of its wool. 2. The wool itself.



Meriones. Jumping-mouse: a rat-like animal belonging to Muridae.

Merlangus, (mer-lan'gus) = Whiting: a cod-like fish belonging to Gadidae.

Merlin, (mer'lin). [L. *merula*, black.] A small hawk-like bird.



Merlucius, (mer-lū'si-nū). flake: a cod-like fish.

Merope, (mer'o-pē). [Classical.] One of the Pleiades, *q. v.* the smallest and least bright.

Merops, (mer'ops). [The Latin name.] = Bee-eater: a bird, the type of Meropidae, living chiefly upon bees and wasps.

Meropidae, (me-rop'i-dē). [Merops, *q. v.*] = Bee-eaters: a family of birds, belonging to the king-fisher, laughing-jackass, &c.



Merostomata, (me-ro-stō'ma-ta). [Gk. *meron*, thigh; *stoma*, mouth.] = Xiphosura: crustacean animals, such as the king-crab, with sessile eyes, and several pairs of articulated limbs, some belonging to the head.

Merrythought = Furfurum, *q. v.*

Merycotherium, (me-ri-kō-thē'ri-nū). [Gk. *merokos*, I chew; *therion*, beast.] A cany-like animal, known only by fossil remains,

found in pleistocene rocks of Europe and Asia.

Mesaconio, (mez-a-kon'ik). [Aconitic, *q. v.*] *M. acul*, belongs to the Fumaric acid series.

Mesembryaceae, (mez-em-bri-ā-se-ē). [Mesembryanthemum, *q. v.*] = Ficoid: herbs and shrubs, with succulent leaves, belonging to Ficoidales.

Mesembryanthemum, (mez-eun-bri-an'the-mūm). [Gk. *mesembria*, noon, *anthos* flower.] = Fig-marigold: a plant, the type of Mesembryaceae, *q. v.* *M. crystallinum* = Ice-plant.

Mesencephalic, (mez-en-se-fal'ik). [Gk. *mesos*, middle, *kephale*, head.] = Parietal: belonging to the side of the cranium.

Mesenteric glands, (mez-en-ter'ik). [Mesentery, *q. v.*] Through which the lymphatic capillaries pass, in the folds of the mesentery.

Mesentery, (mez-en-ter-i). [Gk. *mesos*, between; *enteron*, intestine.] The membrane attaching the intestines to the abdomen.

Meseriac, (mez-er-ā'ik). [Gk. *mesarion*, mesentery.] Mesenteric, *q. v.*

Meso, (mez'ō). [The Greek word.] A prefix implying an intermediate position.

Mesopithecus, (mez-ō-pith-ē'kus). [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *pithekos*, ape.] An intermediate variety of the ape tribe, known only by fossil remains: supposed to connect the tailed and tailless varieties of apes.

Mesopodium, (mez-ō-pō'di-um). [Gk. *mesos*, middle, *podus*, foot.] The middle portion of the foot of a molluscan animal. *v.* Mollusca. *cf.* Propodium and Metapodium.

Mesosternum, (mez-ō-ster'nūm). [Gk. *mesos*, middle, *Sternum*, *q. v.*] The middle portion of the sternum.

Mesotype, (mez-ō-tip). [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *typos*, form.] = Natulite, *q. v.*: a mineral of the zeolite group.

Mesoxalurea, (mez-oks-a-lū're-a). [Mesoxalyl and Urea, *q. v.*] = Alloxan: urea in which some of the hydrogen has been replaced by mesoxalyl.

Mesoxalyl, (mez-oks-a-lil). C_3O_3 : a radicle found in alloxan.

Mesozoic, (mez-ō-zō'ik). [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *zoe*, life.] = Secondary, *q. v.*: the second great division of stratified rocks, intermediate between Palaeozoic and Cretaceous.

Mestizo, (mez-tē'zo). [The Spanish name.] The offspring of white and red men.

Meta, (met'a). [The Greek word.] A prefix implying beyond.

Metacarpal, (met-a-kār'pal). [Gk. *meta*, beyond; *karpus*, wrist.] *M. bones*: five small bones, forming the palm of the hand.

Metacarpus, (met-a-kar'pus). [Gk. *meta*, beyond; *karpus*, wrist.] The bones forming the body of the hand.

Metacentre, (met-a-sen'ter). [Gk. *meta*, beyond; *kentron*, centre.] The point of intersection between the lines of the axis of a floating body and of the resulting upward fluid pressure; equilibrium is stable only when this point is above the centre of gravity of the floating body.

Metacetone, (met-a-sē'tōn). [Meta & Acetone,

q. v.] = $C_6H_{10}O$: the only liquid obtained by the distillation of sucrose.

Metachloral, (met-a-klor'al). [*Meta* and *Chloral*, *q. v.*] An anæsthetic obtained by acting on anhydrous chloral with sulphuric acid.

Metagenesis, (met-a-jen'e-sis). [*Meta* and *Genesis*, *q. v.*] *v.* *Genesis*. *v.* *Development*.

Metaglobin, (met-a-glob'in). An albuminoid substance.

Metal, (met'al). [*Metallum*, the Latin word.] *v.* *Metals*.

Metala, (met'a-lā) = Hind wings. *v.* *Wings*.

Metalddehyd, (met-al'-de-hid'). [*Meta* and *Aldehyde*, *q. v.*] A crystalline substance found in aldehyd.

Metallic, (met'al-ik) [*Metal*, *q. v.*] Relating to metals. *M. cyanides* compounds of cyanogen with metals. *M. thermometer* = Breguet's thermometer, *q. v.*

Metaliferous, (met-al-lifer-us) [*Metal*, *q. v.* *L. ferro*, I bear.] *M. rocks*: rocks in which metallic veins are found.

Metallurgy, (met'al-in-jī). [*Metal*, *q. v.*; *Gk. ergon*, work.] The science and art of working metals.

Metals, (met'alz). [*Metal*, *q. v.*] Electropositive substances, which are usually solid, opaque, lustrous, good conductors of heat and electricity heavier than water, and combine with oxygen to form bases.

Alkali-metals, *q. v.*

Alkaline earth-metals, *q. v.*

Earth metals, *q. v.*

Magnesian metals, *q. v.*

Iron-like metals, *q. v.*

Noble metals, *q. v.*

Native metals. Those which, like gold, mercury, &c., are found in the metallic condition.

Metamerio, (met-a-mer'ik). * [*Gk. meta*, beyond, *meros*, part.] Having the character of metamorides, *q. v.*

Metamorides, (met-a-mer'i-dēz). [*Gk. meta*, beyond, *meros*, part.] Bodies having the same number of chemical equivalents, and the same ultimate composition, but differing in character and properties.

Metamorphic, (met-a-morf'ik). [*Gk. meta*, beyond; *morphe*, form.] *M. rocks* = Crystalline schists: unfossiliferous rocks which have been changed in structure since deposition, such as quartz, gneiss, &c. *M. limestone* = Primary limestone.

Metamorphosis, (met-a-morfō-sis) [*Gk. meta*, beyond, *morphe*, form.] Transformation: in biology, a form of development, *q. v.*

Metanaphthalin, (met-a-nafth'a-lin). [*Meta* and *Naptha*, *q. v.*] = Retisterene: a modified form of Naphthalin.

Metapæctic acid, (met-a-pæk'tic) [*Meta* and *Pæctic*, *q. v.*] $C_8H_{14}O_9$; a modification of Pæctic acid.

Metapedes, (met-ap'e-dēz). [*Gk. meta*, beyond; *pous*, foot.] = Hind legs.

Metapodium, (met-a-pōth'um). [*Gk. meta*, beyond; *pous*, foot.] The hinder portion

of the foot, especially in some molluscan animals. *cf.* *Mesopodium* and *Propodium*.

Metapophyses, (met-a-pōf'i-sēz). [*Meta* and *Apophysis*, *q. v.*] Small rounded projections of the last dorsal vertebra of the spinal column.

Metapterygoid, (met-ap-ter'i-goid). [*Meta* and *Pterygoid*, *q. v.*] A modification of the malleus bone in osseous or bony fishes.

Metastyrol, (met-a-stī'rol). [*Meta* and *Styrolene*, *q. v.*] = *Dracanyl*: a modification of styrolene.

Metatarsal bones, (met-a-tar'sal). [*Metatarsus*, *q. v.*] Five bones forming the lower instep.

Metatarsus, (met-a-tar'sus) [*Gk. meta*, beyond, *tarsus*, instep.] The bones forming the body of the foot.

Meteors, (mē'te-ōz). [*Gk. meteoros*, high in the air.] = *Bolides* or shooting stars: luminous bodies falling upon the earth's surface; probably small planets or asteroids ignited by friction when in contact with the atmosphere of the earth.

Meteor-showers. Usually in August, Nov., December, and also at other times; exceptionally bright every 33 years.

Meteorites, (mē'te-ō-rits). [*Meteor*, *q. v.*] = *Aerolites*, *siderolites*, and *aerolites*, *q. v.*

Meteorology, (mē'te-ō-lō-jī). [*Gk. meteoros*, high in the air, *logos*, discourse.] The science of atmospheric phenomena.

Meter, (mē'ter). [*Gk. metron*, measure.] An apparatus for measurement. *v.* *Galvanometer*, *Endosmometer*, *Evaporimeter*, &c.

Methacetic acid = *Pyromelic acid*, *q. v.*

Methane, (meth'an) [*Methyl*, *q. v.*] CH_4 = *Methyl hydride* = *Marsh gas*, *q. v.* = *Formene*. *v.* *Hydrocarbons*.

Methene, (meth'en). [*Methenyl*, *q. v.*] CH_2 : one of the second series of Hydrocarbons, *q. v.*

Methenyl, (meth'e-nil). [*Methyl*, *q. v.*] CH : the radical of the second series of Hydrocarbons, *q. v.*

Methyl, (meth'il). [*Gk. meta*, beyond; *hyle*, wood.] $Me = CH_3$: a gaseous hydrocarbon; one of the alcoholic radicals. The radical of the methyl series. *M. chloride* = *Chloroform*. *M. hydrate* = *Marsh gas*. *M. hydrate* = *Woodspirit* = *Pyroxylic spirit* = *Carbinol*. *M. oxide* = *Methylic ether*. *M. phenal* = *Kiesel*. *M. salicylate* = *Gaultheric acid*.

Methylated, (meth-i-lā'ted). [*Methyl*, *q. v.*] *M. acetone* = *Ethyl-acetyl* *M. spirit*: a mixture of wood-spirit and alcohol.

Methyloonylia, (meth-il-kō-nī-lī-a) = $C_6H_{17}N$: a modified form of conylin. *v.* *Conia*.

Methylene, (meth-i-lēn). [*Methyl*] CH_2 : an hypothetical hydrocarbon of the acetylene series.

Methylia, (meth-il'ī-a). [*Methyl*, *q. v.*] = *Methylamine* = CH_5N : a colourless pungent alkaline inflammable gas, one of the primary momamines.

Methylic, (meth-il'ik). [*Methyl*, *q. v.*] *M. aldehyde* = *Formaldehyde*, *q. v.* *M. ether*: an anæsthetic that destroys sensibility but not consciousness.

Methyloxalic acid=Acetic acid, *q.v.*

Metonic cycle, (mē-ton'ik). [Meton of Athens.] A period of 19 years, after which the eclipses, &c., occur again in the same order as before; named from its discoverer.

Metre, (mētr). [The French word.] =39.371 inches: the unit of length in the Metric system. The metre is the 40 millionth part of the circumference of the earth measured through the poles. *Centimetre*=39.371 in. *Decimetre*=3.9371 inches. *Dekametre*=393.71 inches. *Hectometre*=3937.1 inches.

Metric, (mē'trik). [Metric, *q.v.*] *M. system* of weights and measures: in use in most Continental countries. The unit of length is the French metre, 39.371 inches. The unit of weight, the French kilogramme=2.2 lbs.; the unit of capacity, the French litre=1.75 pints nearly. These are all connected by the litre being the cube of 1 decimetre, and the kilogramme being the weight of a litre of distilled water at its greatest density.

Meum, (mē'um)=Men, Spiguel, &c.: an aromatic herb belonging to Ajacace.

Mezeron, (mē-zē-ron)=Daphne mezereum: a shrub belonging to Thymelacae.

Miargyrite, (mi-arg'jrit). [Gk. *meion*, less; *argyros*, silver.] A black opaque mineral, chiefly sulphide of silver and sulphate of antimony.

Miaskite, (mi-as'kit). [Miask, in Ural Mountains.] A granular silty mineral, chiefly orthoclase and nepheline; a variety of syenite.

Miasma, (mi-as'ma). [Gk. *miasma*, I pollute.] A poisonous exhalation from putrefying matter.

Mica, (mī'ka). [L. *mico*, I sparkle.] A mineral, chiefly silicate of aluminium: has metallic lustre, and is foliated and transparent. *Lithia M.*=Lepidolite. *Pearl M.*=Margarite. *Potash M.*=Muscovite. *M. schist*: one of the metamorphic rocks; a slaty compound of mica and quartz. *M. group* of minerals: includes phlogopite, muscovite, lepidolite, lepidomelaene, biotite, and chlorite, usually in scales or plates.

Mice, (mis). [Mouse, *q.v.*] Small rat-like animals belonging to Rodentia. *Sea M.*, *v.* Errantia. *Shrew M.*=Sorex, *q.v.*

Micaster, (mi-kas'ter). [Gk. *mikros*, little; *aster*, star.] A sea-urchin found in chalk rocks.

Microcebus, (mi-kro-sē'bus). [Gk. *mikros*, little; *kebos*, ape.] A small animal belonging to Lemnidae.

Microlin, (mi'krō-klin). [Gk. *mikros*, little; *kline*, I incline.] A mineral, a variety of orthoclase: named from the small angle between the planes of cleavage.

Microcsmic salt, (mi-kro-kōs'mik). [Gk. *mikros*, small.] = $\text{NaH}_2\text{NHP}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$: a phosphate of ammonium and sodium, used as a flux in blowpipe experiments=Stercorite; named from the small size of the crystals.

Microrith, (mi'krō-krith). [Gk. *mikros*, small; *krith*, barleycorn.] =The weight of an atom of hydrogen.

Microdactylus, (mī-kro-dak'ti-lus). [Gk.

mikros, small; *dactylos*, finger.] =Sariama=Palamedea cristata: a bird belonging to Giallators, found in New Guinea.

Microglossus, (mi-kro-glos'sus). [Gk. *mikros*, small; *glossa*, tongue.] A parrot-like bird, belonging to Psittacidae.

Microlestes, (mi-kro-les'tēz). [Gk. *mikros*, little; *lestes*, beast of prey.] A small kangaroo-like animal, one of the earliest mammals known, of which teeth are found fossil in Stonesfield slates: now called Stereognathus.

Micro lithic, (mī-kro-lith'ik). [Gk. *mikros*, small; *lithos*, stone.] Built of small stones.

Micrometer, (mī-krom'e-ter). [Gk. *mikros*, small, *metron*, measure.] Any apparatus for the measurement of very small distances: especially for the accurate sub-division of the field of view of a telescope. *M. screw*: for measuring minute distances, by noting their ratio to the known distance between the threads.

Micromys, (mī'krō-mis). [Gk. *mikros*, small, *mys*, mouse.] =Hare vest mouse, *q.v.*

Microphytes, (mī-kro-fī'toz). [Gk. *mikros*, small, *phyton*, plant.] Minute plants: a general term for very small forms of vegetable life.

Micropterus, (mī-krop'ter-us). [Gk. *mikros*, small; *pteryx*, wing.] A duck-like bird with short wings. *M. brachypterus* = Steamer duck = Race-horse.

Micropyle, (mī'krō-pīl). [Gk. *mikros*, small; *pyle*, opening.] The entrance to the ovum by which the embryo passes out.

Microscope, (mī'krō-skōp). [Gk. *mikros*, small, *skopeo*, I view.] A magnifying glass or glasses and fittings, used to see magnified images of very small objects.

Microscopium, (mī-kro-skō'pī-um). [Microscope, *q.v.*] A small constellation near the Zodiac.

Microtherium, (mī-kro-thēr'i-um). [Gk. *mikros*, little, *therion*, beast.] A small mammalian animal known only by fossil remains.

Microzymes, (mī'krō-zimz). [Gk. *mikros*, small; *zyme*, leaven.] =Bacteria, *q.v.*

Microzoaria, (mī-kro-zō-ā-ri-a). [Gk. *mikros*, small; *zoon*, animal.] A term used for Infusoria, *q.v.*

Midās, (mī'das). A small monkey = Marmoset, *q.v.* *M.'s ear*=Auricula *Midās*: an herbivorous mollusc.

Midnight sun. In Arctic circle, due north in summer solstices, during which the sun never descends below the horizon.

Midriff, (mīd'rif). [*Midriff*, the A.-S. word.] =Diaphragm, *q.v.*

Miemit, (mī'e-mit)=Dolomite, *q.v.*

Miesite, (mī'e-sit)=Pyromorphite, *q.v.*

Mignonette, (min-yon-net). [The French name.] =Reseda odorata: a fragrant herb belonging to Resedaceae.

Migratory birds which spend the summer in England: Mignonette.



black-cap, chiff-chaff, cuckoo, hoopoe, martin, nightingale, shrike, swallow, swift, warbler, &c.

Mildew, (mil'dū). [*Mildew*, the A.-S. name.] Puccinia graminis, and other minute parasitical fungi, belonging to Conomyces, *q.v.*, found on corn stems.

Mile, (mil). [*Mil*, the A.-S. word.] *Statute M.* = 1760 yds = 80 chains. *Nautical or Sea M.* = 1 minute of latitude = 2027 yds. *Metric M.* = French kilometre = 1093 yards.

Milfoil, (mil'fōil). [*L. mille*, thousand; *folium*, leaf.] Yarrow = *Achillea Millefolium* = A plant belonging to Asteraceæ, named from its divided leaves.

Miliola, (mil-i-ō'la). [*L. milium*, millet.] A microscopic animal belonging to Foraminifera.

Miliolite, (mil'i-ō-lit). [*Miliola*, *q.v.*] *M. limestone* : a building stone in French Middle Eocene, chiefly microscopic shells of Miliola.

Milum, (mil'i-um). [*F. mille*, thousand.] = Millet-grass : a plant belonging to Gramineæ.

Milk, (a:ilk). [*Milc*, the A.-S. word.] A sweet oily liquid secreted by mammalian animals for food for their young : chiefly water and sugar, with casein, butter, &c. *M. sugar*: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, also called Lactin and Lactose, *q.v.* *M. thistle* = *Carduus marianus*. *M. vetch* = *Astragalus*, *q.v.* *M. wort* = *Polygala vulgaris*, named from being given to cows to increase the supply of milk. *Sea M. wort* = *Clavix* : belongs to Primulaceæ. *M. worts* = Polygalaceæ, *q.v.*

Milky way. A nebula extending over a large portion (about $\frac{1}{2}$) of the heavens, named from its colour : composed of an enormous number of faint stars. Of the 20 millions of visible stars, 18 millions are in or near the Milky Way. This shows in which direction our universe of stars extends the farthest : the stars being behind each other at enormous intervals.

Mill. *Barker's M.* = Hydraulic tourniquet, *q.v.* *Light M.* = Radiometer, *q.v.*

Millefoil = Miltoil, *q.v.*

Millepora, (mil-le-pō'ra). [*L. mille*, thousand; *porus*, pore.] *Zoantharia tabulata* : the reef-building coral, belonging to Milleporidae.

Milleporidae, (mil-le-pō'ri-dē). [*Millepora*, *q.v.*] A division of tabulate corals, approximating to sponges, belonging to Actinozoa.

Miller-Casella Thermometer. [Dr. Miller and Mr. Casella.] A modification of Six's self-registering thermometer enclosed in a double case, the interval being nearly filled with liquid, a small bell of air being left to allow of the outer case being compressed by the great weight of water above it, without the inner one being affected.

Miller's. *M. dog* = A shark-like fish. *M. thumb* = Cottus gobio : a small freshwater fish.

Millerite = Beyrichite = Capillary pyrites = Native protosulphide of nickel.

Miller's thumb.

Millet, (mil'let). [*Milium*, the Latin name.]

M. grass = Milium. *M. seed* = Holcus sorghum. *German M.* = Setaria Germanica. *Great Indian M.* = Guinea corn = *Azido-pogon sorghum*. *Indian M.* = Panicum.

Mili, (mil'i). [*F. mille*, thousand.] = 1000.

Milmetre = 1000 metres = 3280.84 feet; also called Strick and Lane. *Miligramme* = 1000 grammes = 0.001543 grains. *Mililitre* = 1000 litres = 0.00103 cubic inch.

Miller = 10 quintals = 1 ton nearly.

Million, (mil'yōn). (The French word.) = One thousand thousand = 1,000,000.

Milipedes (mil-lip'e-dē). [*L. mille*, thousand; *pes*, foot.] = Chilognatha : insects belonging to Myriapoda, with the body in rounded segments, each having, usually, two pairs of limbs.

Millstone-grit = Farewell Rock : a sub-division of the Carboniferous formation, between the carboniferous limestone and coal measures : sometimes used for millstones.

Milne-Edwards' classification of animals—

Osteozoa = Vertebrata.

Allantoidians.

Mammalia.

Monodelphia.

Humana.

Quadrumania, &c.

Didelphia.

Marsupialia.

Birds.

Reptiles.

Anallantoidians.

Bathysians.

Fishes.

Entomoza = Anellata.

Arthropoda.

Insecta.

Myriapoda.

Arachnida.

Crustacea.

Vermes.

Malacozoa = Mollusca.

Zoophytes.

Milvus, (mil'vus) [The Latin name.] Kite; a bird of prey, belonging to Falconidae.

Mimetic, (mi-met'ik). [Gk. *mimetes*, imitator.] Imitative : relating to mimicry, *q.v.*

Mimetite, (mim'e-tit). [Gk. *mimetes*, imitator.] = Mimetesite : one of the lead group of minerals, crystallising in hexagons, chiefly arseniate of lead.

Mimicry, (mim'i-kri). A close involuntary external likeness, causing animals and plants



Millet.



Millepora.

unlike in structure to be mistaken for each other: almost confined to the tropics. *Leaves of M.* in animals: (1), usually of others in same locality; (2), usually by animals less numerous and often rare; (3), usually of animals more numerous. In Mammalia the only example is the Malay Cladobates, which mimics the squirrel. In plants = Pseudomorphosis: usually between plants that are far apart.

Mimosa, (mī-mō'za). [Gk. *mimos*, imitator] A plant belonging to Leguminaceæ: *M. pudica*, a sensitive plant. *M. gum*=Acacia gum.

Minotannic acid = $C_{28}H_{38}O_{17}$: a variety of tannin, *q. v.*

Mimulus, (mīm'ū-lus). [Gk. *mimo*, ape] Monkey-flower. an herb belonging to Scrophulariaceæ; named from the shape of the flowers.

Mimus, (mī'mus). [Gk. *mimos*, an imitator] Mocking-bird: a bird belonging to Merulidæ which can imitate the cries of other birds.

Mineral, (mī'n'ē-al) [The French word] Inorganic substances of natural origin and homogeneous composition, such as quartz, felspar, &c.; ice and coal are both sometimes considered as minerals. *M. acids*, such as sulphuric, phosphoric, nitric, &c. *M. alkalis*=Soda, *q. v.* *M. blue*: a mixture of Prussian blue and clay. *M. carbon*: charcoal found with coal. *M. caoutchouc*=Elastrite: a solid variety of bitumen. *M. chalcocite*=Manganic acid; named from changing colour when diluted with water. *M. food-stuffs*: water and salts of various metals. *M. green*: a pigment obtained from carbonate of copper, as also called Scheele's green. *M. oils*: naphtha, petroleum, &c. *q. v.* *M. pitch*=Asphalt, *q. v.* *M. purple*=Purple of Cassius, *q. v.* *M. tallow*=Hatchettite: a solid variety of bitumen. *M. tar*=Maltha: a viscid variety of bitumen. *M. veins*: beds, usually thin, of metallic ores; fissures in which are accumulations of chemical and mechanical deposits. *M. waters* contain lime, magnesia, alumina, iron, and silicic soda, in combination with sulphuric, carbonic, and hydrochloric acids. *M. wax*=Petroleum, *q. v.*

Mineralogy, (mīn-ē-rā-lō-jī). [Mineral, *q. v.*; Gk. *logos*, discourse] A sub-division of Geology: the science of the composition and properties of minerals.

Minerals, groups of—
Sulphides.
Oxides.
Silicates.
Tantalates, Niobates, &c.
Arsenates and Phosphates.
Sulphates.
Carbonates.
Fluorides, Chlorides, Bromides, and Iodides.
Coal.

Soft M.: asbestos, chalcodony, tremolite, which are flexible when in the ground

Mineralization, (mīn-ē-rā-lī-zā-shūn). [Mine-

ral, *q. v.*] The replacement by a mineral, such as silica, of the particles of an organic body.

Mine, (mīn). [The French word.] 1. An excavation made in the earth for the extraction of coal, metallic ores, &c. 2. An excavation made for the purpose of destroying a fort, &c., by the explosion of gunpowder, &c., beneath it.

Miniature, (mīn'ī-a-tūr). [The French word] A small painting; especially a small portrait painted on ivory.

Minie, (mīn'ī). [Captain Minie.] *M. ball*: a partially hollow cylinder which is expanded to fit the rifle at the time of firing by an iron wedge. *M. rifle*: one adapted to the discharge of the Minie ball.



Minie ball.

Minim, (mīn'im). [L. *minimus*, the least.]

1. A musical note equal to half a semibreve or two crotchets. 2. A small drop of any liquid.



Minim.

Minimum thermometer for registering the lowest temperatures reached in a given time. *c.* Maximum thermometer.

Minum, (mīn'ū-nū). [The Latin name.] 1. =Red Lead: a red, greasy, opaque mineral, chiefly oxide of lead. 2.=Cinnabar: a mineral, chiefly sulphuret of mercury.

Mink, (mīngk)=Mink, *q. v.*

Minnow, (mīn'nō). [F. *menu*, little]=Leuciscusphoxinus: a small fresh-water fish.



Minnow.

Minor, (mī'nor). [J. *minor*, less.] *M. planets*=Asteroids: small planets, 139 in number,

October 1874, all discovered during the 19th century: the 1st on 1st January 1801; all between Mars and Jupiter. The nearest is 200, and the most distant 300, millions of miles from the sun. The largest is 200, and the smallest 20, miles in diameter. *M. axis*: at right angles to the major axis or diameter. *v.* Ellipticity. *M. chord*: less by a semitone than the corresponding major chord.

Minotaur, (mīn'ō-taur). [Minotaurus, the Latin name.] A fabulous animal said to have the head of a bull on a human body, or vice versa.



Minotaur.

Minotto battery, (mīn'ō-tō). A galvanic battery: zinc in sand above, and copper in solution of sulphate of copper below, in the same glass jar, filled up with soft water.

Mint, (mīnt). [I. A.-S. *mynt*, money. 2. *Minte*, the A.-S. word.] 1. A place where money is coined. 2. Mentha: an herb belonging to Lamiaceæ. *Bergamot M.*=Mentha aquatica. *Cat M.*=Nepeta cataria. *Florse M.*=Mentha sylvestris. *Pepper M.*=Mentha piperita. *Spear M.*=Mentha viridis.

Mintaka=δ Orion: the western star in the belt of Orion.

Minute, (mīn'it). [The French word.] 1. $\frac{1}{60}$ part of an hour=60 seconds. 2. $\frac{1}{3600}$ part of a degree. 3. Nautical mile, *q.v.*

Minx, (mīngks). *Mustela vison* = Mink = Minx-otter; a weasel-like animal belonging to Mustelidae.

Miocene, (mī'ō-sēn). [Gk. *miōn*, less; *kainos*, recent.] = Middle Tertiary: rocks, not found in Britain, excepting in the beds of Hempsstead and Bovey-Tracy and in the Isle of Mull, extending from Iceland to Italy, named from the shells of recent testaceae being less numerous than those of older and extinct forms. *Upper M.* of France = Faluns.

Mira=0 Ceti: a variable star, changing from second magnitude to being totally invisible for 5 months out of every 331 days.

Mirabilite, (mī-rab'īl-ī-to). [L. *mirabile*, wonderful.] = Glauber salt, a white vitreous mineral, chiefly hydrated sulphate of sodium.

Mirach, (mī'īak). [The Arabic name.] = β Andromedae, the second star in the constellation Andromeda.

Mirage, (mī-rāzh') [The French word.] An optical delusion, owing to refraction, by which objects appear to be in the air or beneath the surface of the ground.



Mirage

Mirbane, (mīr'bān). *Essence of M.* = Nitrobenzol, *q.v.*

Mirror, (mī'r'or). [*Mirror*, the French word.] Any polished surface from which rays of light are regularly reflected, so that the image is still distinguishable. *Burning M.*: by which heat rays are converged to the focus. *Conjugate M.*: one having its axis in a line with that of another, so that light or heat in the focus of one is reflected to the focus of the other. *Parabolic M.*: one of which the section is a portion of a parabola. *Spherical M.*: one of which the surface is a portion of a sphere.

Mishmees. An Asiatic people

Mispickel, (misp'īk-ī) [*Mispickel*, the German word.] = Arsenical pyrites = FeSAs; the common ore of arsenic; a white brittle mineral of the iron group crystallising in rhombs.

Murfak, (mīr'fak). [The Arabic name.] = α Persei; the chief star of the constellation Perseus.

Musissaga. An American people.

Mistletoe, (mīz'l'tō). [*Mistella*, the A.-S. name.] = Viscum album; an evergreen plant, parasitic on trees, belonging to Loranthaceae.

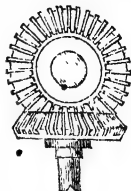


Mistletoe.

Mistral, (mī's'tral) [The French word.] A steady N.W. wind blowing from France across the Mediterranean.

Mites, (mits). [The A.-S. name.] A division of Acarina, *q.v.* *Golden M.* = Trombididae. *Water M.* = Hydrachnidae, *q.v.*

Mitre, (mī'tr). [*Mitra*, the Latin word.] *M. wheels*, two wheels revolving in contact, but in different planes, so as to transfer motion from one plane to another. *M. mushroom* = *Morchella mushroom*.



Mitre-wheels.

Mitral valve, (mī'tral). *Mitric*, *q.v.*

A valve closing the opening between the left auricle and ventricle of the heart; shaped like a mitre.

Mixolydian key = Key of G. *v.* Keys.

Mizar, (mī'zar). [The Arabic name.] = ζ Ursae majoris; a star in the constellation Ursa major.

Moa, (mō'a) [The native name.] = *Dinornis*, *q.v.*



Mocking-bird

Mobility, (mō-bīl'ī-tī) [*Mobilitas*, the Latin word.] Capacity for being moved.

Mocha stone [*Mocha*, in Arabia.] = Moss-gate, *q.v.*

Mocking-bird = *Mimus*, *q.v.*

Modillion, (mō-dīl'yon).

[*Modillon*, the French word.] A small ornamented console, used to support a Corinthian cornice.



Modillion.

Modulation, (mō-dū-lā'shun) [*Modulatio*, the Latin word.] The arrangement of a piece of music in a variety of keys, so that the transitions are harmonious.

Modulus, (mōd'ū-lus). [The Latin word.] 1. An arbitrary measure in architecture, usually the half diameter of a column. 2. In mathematics: a constant coefficient.

Moenas, (mō'ēnas). *M. carcinus* = Shore-crab; when young = *Me-galopa*, when very young = *Zoea*.

Mohair, (mō'hār) [*Mohre*, the French word.] 1. The hair of the Angora goat, resembling alpaca. 2. A textile fabric made of the hair.



Moholi.

Moholi, (mō'hō-lī) = *Galago moholi*: a small animal belonging to Lemnidae, found in S. Africa.

Mohr, (mōr) = *Gazella mohr*: an animal re-

sembling the antelope, found in S. Africa.

Moire, (mwar). [The French word.] 1. Mohair, *q.v.* 2. *M. antique* = Watered silk: a variety of silk, in which the colour has different shades. 3. *M. metallique* = Crystallised tin-plate: iron-plate, coated with tin, and having the coating more or less removed by acids, so as to give a variety of shades to the colour.

Molars, (môlarz). [L. *mola*, mill.] = Grinding-teeth: broad teeth, at the side of the mouth, adapted for grinding. *v.* Grinders.

Molasse, (mol-las'). [F. *Molasse*, flimsy.] A soft sandstone, belonging to Miocene, found in Switzerland.

Molasses, (mô-las'ez). [Molasse, the French word.] Treacle: an uncrystallisable syrup obtained in the preparation of sugar.

Mole, (môl). [*Mol*, the Dutch name.] = Talpa: a small insectivorous animal belonging to Insectivora. *M. bat* = Orthogoriscus mole. *M. cricket* = Gryllotalpa vulgaris. *M. rat* = Rat-mole = Spalax = Georchus. *Golden M.* = Chrysochloris. *Water M.* = The local name for the New Zealand ornithorhynchus.

Molecular, (mô-lek'ü-lar). [Molecule, *q.v.*] Related to molecules. *M. forces*: forces resulting from the interaction of molecules: usually imperceptible except by effects of heat, light, &c.

Molecule, (mol'ü-kül). [The French word.] The smallest particle of a substance which can exist by itself. In the case of a chemical element equal, at least, to two atoms.

Moles, (moiz). [Mole, *q.v.*] Talpidae: a sub-division of Insectivora, *q.v.*

Mollusca, (mol-lus'ka). [L. *mollis*, soft.] A primary division of animals: soft-bodied, boneless animals, having usually a shell, nerves, a double circulation of white blood, and senses of sight and taste. The shells are usually thicker in those living near the sea. *Paleozoic M.*: much larger than modern. *Shell-bearing M.* = Testacea. *M.*, *Classifications of*—

1. Mollusca—
 - Cephalopoda.
 - Pteropoda.
 - Gasteropoda.
 - Lamellibranchiata.
- Molluscoidea—
 - Tunicata.
 - Ascidians.



Mohr.



Mole.



Mollusca.

2. By Huxley—

- Mollusca—
 - Odontophora.
 - Lamellibranchiata.
- Molluscoidea—
 - Ascidioidea.
 - Brachiopoda.
 - Polyzoa.

Molluscoidea, (mol-lus-koi'da). [Mollusca, *q.v.*: Gk. *eulos*, form.] Ascidians, sea-mats, &c. = Polyzoa, Brachiopoda, and Ascidians. Animals living in aggregations, and forming a primary division of the animal kingdom, but strongly resembling the mollusca in many points.

Molossus, (mô-lôs'sus) = Bull-dog-bat: a bat having a short head and a long tail; found chiefly in Asia and S. America.

Molothrus, (mô-lo'thrus). A bird, somewhat resembling the starling; also called Cow-bunting and Cow-bird.

Molybdates, (mol-i'b'dâts). [Molybdenum, *q.v.*] Compounds of molybdic acid with bases.

Molybdenum, (mol-i'b-dënum). [Gk. *molybdana*, lead.] = Mol, Molv, and Mov: a white, brittle, infusible metal.

Molybdic acid, (mol-i'b'dik). [Molybdenum, *q.v.*] = MoO₃: an acid substance; also called Molybdic anhydride.

Momentum, (mô-men'tum). [L. *momentum*, movement.] The amount of energy in a moving body = the mass multiplied by the velocity; also called impetus and moment.

Momordica, (mô-mor'di-ku). [L. *mordea*, I bite.] = Squinting cucumber: a plant belonging to Cucurbitaceae. *M. charantia* = Balsam apple. *M. elaterum* = Squinting cucumber.

Monachus, (mon'a-kus). A variety of the seal, *q.v.*

Monadaria, (mon-a-dä'ri-a). De Blainville's term for Infusoria.

Monadelphia, (mon-a-delf'i-a). [Gk. *monos*, alone, *adelphos*, brother.]

A sub-division of plants, including those of which the stamens are united into one bundle.

Monads, (mon'adz). [Gk. *monos*, one.] 1. Monoatomic elements, such as hydrogen. *c.* Dyads, triads, &c. 2. Microscopic infusoria.

Monamides, (mon'a-midz). [Monos and Amide, *q.v.*] *Primary M.* = Amides derived from ammonia, in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by an organic radicle. Ex. Acetamide = H₃N-H+(C₂H₃O). *Secondary M.* = Ammonia in which two atoms of hydrogen are so replaced. *Tertiary M.* = Ammonia in which all three atoms of hydrogen are replaced.

Monamines, (mon'a-minz). [Monos and Amine, *q.v.*] = Monoammonias: bases derived from ammonia by the substitution of an organic base for the whole or part of the hydrogen. *Primary M.*, in which one atom of hydrogen is displaced = Amide bases.



Monadelph.

Secondary M., in which two atoms of hydrogen are removed = Iridic bases. *Tertiary M.*, in which the whole of the hydrogen is displaced = Nitride bases.

Monasite, (mon'-a-sit). A mineral, chiefly phosphate of cerium and lanthanum.

Monocoeff gun-carriage: for lowering the gun when fired, and raising it again when loaded; intended to protect the gunners while loading.

Monera, (mon'-e-ra) [Gk. *monos*, one] = Moneres. A class of Protozoa, consisting of mere expansions of jelly-like protoplasm, covering a large part of the bed of the sea in more or less continuous sheets. Supposed to be "the first ancestor of all living things;" developed into Amoeba, and eventually into the higher forms of animal life.

Money-wort = *Lysimachia nummularia*. A prostrate herb, belonging to Primulaceae.

Mongol, (mong'-göl) = *v. Mongolian*.

Mongolian, (mong'-göl'-ian). A division of the human race. Yellow; with flat features, high cheek bones, and black hair. Kalmycs, Chinese, Manchures, Japanese, &c.

Mongoose, (mon'-goose). A variety of the Ichneumon, found in Ceylon, which feeds on snakes.

Monimiaceae, (mon-i-ni-'sae-ë). Aromatic plants, chiefly S. American, somewhat resembling the laurel.

Monitor, (mon'-tor). [The Latin name.] A lizard-like reptile, found on river banks, belonging to *Sauria*; named from being often found in the neighbourhood of the crocodile. *M. of Nile* = *Lacerta Nilotica*.

Monk's M. hood = *Aconitum napellus*: a very poisonous plant. *M. rhubarb* = *Rumex alpinus*.

Monkey, (mung'-ki). [*Monicchio*, the Italian name.] A general term for tailed apes. *Capuchin M.* = *Cebus*. *Diana M.* = *Cynocephalus Diana*. *Dog-headed M.* = *Cynocephalus*. *Howler M.* = *Myctes*. *Lazy M.* = *Loris*. *Proboscis M.* = *Semnopithecus nasutus*. *Silver-haired M.* = *Lagothrix Humboldtii*. *Sloth M.* = *Semnopithecus*. *Squirrel M.* = *Callithrix sciureus*. *Weeping M.* = *Sajous*.

Monkeys = *Simiidae*: *M. of Old World* = *Quadrupana*: only some have prehensile tails. *M. of S. America* = *Pedimana*: with prehensile tails.

Mono, (mon'-o). [Gk. *monos*, single.] A prefix, implying only one.

Monobasic, (mon-ô-bâ'sik). [Monos and Base, *q.v.*] *M. acids*: having one atom of replaceable hydrogen in each molecule: *e.g.*, HCl; HNO₃. *M. salts* = *M. acids* regarded as salts of hydrogen.

Monoceros, (mon-ô-s'-eros). [Gk. *monos*, single; *keras*, horn.] = The Unicorn: a southern constellation.

Monochlamydeae, (mon-ô-klam-id'-ë-ë). [Gk. *monos*, single; *chlamys*, cloak.] A sub-division of Exogenous plants, including those having only a calyx and no corolla. *v. De Candolle*.

Monochlorides, (mon-ô-klô'r'idz). [Monos and Chloride, *q.v.*] = Protochlorides: compounds

of one atom of a monad with one atom of chlorine.

Monochord, (mon-ô-kaw'id). [Gk. *monos*, single; *chorde*, string.] A single string: an instrument of one string only, used for illustration of the laws of sound.

Monochroite, (mon-ô-krô'it). [Monos and Chromium, *q.v.*] A soft red mineral, chiefly chromate of lead.

Monochromatic, (mon-ô-krô-mat'ik). [Monos and Chromatic, *q.v.*] Of one colour only. *M. light*: light of one colour. *Yellow M. light*: exerts no chemical action.

Monoclinic, (mon-ô-klîn'ik). [Gk. *monos*, single; *kleino*, I incline.] Inclining in one direction. *M. minerals*: have one axis obliquely inclined to the others.

Monocotyledons, (mon-ô-kot-i-lê'donz). [Monos and Cotyledon, *q.v.*] = Endogaea, *q.v.* plants having but one seed leaf. *cf. Dicotyledons. v. Jussieu*.

Monodelphia, (mon-ô-delf'i-a). [Gk. *monos*, single; *delphys*, womb.] Animals, belonging to Mammalia, with but one uterus, including all mammals but Marsupialia and Monotremata. *cf. Didelphia* and Ornithodelphia.

Monodon, (mon'-o-don). [Gk. *monos*, single; *odon*, tooth.] *M. monoceros* = Narwhal, *q.v.* = Sea Unicorn.

Monocious, (mon-ô-si-us). [Gk. *monos*, single; *okos*, house.] = Hermaphrodite: with both sexes in the same individual; used more especially for plants.

Monomyary, (mon-ô-mi-'ri-a). [Gk. *monos*, single; *myon*, muscle.] Bivalve molluscs, all marine, including the oyster, &c., having only one large muscle to each valve: a division of Lamellibranchiata, *q.v.*

Monopetalae, (mon-ô-pet'a-lê). [Mono and Petal, *q.v.*] = Gamopetalae: plants having the petals of the flowers more or less united. A sub-division in Jussieu's classification, *q.v.*

Monopetalous, (mon-ô-pet'a-lus). [Mono and Petal, *q.v.*] Having the petals joined so as to form but one.

Monopnos, (mon-ô-pno-a). [Gk. *monos*, single; *pnos*, breath.] Owen's term for a sub-division of reptiles, including all those that do not live in the water.

Monopodia, (mon-ô-pô'dia). [Monopetalous. Branch system formed by lateral shooting.]

Monosepalous, (mon-ô-sep'a-lus). [Monos and Sepal, *q.v.*] Having the sepals of the calyx united.

Monosomatia. Used by Siebold for a sub-division of Rhizopoda.

Monosymmetrical, (mon-ô-sim-met'r-i-kal). [Monos and Symmetrical, *q.v.*] Used of flowers, &c., which can be divided into two exactly equal halves.

Monothalamous, (mon-ô-thal'a-mus). [Gk. *monos*, Monosepalous.



single; *thalamos*, chamber.] Having but one chamber or cavity. *M. shells*: such as of Mollusca and Foraminifera.

Monotis, (mon-ō'tis) [Gk. *monos*, single; *ous*, ear.] *M. bed*=Guinea bed, *q.v.*

Monotremata, (mon-ō-trēmā-tā). [Gk. *monos*, single; *trema*, opening.] = Ornithodelphia: animals, belonging to Mammalia, having a cloaca common to the intestinal, generative, and urinary organs; include only Ornithorhynchus and Echidna; resemble birds in having but one intestinal orifice, resemble reptiles in having a double clavicle, in other respects resemble Mammalia; found only in Australasia. *M. glands*, *v. Glands*.

Monotropa, (mon-ōt-ro-pā). [Gk. *monos*, single; *tropos*, turning.] = Bird's nest; an herb, belonging to Monotropaceae, named from the racemes all turning one way.

Monotropaceae, (mon-ō-tō-pā-se-ē). [Monotropi, *q.v.*] Ericaceae: plants of which Monotropa is the type, sometimes considered as part of Ericaceae.

Monoxides, (mon-oks'idz). [Mono and Oxide, *q.v.*] Of the type H_2O : strongly basic, in which two atoms of a monad (or one atom of a dyad) unite with one atom of oxygen.

Monradite, (mon-ra-dit). A mineral, chiefly silicate of magnesia.

Monro. *Foramen of M.*, *v. Foramen*.

Monsoon, (mon-soon'). [Arabic *mausun*, season.] A wind common in the Indian Ocean: blows from S.W. from April to October; blows from N.E. from October to April.

Mons Maenalus, (monz-mā-nā-lus). [The Latin name.] A northern constellation, of small stars only.

Monster, (mon'ster). [*Monstrum*, the Latin word.] Any organization of which the development is abnormal; often used with reference to large size as= enormous; but properly only for some unusual form of development.

Mont Blanc. A mountain in the moon, *q.v.*
Month, (munth). [*Month*, the A.-S. word, from *mona*, moon.] A division of the year, a period of 30 or 31 days, excepting February.
Lunar month = Lunation, *q.v.* = Synodic month. 29d 12h 44m 2s

Tropical month	=	27	7	43	4	[inalistic.
Anomalistic	"	=	27	13	18	37 <i>v. Ano-</i>
Sidereal	"	=	27	7	43	11
Nodal	"	=	27	5	5	35
Calendar	"	=	January, February, &c.			

Montia, (montia). [Signor de Monti.] = *Blinks*: a small herb belonging to Portulacaceae.

Monureides, (mon'ū-rīdz). [Mono and Ureide, *q.v.*] *v. Ureides*.

Monylene, (mon'ī-lēn) = *Elaene*, *q.v.*

Moon. The satellite of the earth, revolving round it once in about 28 days. *v. Lunation*. It once existed in a nebulous form, and is now condensed by gravitation, has great range of temperature, from 500° F. downwards; has a diameter $\frac{3}{8}$ of the earth's; area = $\frac{1}{14}$, weight = $\frac{1}{80}$ of earth; distance, 238 790 miles: has no atmosphere; sup-

posed once to have been peopled, and to have been lighted and warmed by the earth, which was probably then a sun. In maps of the moon, the surface is divided into four quadrants, on which the various mountains, valleys, clefts, seas, &c., are named after philosophers, &c., of the earth, as Aristotle, Copernicus, Herodotus, &c. The seas are now dry flat hollows or plains, named Mares, as Mare serenitatis, &c.

Moons, (moonz). [*Mona*, the A.-S. name.] = Satellites: secondary planets, revolving round some of the primary planets. Saturn has 8 moons, Uranus and Jupiter 4 each, Neptune and the Earth 1 each. All the moons revolve from west to east, except in the case of Uranus, whose moons go from east to west. *M. stone*, a variety of felspar. *M.-wort* = Botrychium, *q.v.*

Moor, (moor). [*Mor*, the A.-S. word.] A tract of waste land, a heath. *M. cock* = Red grouse = Lagopus Scoticus. *M. grass* = Sessleria. *M. harrier* = Circus rufus, a hawk-like bird. *M. heath* = Gypsocalis, a plant belonging to Ericaceae. *M. hen* = Gallinula, *q.v.* = Water-hen.



Moor-cock.

Moorish architecture = Saracenic: marked by arches (more or less of the horse-shoe form), domes, minarets, and by elaborate decoration, in which animals are never represented.



Moor-lion

Moose, (mōos). [The native Indian name.] = Moose-deer = Cervus alces = Alces Malchis: a large animal belonging to Cervidae, also called elk and eland.



Moose.

Moraceae, (mō-rā-se-ē). [Moris, *q.v.*] = Morads = Fig, mulberry, &c.: trees and shrubs, belonging to Urticales, many of which yield caoutchouc.

Moraines, (mō-rānz'). [The French word.] Accumulations of rough angular stones, of all sizes, at the edges of glaciers. *Medial M.*, caused by the confluence of two glaciers.

Morass, (mō-ras'). [*Mara*, the French word.] = Marsh: a tract of soft wet ground.

Morchella, (mor-kel'la). [The German name.] A fungus, one species of which is edible. *M. esculenta* = Morel.

Mordants, (mordants). [L. *mordeo*, I bite.] Substances, such as acetates of iron and zinc, alumina, &c., used in dyeing to fix the colours, by combining with both fibre and dye-stuff.

Morels, (mō-relz'). [*Morelle*, the French name.] = Ascomycetes = Morchella, *q.v.*

Moric acid, (mō'rik). [Moris, *q.v.*] = Morin;

a white crystalline variety of tannic acid obtained from Fustic.

Morin's apparatus. [General Morin.] For measuring the distances through which falling bodies pass in given times: a modification of Atwood's machine, in which the course of the falling body is marked by a pencil.

Morinda, (mō-rin'da.) [*Morus Indica*.] = *Morus Indicus*=Indian mulberry: a plant belonging to Moraceae.

Morinda, (mō-rin'din.) [*Morinda*, *q.v.*] A yellow dye-stuff, from *Morinda citrifolia*; from which alizarin is obtained.

Moringa, (mō-ring'a.) [The Malabar name] A plant belonging to Moringaceae, *q.v.* *M. pterygosperma* = Ben-nut tree, from the seeds of which oil of ben is extracted.

Moringaceae, (mō-ring-gā'sō-ō.) [*Moringa*, *q.v.*] = Moringaceae: trees, with pinnate leaves, and white flowers, belonging to Violales.

Moringic acid, (mō-rin'jik.) [*Moringa*, *q.v.*] $C_{15}H_{22}O_8$: an oily acid substance obtained from oil of ben.

Morintannic acid, (mō-rin-tan'nik.) [*Morus* and *Tannic*, *q.v.*] $C_{13}H_{10}O_6$: a yellow crystalline variety of tannic acid, obtained from old fustic or *Morus tinctoria*.

Morion, (mō-rī-on.) A black crystalline variety of native silica.

Morison's arrangement of plants: according to the fruit. *v.* Botanical systems.

Morintannic acid, (mō-rin-tan'nik.) [*Morus* and *Tannic*, *q.v.*] = $C_{13}H_{10}O_6$ = Tannum of fustic or *Morus tinctoria*: a variety of tannic acid.

Morocco leather, (mō-rok'kō.) [*M.* in Africa.] = Tanned skin of Barbary goat.

Moronoba, (mō-rō-nō-be-a.) [*Moronoba*, the native name.] *M. coccinea*=Hog gumtree.

Moroxite, (mō-roks-it.) A green mineral, chiefly phosphate of calcium: a variety of apatite.

Morpheus, (mōr'fi-a.) [*Morpheus*, god of sleep] = $C_3H_{38}N_2O_6$: one of the natural bases found in opium. a crystalline nitrile base, with powerful narcotic properties.

Morphine, (mōr-fēn.) [The French word.] = *Morphin*, *q.v.*

Morphium, (mōr'fi-um)=*Morphia*, *q.v.*

Morpholites, (mōr'fō-lits.) Aggregations of carbonate of lime and marl.

Morphology, (mōr-fō-lō-jī.) [*Gk. morphe*, form; *logos*, discourse.] The science of the form and structure of animals and plants.

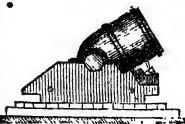
Morrua, (mōr'u-a.) Cod, haddock, &c.: a fish belonging to Gadidae. *M. vylepinus*=Haddock. *M. minuta*=Bower. *M. vulgaris*=Cod.

Morse, (mors.) [*Morj*, the Russian name] = *Trichechus rosmarus*; also called Walrus, *q.v.*

Morse's telegraph. [Prof. Morse of America.] A writing telegraphic apparatus, by which signs representing letters are written on a strip of paper. *v.* Telegraph.

Mortar, (mōr'tar.) [*Mortarium*, the Latin

word.] A piece of ordnance, usually short and of large bore, used for throwing shells. *M. shell*, usually fired at a high angle, so as to fall behind parapets, penetrate roofs, &c.



Mortar.

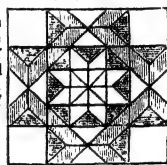
2. A strong vessel used for trituration. 3. A compound of lime and water, used in bricklaying.

Mortification, (mōr-tif-i-kā'shun.) [*L. mors*, death; *facio*, I make.] = Local death: the death of any member, or portion, of the body, by failure of the circulation.

Morus, (mō'rūs.) [The Latin word.] = Mulberry: a tree belonging to Urticaceae. *M. alba*=White mulberry, the leaves of which are food for silkworms. *M. Indica*=*Morinda*=Indian mulberry. *M. tinctoria*=Old fustic.

Mosaic, (mō-zā'ik.) [*Mosaïque*, the French

word.] Inlaid work, in which painting is imitated by the use of small pieces of variously coloured marble, glass, &c. *M. gold*: an alloy of copper and tin.



Mosaic.

Mosandrite, (mōs'an-drit.) A brown translucent mineral, chiefly hydrated silicate of calcium, cerium, lanthanum, &c.

Mosasauroidea, (mos-a-saw'rouz.) [*Mosasauros*, *q.v.*; *Gk. callos*, form.] Gigantic reptiles, known by fossil remains in cretaceous rocks. One is 75 feet in length.

Mosasauros, (mos-a-saw'rūs.) [Raver Mense; *Gk. sauros*, lizard.] An aquatic reptile, of great length, known only by fossil remains found in chalk rocks, near Maestricht.

Moschatel, (mos'ka-tel.) [*Gk. moschos*, a young shoot.] = *Moschitella* = *Adoxa moschatellina*: a small succulent herb. *v.* *Adoxa*.

Moschidae, (mos'ki-dō.) [*Moschus*, *q.v.*] Musk-deer, &c.: quadrupeds, belonging to Ruminantia, intermediate between the camel and the deer.

Moschus, (mos'kus.) [*Gk. moschos*, a calf.] An animal resembling the deer, but without horns; the male has sometimes a musk-bag containing musk. *M. javanicus*=Cheorotain. *M. moschiferus*=Musk of Tibet.

Mosque, (mosk.) [*Masjed*, the Arabic word.] A place of Mohammedan worship.

Mosquito, (mos-ke'tō.) [The Spanish word.] A small fly, remarkable for its stinging powers. 1.=*Culex* mosquito. 2.=*Simulium*.

Moss, (mos.) [*Meos*, the A.-S. name.] = *Lycopodium*, &c. *v.* Mosses. *Boy M.*=*Sphagna*. *Cord M.*=*Hydrometria*. *Hair M.*=*Polytrichum*. *Iceland M.*=*Cetraria islandica*: a lichen. *Irish M.*=*Cladonia crispus*. *Reindeer M.*=*Cenomyce rangiferia*=*Cladonia*

rangifera. *M. agate* = Mocha stone. *M. campon* = Silene acaulis.

Moss-fruit = *Sporogonium*.

Mosses = Muscæles a primary division of Acrogens, *q.v.*: small flowerless plants fructified by spores. *Scale M.* = Hepaticæ.

Classification of M.—Bryaceæ = True mosses. Sphagnaceæ } only a few
Andraceæ } genera of
Phasceæ } such.

Motacilla, (not-a-sill'a) Wagtail: a small bird belonging to Sylviadæ, *q.v.* *M. atricapilla* = Black-cap. *M. alba* = Blue-bird.

Motella, (mo-tel'l'a). A eel-like fish belonging to Gadoidæ. *M. vulgaris* = Whistle-fish. *M. glaucus* = Mackerel midge.

Moth, (moth). [*Madhe*, the A.-S. word.]

Nocturnal insects forming a division of Lepidoptera, *q.v.* *Death's head M.* = *Sphinx atropus*. *Plume M.* = *Anticarsia rubidata*. *Goat M.* = *Cossus ligniperda*.

Grass M. = *Crambus*. *Black M.* = *Sphinx*. *Hazel M.* = *Tortrix sorbana*. *Hornet M.* = *Sphinx*. *Humming-bird hawk M.* = *Macroglossa titan*. *Tiger M.* = *Actia caya*.

Mother, *M. liquor* = Residue of a solution. *M. of pearl*. 1. = *Botrys utricularis*: a moth belonging to Lepidoptera. 2. = Iridescent layers of shells. *M. of vinegar* = The drops of a solution from which vinegar has been obtained. *M. wort* = *Leonurus*.

Moths, (moths). Nocturnal insects forming a division of Lepidoptera, *q.v.* *v.* *Holometabola*. Some moths are crepuscular, or active during twilight. *cf.* *Butterflies*.

Mot-mot, (mot'mot). (Named from the note) = *Monotus* = *Prionites*: a showy bird, somewhat resembling the toucan, with a long ciliated tongue, found in Brazil.

Moteres oculi. The third pair of cerebral nerves, which move most of the eye-muscles.

Mouflon, (mou'flon) = *Capra Ammon* = Siberian goat: a variety of the sheep found in Corsica, &c.

Moulds, (môldz). [*Molde*, the A.-S. word] = *Physomyces*, &c.: minute fungi growing on damp organic matter. *v.* *Fungales*. *Bread M.* = *Aspophora mucedo*. *Potatoe M.* = *Botrytis infestans*.

Mould's classification of

Hyphomycetes—

Yeast fungus.

Vinegar fungus.

Blue mould.

Ascomycetes—

Morrels.

Truffles.

Hop-blight, &c.

Physomyces—

Felt mould.

Bread mould.

Pear mould.

Moulting, (môlt'ing). [*Moete*, the Welsh word.]

= Ecdysis: a casting-off of the skin or feathers; a renewing of the outer integument, common with birds, serpents, &c.

Mountain. *M. ash* 1. = *Pyrus aucuparia*. 2. = *Eucalyptus* of New Zealand. *M. blue* = Azurite, a blue copper ore. *M. cork* = Mountain leather, *q.v.* *M. crab* = Black crab = Land crab. *M. ebony* = *Bauhinia porruta*. *M. feather*: a variety of asbestos.

M. green = Malachite: green carbonate of copper. *M. leather*: a matted fibrous variety of asbestos. *M. limestone* = Carboniferous limestone: belongs to Carboniferous strata: thick rocks underlying the coal. *M. trout* = *Lunaria montana*. *M. meal* = Bergmehl, *q.v.* *M. paper*: a variety of asbestos. *M. soap* = Steatite, *q.v.* *M. willow* = *Salix musintosa*. *M. wood*: a variety of asbestos.

Mountains in the moon. Named after philosophers, travellers, &c., and after the mountains of the earth; many higher than Mont Blanc.

Mouse, (mous). [*Mûs*, the A.-S. name.] = *Mus*, *q.v.*: a small burrowing animal belonging to Rodentia. *Dor-M.* = *Myoxus avellanius*. *Field M.* = *Arvicola vulgaris*. *American M.* = *Mus leucopus*. *Harvest M.* = *Mus mesasiurus*. *Jumping M.* = *Meriones Hudsonicus*. *Shrew M.* = *Erd-shrew*, *v.* *Shrewmouse*. *M. deer*: a small deer of Ceylon. *M. ear* = *Myosotis*. *Golden M. ear* = *Hieracium aurantiacum*. *M. ear chickweed* = *Cerastium*. *M. tail* = *Myosurus*.

Mucamide, (mû'ka-mid). [*Mucus* and *Amide*, *q.v.*] $C_6H_{12}N_2O_6$: a white crystalline substance from ammonia on mucic ether.

Mucedines, (mû'so-dinz). [*L. mucus*, slime.] = White moulds: fungi belonging to Hyphomycetes, found on decaying plants, mostly white delicate threads; include yeast and vinegar fungus, potatoe mould, &c.

Mucic, (mû'sik). [*L. mucus*, slime] *M. acid* = $C_6H_{10}O_6$: a crystalline, dibasic acid substance obtained by the oxidation of milk-sugar, gum, &c. *M. ether* = *Mucate* of ethyl.

Mucilage, (mû'si-lâj). [*The French word.*] = *Bassorin* = $C_6H_{10}O_6$: a variety of gum, insoluble in water.

Mucin, (mû'sin). [*Mucus*, *q.v.*] 1. A colloidal constituent of gluten. 2. A constituent of animal mucus.

Mucor, (mû'kor). [*Mucus*, *q.v.*] A fungus-like plant, of minute size, sometimes found growing on the skin.

Mucoraceæ = *Physomyces* = *Mucorini*: erect thread-like fungi, of minute size, found on decaying animal and vegetable matter.

Mucous, (mû'kus). [*Mucus*, *q.v.*] *M. membrane*: the modification of the skin which lines all the interior cavities of the body; redder, more sensitive, and bleeds more readily, than the outer skin. *M. fermentation*: of which mucic acid is one of the chief products.

Mucus, (mû'kus). [*L. mucus*, slime.] An alkaline glairy fluid secreted by, or aggregated on, the mucous membrane, and serving as a lubricant.

Mud. A solution in water of finely-powdered minerals. *M. cel*=Siren. *M. fish*, v. Mud-fishes. *M. turtles*=Soft tortoises=Trionyxinae. *M. volcanoes*, v. Volcano. *M. worms*=Lumicolae. *M. wort*=Limosella: a small aquatic herb.

Mudfishes=Lepidodiscen and Ceratodus=Dipnoi, connect fishes and amphibia, the highest order of fishes, having filamentary limbs, a heart with two auricles and one ventricle, and lungs; live in the mud of marshy tracts: formerly considered to be reptiles.

Mugil (mū'jil). [The Latin name.] =Mullet: a fish belonging to Mugilidae. *M. capito*=Gray mullet.

Mugilidae, (mū-jil'-dē). [Mugil, q.v.; Gk. *eidos*, form.] =Mullet: a family of fishes, with cylindrical scaly bodies, belonging to Acanthopteri.

Mug-wort, (mug'-wort)=Artemisia vulgaris.

Muscaes. An American race.

Mulatto, (mu-lat'tō). [*Mulatto*, the Spanish word.] The offspring of white and black parents. *M. crab*: a land crab.

Mulberry, (mul'ber-ri). [*Murberie*, the A.-S. name.] =Morus, q.v. *Indica M.* =Morus Indica.

Muldan, (mōl'dan). [Herr Von Mulda.] A variety of Orthoceras, q.v.

Mule, (mūl). [*Mulus*, the Latin name.] 1. The hybrid offspring of a horse and ass 2. =Mule-jenny: a machine for spinning cotton; named from combining the principles of the jenny and water-twist frame, two earlier inventions.

Mulhouse blue. An alkaline solution of shell-lac and aniline.

Mullein, (mul'in). [*Molene*, the French name.] =Verbascum, q.v.

Muller's classification of fishes, v. Fishes.

Muller's glass=Hyalite: a variety of opal, q.v.

Mullet, (mul'let). [*Mulet*, the French name.] *Gray M.*=Mugil, q.v. *Red M.*=Mullus.

Mullion, (mul'yun). [F. *mougnon*, stump.] A bar, usually of stone, dividing a window into vertical compartments. cf. Transoms.

Multiple, (mul'ti-pl) [L. *multus*, many; *plico*, I fold.] The sum of a number of equal quantities, 12 is a multiple of 6, of 4, of 3, of 2, and of 1. *Least common M.* =L.C.M.: the smallest number that can be divided, without a remainder, by each of any given numbers. *M. images*, v. Image.

Multiplier, (mul'ti-pli-er). **Multiple**, q.v.=Galvanometer, q.v.



Mulberry.



Mullion.

Multungula, (mul-tung'ū-la) [L. *multus*, many; *ungula*, hoof.] Giebel's term for elephants, swine, &c., which have the hoof divided. Owen's term for animals such as the tapir.

Mundic, (mun'dik)=Pyrites, q.v. A mineral of the iron group, chiefly disulphide of iron. *White M.*=Mispickel, q.v.

Muntjac, (mun'tjak)=Cervulus vaginalis: a variety of the deer; also called ribbed-face deer.

Muntz's metal. A variety of brass; an alloy of copper and zinc, used for sheathing ships; named after the inventor.

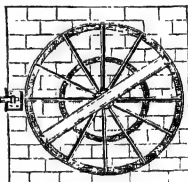
Muræna, (mū-rō'na). [The Latin name.] =Eel, q.v.

Murenidae, (mū-rō'ni-dē). [Muræna, q.v.; Gk. *eidos*, form.] =Eels: a family of fishes belonging to Apoda; a division of Malacopterygii.

Murenoidæ, (mū-rō'noi-dē). [Muræna, q.v.; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Gannet-fish, &c.: fishes belonging to Gobiidae.

Mural, (mū'ral). [L. *murus*, wall.] *M. circle*:

a graduated circle (or portion of a circle), fixed on a wall, and used to measure arcs of the meridian. *M. quadrant*: also called Tycheic quadrant.



Mural circle.

Murchisonia, (mer'chis-o'ni-a). [Sir R. Murchison.] A gasteropodous mollusc, found in Devonian rocks.

Murchisonite, (mer'chis-o-nit). [Sir R. Murchison.] A variety of Orthoceras, q.v.

Murderer liana=Murderer lipo: a parasitic climbing plant, which kills the tree it clings to, by enclosing it with a number of branches; found in Brazil.

Murex, (mū'reks). [L. *murex*, purple fish.] *M. trunculus*: a molluscous animal found in the Mediterranean, and used for a rich purple dye.

Murexan, (mū-reks'an). [Murexid, q.v.] =Purpuric acid, q.v., obtained from Murexide.

Murexid, (mū-reks'id). [Murex, q.v.] $2\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{N}_6\text{O}_8$ =Purpurate of ammonium: obtained from uric acid, &c., and used as a purple dye.

Muriate, (mū'ri-āt). [Muriatric, q.v.] Salts of muriatic acid. *M. of ammonia*=Sal-ammoniac=Chloride of ammonium. *M. of salt*=Common salt.

Muriatic acid, (mū-ri-āt'ik). [L. *muria*, brine.] =Hydrochloric acid, q.v.

Muridae, (mū'ri-dē). [Mus, q.v.; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Rats, mice, jerboas, &c.: a family of animals belonging to Rodentia.

Muromontite, (mū-ro-mon'tit). [The Latin name of Mautersburg.] A black amorphous mineral, chiefly silicate of yttrium, iron, &c.

Mus, (mus). [The Latin name.] A small animal, the type of Muridae, remarkable for its fecundity and destructiveness to vegetation. *M. alpinus* = Marmot of Alps. *M. gyllis* = Dormouse. *M. rattus* = Rat. *M. amphibius* = Water-rat. *M. sagitta* = Jerboa. *M. bursarius* = Canada rat. *M. lemmings* = Lemming. *M. musculus* = Mouse. *M. sylvestris* = Wood-mouse. *M. erectus* = Hamster. *M. lehrmanni* = Gerbil. *M. giganteus* = Great rat of India.

Musa. [Latin name, from Egyptian *mozus*.] Plantain, banana, &c.: an herbaceous endogenous plant, chiefly found in Asia. *M. sapientum* = Banana. *M. textilis* = Manilla hemp.

Muscaceae, (mū-sā'se-ō). [*Musa*, *q.v.*] = Musads: plantains, bananas, &c.: stemless plants, with large sheathing leaves, belonging to Amomaceae.

Musang = *Viverra musanga*: an animal of the civet kind found in Borneo.

Musca, (mus'ka). [The Latin name.] Fly: an insect belonging to Diptera. *M. chloris* = Green bottle: a green fly. *M. carnaria* = Flesh-fly. *M. domestica* = House-fly.

Musca borealis, (mus'ka bō-re-ā'lis). [The Latin name.] = The northern fly, a northern constellation of small stars only.

Muscales, (mus-ki'lez). [*Musci*, *q.v.*] Mosses: a division of Acrogens divided into Hepaticae and Musci, *q.v.*

Muscardine, (mus'kār-din). [The French name.] A disease of the silkworm caused by a fungus = *Botrytis bassiana*, *q.v.*

Muscari, (mus'ka-ri). [*Musca*, *q.v.*] = Grape hyacinth, a plant, with blue flowers, belonging to Liliaceae.

Muschelkalk, (mōsh'el-kālk). [Gk. *muschel*, mussel; *kalk*, chalk.] = Middle Truss: a limestone rock, not found in England, with numerous shells.

Muschelkalk, (mōsh'el-kālk). [Gk. *muschel*, mussel; *kalk*, chalk.] = Shell limestone = Middle Truss: not in England, but found in Germany, near the Black Forest: has numerous fossil shells.

Musci, (mus'si). [L. *muscus*, moss.] Mosses, *q.v.*: small plants belonging to Muscales.

Muscicapa, (mus-si'ka-pa). [L. *musca*, fly: *capio*, I seize.] = Fly-catchers: small sparrow-like birds, found in Himalayas, belonging to Insectores.

Muscicapidae, (mus-si'ka-pi-dē). [*Muscicapa*, *q.v.*] A family of insectivorous birds belonging to Dendrocygnae.

Muscineae, (mus-si'ne-ē). [*Musci*, *q.v.*] = Hepaticae and Mosses = Muscales, *q.v.*, have alternation of generations.

Muscle, (mus'l). [*Musculus*, the Latin word.] The lean of meat. *v.* Muscles.

Muscles, (mus'siz). [*Muscle*, *q.v.*] Bundles of fibres, which can be shortened at will, so as to move the parts which they connect nearer to each other: connected by tendons with the bones. *Extensor M.*: used to separate bones: to extend the arm, leg, &c. *Flexor M.*: used to draw bones together: to draw the arm, leg, &c., towards the axis.

Rotatory M.: used to move bones in a circle.

Muscle animals. Oken's term for reptiles.

Muscovite, (mus'kō-vit). [Moscow in Russia.] = Potash mica: an elastic mineral of the mica group, found in quartz rocks; a silicate of alumina, potash, &c., common in Siberia, also called Muscovy glass.

Muscular, (mus'kō-lar). [*Muscle*, *q.v.*] Related to the muscles.

Muscular tissue. 1. Striated M. of voluntary muscles. 2. Non-striated. 3. M. of invertebrate animals. 4. Sarcode = Proto-plasm.

Mushroom, (mush'ōm). [*Mousseron*, the

French name.] = Agaricus: an edible fungus belonging to Hymenomyces. *Root fibres of M.* = Mycelium. *Stem and cap of M.* = Hymenophore. *Under surface of cap of M.* = Hymenium, which bears the spores.



Mushroom.

Musie, (mū'zik). [*Musica*, the Latin word.] Regular and continuous sounds having more than 16 vibrations per second, and fewer than 4000: a range of about 11 octaves.

Musical scale. A series of notes connecting any given note with its octave.

Musk, (musk).

[*Musc*, the Odoric word.] An odoriferous resin in the bag of male Moschus, *q.v.* *Musk duck*: a New Zealand duck having the odour of musk. *M. orchis* = *Helminthium monorchus*. *M. rat* = *Ondatra*.



Musk-deer.

Musk-deer = *Moschus moschiferus*. **Musk-ox** = *Ovibos moschatus*: found fossil

Musk-root = 1. *Radix sumbul*. 2. A plant of Guiana, with long leaves, large yellow flowers, and fragrant seeds. *M. oil*: from the seeds.



Musk-ox.

Musket, (mus'ket). [*Mosquet*, the French word.] A gun, for the discharge of bullets, having a smooth bore. *cf.* Rifled.

Muslin, (muz'lin). [*Mousseline*, the French word.] A light textile fabric made of cotton.

Musophaga, (mu-sof-a-ga). [*Musa*, *q.v.*; Gk.

phago, I eat.] Plantain-eater: a climbing bird belonging to Insectores.

Musquash, (musk'ash). [Indian name.] = Ondatra = Fiber zibethicus; also called Muskrat and Musk-beaver.

Musquito = Mosquito, *q. v.*

Mussel, (mus'el). [L. *musculus*, a little mouse.] A bivalve molluscous animal = *Mytilus*, *q. v.*

Mussels = *Mytilidae*, *q. v.*

Mussite, (mus'sit). [Mussa Alps] 1. = Diopside = White augite. 2. = Parisite. 3. A variety of Amphibole. 4. A variety of Andalusite.

Must, (must). [L. *mustus*, new.] = Juice of grapes, apples, &c., before fermentation

Mustang, (mō'stang). [The local name.] A small, strong variety of the horse, found on the prairies of N. America.

Mustard, (mus'tard). [L. *mustum ardens*, hot must.] Common *M.* = *Sinapis nigra*. Black *M.* = *Brassica nigra*. Garlic *M.* = *Sisymbrium albaria*. Hedge *M.* = *Sisymbrium*. Murdrate *M.* = *Thlaspi avensae*. Tree *M.* = *Erysimum*. White *M.* = *Brassica alba* = *Sinapis alba*, *q. v.* Out of *M.*: 1. Fixed. 2. Volatile.

Mustela, (mus-tē'la). [The Latin name] = Otter: a burrowing nocturnal quadruped, with long body and short feet. *M. martes* = Marten. *M. lutra* = Otter. *M. pennantia* = Black cat = Pecan. *M. erminea* = Weasel. *M. erminea* = Ermine. *M. putorius* = Pole-cat = Pommat. *M. ferox* = Ferret. *M. barbara* = Grison.

Mustelidae, (mus-tē'i-dē). [Mustela, *q. v.*, Gk. *eidos*, form.] Weasels, otter, &c.: a family of carnivorous animals belonging to Digitigrada.

Mute, *M. swan* = Cygnus olor.

Muzzle, (muz'l). [Museum.] The open end of a gun, *q. v.*

Mycelium, (mī-sē'li-ni). [Gk. *mykes*, mushroom] = Spawn: small tubes forming the basis of a fungus.

Myocetes, (mī-sē'tēz). [Gk. *myketes*, bellow.] = Alouettes = Howling monkeys American monkeys, mostly of large size, with strong voices

Myoderma, (mī-kō-der'ma). [Gk. *mykes*, mushroom; *derma*, skin] = Torvulke: a fungus, belonging to Bacteria, which is able to absorb oxygen from the atmosphere. *M. acetis*: necessary for the production of vinegar by causing the formation of acetic acid from alcohol. *M. cerevisiae*: a pellicul fungus formed on the surface of beer. *M. vini*: causes the fermentation of wine.

Mycology, (mī-kō'lō-jī) [Gk. *mykes*, fungus, *logos*, discourse.] = Fungology: the science of fungi, their nature and classification.

Myoimelic acid. $C_{12}H_{14}N_4O_2$ = Alloxanamide: a monobasic acid.

Myconius, (mī-kō'nī-us). [Classical.] In Moon, *q. v.*

Mycoase, (mī'kōs). [Gk. *mykes*, fungus.] = Tricholose = $C_{12}H_{12}O_{11}H_2O$: a crystalline substance obtained from ergot of rye.

Myoteria, (mīk-tē'ri-a) = Jabirus: a large wading bird belonging to Grallatores.

Myelencephala, (mī-el-en-sef-a-la). [Myelon and Encephalon, *q. v.*] Owen's term for Vertebrata.

Myelencephalous, (mī-el-en-sef-a-lus). [Myelencephala, *q. v.*] Related to the spinal cord or brain.

Myelon, (mī'e-lon). [Gk. *myelos*, brain.] = Chorda spinalis: Owen's term for spinal cord.

Myeloneura, (mī-el-on-ū-ra). [Gk. *myelon*, marrow, *neuron*, nerve.] A primary division of animals made by Ehrenberg, and including Mammalia (without man), Birds, Amphibia, and Fishes.

Mygale, (mīg'al). [Gk. *mygale*, field mouse] 1 = Crab-spider: a hairy spider of Brazil 2 inches long. 2 = Russian musk-rat = Desman.

Mylobatis, (mī-lī-ō-bātis). [Gk. *myle*, mill, *bates*, ray.] = Eagle-ray: a fish belonging to Batides, *q. v.*, named from the flat grinding teeth

Mylocaryum, (mī-lō-kā'ri-um) [Gk. *myle*, mill; *karyon*, nut.] = Buck-wheat tree.

Myloodon, (mī'lō-don). [Gk. *myle*, mill; *odon*, tooth] A large edentate animal, known only by fossil remains, chiefly jaw-bones, found in S. American pleistocene rocks named from the flat teeth, adapted to grinding food.

Myodes = Lemnium, *q. v.*

Mycology, (mī-ō'lō-jī) [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *logos*, discourse.] The science of the nature and classification of muscles.

Myoporaceae, (mī-ō-por-ā-se-ē). [Gk. *myo*, I shut, *poros*, pore] = Myoporales: shrubs, chiefly tropical, between Echioales and Big-noniales

Myoptac, (mī-ōj'tik). [Myopy, *q. v.*] = Short-sighted.

Myopy, (mī'ō-pī). [Gk. *myo*, I shut; *ops*, eye] = Short-sight: when the focus of the eye is nearer than usual, and only objects near it are distinctly seen.

Myosotis, (mī-ō-sō'tis). [Gk. *myos*, mouse, *otos*, ear] = Scorpion grass: an herb, with small flowers, belonging to Boraginaceae, named from the shape of the leaves. *M. palustris* = Forget-me-not.

Myosurus, (mī-ō-sū'rus). [Gk. *myos*, mouse; *oura*, tail.] = Mouse-tail: a small herb belonging to Ranunculaceae.

Myoxus, (mī-ōks'us) [Gk. *myos*, mouse] = Thomomys: a small, nocturnal, burrowing, hibernous quadruped.

Myria = 10,000.

Myriagram = 10,000 grams.

Myriametre = 10,000 metres.

Myriapoda, (mī-rī-ā-pō'da). [Gk. *myria*, ten thousand, *pous*, foot] = Centipedes and Millipedes, &c.: articulate animals having very numerous feet, the body having more than twenty somites, belonging to Arthropoda: intermediate between red-blooded worms and insects: worms modified for terrestrial life.

Myrica, (mī-rī'ka). [The Greek name.] = Sweet-gale = Bog-myrtle: a shrub belonging to Myricaceae; also called candleberry tree and Dutch myrtle. *M. cerifera* = Wax

myrtle. *M. tallon*=Myrtle wax. a green, brittle solid from Myrica.

Myricaceæ, (mi-ri-kä'se-ë). [*Myrica*, *q.v.*]=Gale-worts: shrubs and trees belonging to Amontales.

Myricin, (mi-ri-sin). [*Myrica*, *q.v.*]=Melissyl palmitate: the chief constituent of bees-wax.

Myrine=Gastrobranchus, *q.v.*

Myriophyllum, (mi-ri-ö-fil'um). [*Gk. myrios*, myriad: *phyllon*, leaf.]=Water-milfoil: an aquatic herb, belonging to Haloragaceæ, named from its leaves being very numerous.

Myristic acid, (mi-ristik). [*Gk. myristikos*, sweet-smelling.]= $C_{14}H_{22}O_2$: from cocoa-nut oil. butter, &c., in white scales. *M. alcohol*=Methyl.

Myristica, (mi-risti-ka). [*Gk. myristikos*, sweet-smelling.]=Nutmeg tree: the type of Myristicaceæ, *q.v.* *Aril* of *M. moschota*=Mace, *v.* Nutmeg.

Myristicaceæ, (mi-risti-kä'se-ë). [*Myristica*, *q.v.*]=Nutmegs: tropical trees, with leathery leaves and very small flowers, belonging to Menispermatales.

Myristicin, (mi-risti-sin). [*Myristica*, *q.v.*]= $C_{10}H_{16}$: volatile oil of nutmeg.

Myrmecobius, (mer-me-kö'b-i-us). [*Gk. myrmex*, ant; *bios*, food.]=A small insectivorous quadruped, belonging to Marsupialia, found in Australia.

Myrmecophaga, (mer-me-kö'fa-ga). [*Gk. myrmex*, ant; *phago*, I eat.]=Ant-eater: an animal, with long snout, but no teeth: belongs to Edentata. *M. aculeata*=Echidna=New Zealand porcupine. *M. jubata*=Great ant-eater.

Myrmecoleon, (mer-mē'le-on). [*Gk. myrmex*, ant; *leon*, lion.]=A large insect belonging to Neuroptera. The larva makes a pit for the capture of ants and other insects. *M. formicarius*=Lion-ant.

Myrobalans, (mi-rob'ä-lanz). [*Gk. myron*, ointment, *balanos*, nut.]=1. Combretaceæ, *q.v.* 2. Fruits of several species of Terminalia: trees belonging to Combretaceæ.

Myronic acid, (mi-ron'ik). [*Gk. myron*, ointment.]= $C_{10}H_{18}NS_2O_{10}$: found in black mustard.

Myrospermum, (mi-ros-per'mum). [*Gk. myron*, ointment; *sperma*, seed.]=A tree belonging to Amyridaceæ, the stem of which yields a balsam. *M. Peruiform*=Balm of Peru.

Myrrh, (mer). [*Myrrha*, the Latin name.]

A gum resin obtained from *Balsamodendron myrrha*.

Myrrhis, (mer-ris). [*Gk. myrrha*, fragrant.]=Cicely: an herb belonging to Apiaceæ. *M. odorata*=Sweet Cicely=Sweet chervil.

Myrsinaceæ, (mer-sin-sä'se-ë). [*Gk. myrsine*, myrtle.]=Ardisiads: shrubs and trees, with leathery leaves, small flowers, and fleshy fruits, belonging to Cortusales.



Myrtaceæ, (mer-tä'se-ë). [*Myrtus*, *q.v.*]=Myrtle blooms: shrubs and trees, found in hot climates, belonging to Myrtales.

Myrtales, (mer-tä'lez). [*Myrtle*, *q.v.*]=Plants, of which the myrtle is the type, forming a division of Epigynous Exogens.

Myrtle, (mer-tl). [*Myrtos*, the Greek name.]=Myrtus: a shrub, the type of Myrtaceæ. *M. blooms*=Myrtaceæ. *Wax M.*=Myrica.

Mysorin, (mi-sö'rin). [*Mysore*.]=A black massive mineral: a mixture of carbonate of copper, oxide of iron, and silica.

Mytilidæ, (mi-til'id-ë). [*Mytilus*, *q.v.*]=A family of molluscous animals belonging to Lamellibranchiata, including the mussel.

Mytilus, (mi-ti-lus). [*L. mytilus*, mussel.]=Mussel: a bivalve mollusc, the type of Mytilidæ, used as food.

Myxine, (miks-i-ne). [*Gk. myxa*, mucus.]=Hag-fish: an eel-shaped fish, of low organization, belonging to Marsipobranchii, *M. glutinosa*: hag-fish.

Myxinidæ, (miks-i'nid-ë). [*Gk. myxa*, gluten.]=Myxinoïd fishes=Hags: eel-like fishes, with sucker-like mouths, often found in larger fishes.

Myxogastres, (miks-ö-gas'trëz). [*Gk. myxa*, gluten.]=Fungi, allied to puff-balls, belonging to Gastromycetes, once supposed to be animals. When young, minute and gelatinous, when old, produce spores.

Myxomycetes, (miks-ö-mi-sö'tëz). [*Gk. myxa*, gluten; *mykes*, fungus.]=Plants differing from all other plants, but approaching nearest to Fungi. They do not form cells or tissues, the protoplasm remaining free in masses. They live on decaying vegetable substances.

N.

N.P.D. Abbreviation North Polar Distance.

N.Z. Abbreviation of North Zone.

Nacre, (nä'kr). [The French word.]=Mother-of-pearl, *q.v.*

Nacreous, (nä'kre-us). [*Nacre*, *q.v.*]=Pearly. *v.* Mother-of-pearl.

Nacrite, (nä'krit). [*Nacre*, *q.v.*]=A pearly mineral, chiefly silicate of aluminium, occurring in small grains or scales; a variety of Muscovite.

Nadir, (nä'dër). [Arab. *nadhîr*, opposite.]=The point of the heavens directly beneath our feet. *cf.* Zenith.

Nagas. An Asiatic people.

Nageldue, (nä'gel-dü). [*Gk. nagel*, nail; *flue*, number.]=A conglomerate rock found in Switzerland, also called nail-stone, from the number of pebbles resembling nail-heads.

Nagyagite, (nä'gä-jit). [*Nagyag*, a town.]=An opaque, lustrous mineral, chiefly native

telluride of lead, &c.: also called tellurium glance

Naia=*Naja*, *q. v.*

Naiades, (nā'yā-dē). [Gk. *Nais*, water nymph].

1. A family of freshwater bivalve molluscous animals; also called freshwater mussels.

Naiadaceæ, (nā'yā-dē-ē). [*Naias*, *q. v.*] = Naiads: aquatic plants, with fleshy leaves and small flowers, belonging to Hydrals; also called Fluviales.

Naiades, (nā'yā-de-ē). [*Naias*, *q. v.*] Submerged plants with slender branches and long leaves *v.* Naiadaceæ.

Naias, (nā'yās). [Gk. *nais*, water-nymph.] A plant, the type of Naiadaceæ.

Naididæ, (nā'yā-di-dē). [Gk. *nais*, water-nymph.] = Water-worms: hemaphrodite worm-like animals, belonging to Annelida.

Nails, (nālz). [*Nagel*, the A.-S. word.] Horny modifications of the epidermis, covering the ends of the fingers and toes. *v.* Horn. In man, flat, in the horse and ox, a hoof; in cats and birds, sharp claws; in sea-bear, very small, in porpoise, absent. In the pangolin, the whole body is covered with nails. *N. fungus*. = *Agaricus esculentus*: a minute fungus.

Naja, (nā'yā). A venomous snake belonging to Crotalidæ. *N. tripudians*: cobra di capello; also called spectacle-snake, and hooded-snake.

Naked. *N. bees*=*Denudata*=*Nomada*: have no apparatus for getting pollen. parasitic; also called wasp-bees and cuckoo-bees. *N. eyed medusa*=*Craspedote*: mostly small and phosphorescent; like little glass bulbs. *v.* Medusæ.

Nankin, (nan-kên). [N. in China.] A cotton cloth of a dark yellow colour, named from being first made at N.; also called nankeen.

Naphthæ, (naf-thæ; also naf-tha). [The Greek name] A general name for a number of liquid hydrocarbons (much used for purposes of heat and light); especially for those which issue from the earth. *v.* Hydrocarbons.

Boghead N.=*Photogen*. *Bone N.*: from bone oil. *Coal N.*: from coal tar. *Mineral N.*=*Rock-oil*: from petroleum. *Native N.*=*Petroleum*. *Wood N.*: from distillation of wood. *Shale N.*: from shale. *N. springs*: in America and on shores of Caspian Sea.

Naphthalene, (naf-tho-lên). [*Naphtha*, *q. v.*] = Naphthalin, *q. v.*

Naphthalin, (naf-tha-lin). [*Naphtha*, *q. v.*] 1.=*C₁₀H₈*: a white crystalline inflammable substance obtained from coal-tar, from which the nitrogenous bases, naphthylia and dinaphthylia, are obtained by the action of ammonia. 2.=*Scheererite*.

Naphthol, (naf-thol). [*Naphthyl alcohol*.] *C₁₀H₇O*=*Naphthyl alcohol*.

Naphthyl, (naf-thul). [*Naphtha*, *q. v.*; Gk. *hyle*, material.] *C₁₀H₇*: the base of Naphthalene; the radicle of Naphthylia. *N. alcohol*=*Naphthol*. *N. ethers*=*N. acetate*; *N. benzote*, &c.

Naphthylia, (naf-thil'i-a). [*Naphthyl*, *q. v.*] = Naphthylamine=*C₁₀H₉N*: an organic base; a crystallisable hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar.

Naples, *N. yellow*=*Antimoniate of lead*: used as a pigment.

Napoleonite, (na-pō'le-o-nit). [*Napoleon I.*] A mineral found in Corsica; felspar and hornblende arranged concentrically round granite nodules, also called orbicular greenstone. *v.* Orthoclase.

Napoleon-worts=*Belvisiaceæ*, *q. v.*

Narceia, (nār'se-a). [Gk. *narke*, stupor.] = Narceine: one of the natural bases found in opium, crystallising in silky needles.

Narcissales, (nār-sis-sā'lēz). [*Narcissus*, *q. v.*] Plants, with petaloid flowers and albuminous seeds; forming a division of Endogens.

Narcissus, (nār-sis'us). [Gk. *narke*, stupor.]

=*Daffodil*, *Lent Lily*, &c.: an herb with large white or yellow flowers. *N. pseudo-narcissus*=*Lent lily*=*Camel's neck*: belonging to *Amaryllidaceæ*.

Narcotics, (nār-kot'iks). [Gk. *narkotikos*, stupefying.] Substances, chiefly used as medicines, which induce sleep.

Narcotic acid. Hydrated Narcotine.

Narcotine, (nār-kō-tin) [*Narcissus*.] *Gk. narke*, stupor [= *C₂₀H₂₃NO₇*: one of the natural crystalline bases found in opium, poisonous.

Narcotism, (nār-kot-izm). [Gk. *narke*, stupor.] A retardation of the circulation.

Nardostachys, (nār-dos'ta-kis). [Gk. *nardos*, spikenard, *stachys*, ear of corn] =*Spikenard*, an herb, belonging to *Valerianaceæ*, yielding the odorous ointment called spikenard.

Nardus, (nār-dus). [Gk. *nardos*, spikenard.] =*Mat-weed*: a plant belonging to *Graminaceæ*; also called mat-grass.

Nares=*Nostrils*, openings between the mouth and nose.

Narrow. *N. gauge*: used of a railway that has 4 ft. 8½ inches between the rails. *cf.* Broad-gauge.

Narthecium, (nār-thē'si-um). [Gk. *narthez*, a weed.] *Bog-asphodel*: an herb belonging to *Liliaceæ*.

Narwal=*Narwhal*.

Narwhal, (nār'whal). [*Nahvalr*, the Icelandic name.] = *Monodon monoceros*: a cetacean animal belonging to *Delphinidæ*.

Nasal, (nā'zal). [*Narwhal*.] [*L. natus*, the nose.]

N. vertebra=
N. Centrum=Vomer.
Nenrhopophyses=Perforal.
Spine=Nasal.

Nascent, (nā'sent). [*L. nascor*, I am born.] *N. state* of chemical elements when just liberated from combination.

Nasturtium, (nas-ter'li-um). [*L. natus*, nose; *tortus*, twisted.] = *Watercress*: an herb, with



Narcissus.



Narwhal.

small yellow flower, belonging to Brassicaceae.

Nasua, (nā'su-a). [*L. nasus*, nose.] = Coati: a small bear-like animal, belonging to Carnivora.

Natatores, (nā-tā-tō'rüz). [*L. nato*, I swim.] Swimming-birds: aquatic, polygamous birds, with short legs, webbed toes, and thick feathers; ducks, geese, gulls, &c.; classified as Brevipennates, Longipennates, and Lamellirostris.

Native, *N. magnesia* = Brucite. *N. mercury* = Quicksilver.

Native minerals, uncombined with other substances.

Gold group—

Gold.

Silver.

Iron group—

Platinum.

Quicksilver.

Lead.

Zinc.

Mercury, &c.

Tin.

Arsenic group—

Arsenic.

Antimony.

Bismuth.

Sulphur group—

Sulphur.

Tellurium.

Carbon group—

Carbon.

Diamond, &c.

Natrix, (nā'triks). [*L. natrix*, water-snake.] A snake belonging to Colubridæ. *N. torquata* = Common snake = Coluber natrix.

Natrium, (nā'tri-um). [The Latin name.] = Sodium, *q. v.*

Natrocalsite, (nā-trō-kāl'sit). [Natron and Calcite, *q. v.*] A mineral, chiefly carbonate of calcium, named from being supposed to contain soda.

Natrolite, (nā'trō-lit). [Natron, *q. v.*; *Gk. lithos*, stone.] 1. = Mesotype: a mineral of the zeolite group; a silicate of aluminum and sodium, found in veins of basalt and trachyte rocks. *v.* Fusibility. 2. Ekebergite.

Natron, (nā'tron). [Natrum, the Latin word.] A white mineral, chiefly carbonate of sodium. *N. alum* = Mendozite. *N. salpetre* = Soda-nitre.

Natural, (nat'ū-ral). [Natura, *q. v.*] *N. bases* naturally formed substances having the properties of bases. *N. classification of plants and animals*: *v.* Botanical systems and Zoology. *N. fats*, *v.* Fats. *N. magnet* = Loadstone, *q. v.* *N. philosophy*, *v.* Physics. *N. projection*, *v.* Projection. *N. selection*: the term used by Darwin to express the survival of those animals best fitted to live under any given set of conditions = The "survival of the fittest" of Herbert Spencer.

Nature-printing. A process by which figures of plants, lace, &c., are reproduced upon paper from impressions made upon plates of metal from the objects being pressed closely upon them.

Naucrates, (naw'kra-tēz). A fish of the mackerel kind. *N. duclor* = Pilot-fish.

Naumannite, (naw'ma-nit). [Prof. Naumann.] A black mineral, chiefly native sulphide or selenide of silver.

Naupliiform, (naw'pli-i-form). [Nauplius, *q. v.*] Having the form of a Nauplius, *q. v.*

Nauplius, (naw'pli-us). *L. nauplius*, a molluscous animal. An unsegmented ovate larva: the early stage of a crustacean, afterwards becomes a zoea, *q. v.*

Nautical, (naw'ti-kal). [*L. nauticus*, relating to a sailor]. *N. almanack* contains data for navigation of ships, &c.: is issued four years in advance. *N. day*: from midnight to midnight.

Nautilus, (naw'ti-lus). [The Latin name.] A marine cephalopod, belonging to Teta-branchiata. *Paper N.* = Argonauta: the shell is secreted by the foot, and found only in the female. *Pearly N.* = Nautilus pompilius: having a shell secreted by the body.



Nautilus

Nautilidæ, (naw'til-i-dē). [Nautilus, *q. v.*; *Gk. eidos*, form.] A family of molluscous animals, belonging to Cephalopoda.

Nave, (nāv). [*Nefu*, the A.-S. word.] The portion of a church between the western doorway and the transept or choir.

Navel-wort, (nā'vel-wurt). Cotyledon: an herb belonging to Cruciferae.

Naviculaire, (nā-vik-u-lā're). [*L. navicula*, a little skiff.] A bone in the foot, articulating with the astragalus.

Navigation, (nav-i-gā'shun). [*L. navis*, ship; *ago*, I direct.] The art of guiding the course of a ship. *Cele-N* = N. with reference to sun, stars, &c. *Geo-N* = Coasting = N. with reference to land.

Naya = Naja, *q. v.*

Neanderthal, (ne-an'der-tal). *N. skull*: a fossil human skull, found at N. near Dusseldorf, 8 inches long, 5½ wide, with low forehead, intermediate between the European and chimpanzee types.

Neap-tides, (nēp). [A.-S. *neafte*, scarcity.] Low tides: when sun and moon are in opposition. *cf.* Spring-tides.

Nebalia, (ne-bā-li-a). The only marine genus of Phyllopoda, *q. v.*; the larvae have zoea stages and are also naupliiform.

Nebulæ. Of two kinds: 1. Resolvable into stars by telescopic power. 2. Probably not clusters of stars, but luminous gaseous matter. *Chief N.*: in Orion, Argo Navis, Perseus, Andromeda, &c.

Nebulous stars. Stars having nebulæ surrounding them, as *ι* Orionis and others.

Necronite, (nek'rō-nit). A variety of Orthoclase.

Necrophaga, (nek-ro-fa-ga). [*Gk. nekros*, dead; *phago*, I eat.] Carrion-eaters. A general term for any animals which devour carrion, used especially as = Clavicornes, a sub-division of Coleoptera.

Necrophorus, (nek-rof-o-rus). [Gk. *nekros*, dead, *phoreo*, I carry.] Burying-beetle: a beetle which buries the bodies of small birds and other animals, in which their eggs are laid.

Necrosis, (nek-rō'sis). [Gk. *nekros*, dead.] Mortification of bone. *cf.* Gangrene. *v.* Mortification.

Nectandra, (nek-tan'dra). A plant belonging to Lauraceae.

Nectaries, (nek-tā-riz). [Nectar, *q. v.*] Glands, in plants, secreting odoriferous juices, usually sweet.

Nectar, (nek'tar). [Gk. *nektar*, honey.] Sugary juices secreted by flowers.

Nectarine, (nek't-ā-rēn). [Gk. *nektar*, honey.] *Persica lavis*=*Amygdalus Persica*, a variety of the peach.

Nectarinidae, (nek-tā-m'i-dē). [Nectarina, the typical genus.] Singer-suckers. Birds belonging to *Trogoniostis*, *q. v.*

Nectary. Singular of Nectaries, *q. v.*

Necto-calyxine, (nek-to-kal'i-sin). Relating to a necto-calyx.

Nectocalyx, (nek-tō-kal'iks). [Gk. *nechos*, I swim; *kalyx*, cup.] The swimming apparatus of marine Hydrozoa.

Necto-sac, (nek'tō-sak). The concave portion of a necto-calyx, when bell-shaped.

Needle, (nē'dl). [*Niedl*, the A-S word.] A magnetized bar or rod of steel, which points towards the magnetic pole, when free to move horizontally. *Astatic N.* A compound needle, consisting of two magnetic needles pointing in opposite directions; it remains in any direction while preserving its other magnetic properties. *Dipping N.* *v.* *Dipping*. *N. jarvis*; *Gemina Anglica*. *N. gun*: a rifle fired by a needle being forced into the cartridge. *N. ore*: an ore, bismuth sulphur and copper, &c. *N. spar*: a variety of Arragonite. *N. stone* = *Natrolite*, also called Needle-zoelite. *N. rhin*=*Gemina*.

Negative, (neg'a-tiv). [L. *negō*, I deny.] *N. electricity*=Resinous electricity: developed by friction on resinous substances. *N. quantities*, in mathematics, measurement of quantities or distances which are the reverse of positive quantities. *N. radicle*=Chlorous radicles *v.* Radicle. *N. in photography*: a portrait or view taken on a thick coating of collodion, or other sensitive substance, so that the dark portions are opaque to sunlight; and, therefore, copies may be printed by the action of the sun through the transparent part.

Negritoes. An Oceanic race.

Negro, (nēgro). [L. *niger*, black.] 1. The Spanish name for Papnans. 2. A native of Central Africa. *N. monkey*=*Simia maura*.

Negroes. An African people. *v.* Negro.

Negundo, (nē-gūn'dō)=*Box-elder*=*Acer negundo*: a variety of the maple tree.

Nelumbiaceae, (ne-lum-bi-ā-se-ē) [Nelumbium, *q. v.*] =Water-beans: aquatic, floating herbs, with peltate leaves, belonging to Nymphales.

Nelumbium, (ne-lum'b'i-um). (Corruption of the Singalese name.) The type of Nelumbiaceae. *N. speciosum*=*Pythagorean bean*:

a plant, with large fan-like leaves, floating on water, and tulip-like flowers; has edible roots and nuts.

Nemacanthus, (nem-a-kan'thus). [Gk. *nema*, thread; *akantha*, spine.] A placoid fish, known only by fossil spines, found in Liass rocks.

Nemalite, (nem'a-lit) [Gk. *nema*, thread; *lithos*, stone.] A white silky mineral, chiefly hydrated silicate of magnesia, also called Brucite.

Nematelmia, (nem-a-tel'mi-a). [Gk. *nema*, thread; *helmins*, worm.] A division of *Scoleocida*: cylindrical, elongated, worm-like animals, mostly unisexual and parasitic.

Nematelminthes, (nem-a-tel-min'thes) [Gk. *nema*, thread; *helmins*, worm.] A subdivision of *Annuloida* by Rolleston.

Nematocysts, (nem'a-tō-sists). [Gk. *nema*, thread; *kystos*, bladder.] =*Cnidia*: elastic sacs, each containing a long coiled serrated filament, which can be shot out to some distance, found in *Cnidenterata*; also in some *Mollusca*, &c.

Nematoda=*Nematodea*, *q. v.*

Nematodea, (nem-a-tō-dō-a). [Gk. *nema*, thread; *elios*, form.] =*Nematodes*=Thread-worms, round worms, &c. a division of *Scoleocida*, with vermiform bodies, a division of *Celenterata*, *q. v.*, often parasitic and of two sexes.

Nematophores, (nem'a-tō-fōiz). [Gk. *nema*, thread; *phoreo*, I carry.] Cup-like appendages to some of the *Setulidæ*, in which thread-cells are contained.

Nematosaurus, (nem'a-tō-saw'rus). [Gk. *nema*, thread; *saura*, lizard.] A reptile, known only by fossil remains.

Nemertida, (ne-mēr'ti-da). [Gk. *nema*, thread.] =*Ribbon-worms*: elongated vermiform animals, with distinct sexes, belonging to *Tubellaria*.

Nemesis, (nem'o-sis). [Classical.] No. 128 of the Minor Planets.

Neocomian, (nē-ō-kō'mi-an). [L. *Neocomium*, Neufchatel.] =*Lower Cretaceous* = *Lower Greensand*. *v.* *Cretaceous*.

Neotese=*Scorodite*, *q. v.*

Neolite, (nē-ō-lit). [Gk. *neos*, new; *lithos*, stone.] A silky fibrous mineral, chiefly hydrated silicate of magnesium, aluminum, and iron: named from being newly formed by infiltration of magnesium rocks.

Neolithic age, (nē-ō-lith'ik). [Gk. *neos*, new; *lithos*, stone.] A pre-historic period, in which land and water were much as now; also called the polished stone age, when gold was the only metal known and used for ornament, tools and implements being of stone.

Neotokite, (nē-ō-tō-kit). [Gk. *neotokos*, of recent origin.] A brown amorphous mineral, chiefly hydrated silicate of magnesium, iron, &c.

Neoplas=*Botryogen*: in part.

Neottia, (nē-ō-ti-a). [Gk. *neottia*, nest.] Lady's tresses: a parasitic plant, belonging to *Orchidaceae*, named from its root-stems being matted together. *N. nidus-avis*=*Bird's-nest orchis*.

Neotype, (nē'ō-tip). A variety of Calcite.
Neozoic, (nē-ō-zō'ik). [Gk. *neos*, new; *zoe*, life.] = Secondary and Tertiary: all rocks newer than Palaeozoic. cf. Mesozoic and Cainozoic.

Nepenthes, (ne-pen-thā'se-ē). [Nepenthes, the typical genus.] = Nepenthes: swamp-herbs of E. India and China, with pitcher-shaped leaves, belonging to Euphorbiales, also called pitcher plants.

Nepeta, (nep'e-ta). [The Latin name.] An herb belonging to Lamiaceae. *N. cataria* = Cat-mint. *N. glehoma* = Ground ivy.

Nephelite, (neph'e-lit). [Gk. *nephete*, cloudy.] = Nepheline: a mineral, chiefly silicate of aluminum, common in volcanic districts, named from having a cloudy appearance when acted on by an acid. Elaeolite is a coarse, greasy variety of N.

Nephila, (neph'i-la). A large spider, found in tropical America, which builds a large and strong web.

Nephrite, (neph'rit). [Gk. *nephros*, kidney.] 1. = Jade stone = Azo-stone: chiefly silicate of calcium, aluminum, and magnesium: found in pile-buildings of Swiss lakes. 2. A variety of Amphibole. 3. Zoisite, q.v.

Nephritis, (ne-fr'i-tis). [Gk. *nephros*, kidney.] A disease of the kidneys.

Nephrodium, (neph-rō'di-um). [Gk. *nephros*, kidney.] A fern belonging to Polypodiaceae. *N. filix-mas* = Male Fern.

Neptune, (nep'tūn). [Classical.] The most distant of the known planets, discovered in 1846, at a distance from the sun of about 2750 millions of miles: has a diameter of about 36,000 miles, and a year equal to about 170 of ours.

Neptune's cups = Spongia patera: large sponges found in Sumatran seas.

Neptunian, (nep-tū'n-i-an). [L. *Neptune*, god of the sea.] *N. theory* of Geology: that the action of water had caused all geologic changes.

Nerium, (nē'ri-um). [Gk. *neros*, humid.] A poisonous plant, found in damp places, belonging to Apocynaceae. *N. oleander* = Oleander.

Neroli, oil of. Oil of orange-flowers.

Nerve, (nerv). [*Nervus*, the Latin word.] A branch of the sensori-motor apparatus. v. Nerves.

Nerve animals. Oken's term for birds.

Nerves, (nervz). [Nerve, q.v.] The branches of the nervous system, or sensori-motor apparatus; the organs of sensation and motion.

1st pair of N. = Olfactory nerves.

2nd " = Optic nerves.

3rd " = Motore oculi.

4th " = Serve one of the muscles of the eye.

5th " = Trigeminal nerves, serve the skin of the face and jaws.

6th " = Facial nerves, serve one of the muscles of the eye.

7th " = Facial nerves.

8th " = Auditory nerves.

9th " = Glossopharyngeal nerves.

10th " = Pneumogastric nerves.

11th " = Spinal accessory nerves.

12th " = Nerves of the tongue.

Nervous, (nerv'us). [Nerve, q.v.] Relating to the nerves. *N. system*: brain, motor nerves, and sensory nerves, all derived from the ectoderm. *N. system of animal life* = Cerebrospinal system, q.v. *N. system of organic life* = Sympathetic system, q.v. = Ganglionic system. *N. tissue*: consists of nerve fibres and ganglionic corpuscles.

Nestor, (nes'tor). An extinct animal, belonging to Mammalia, remains of which are found in Australia.

Nests, (nests). [The A.-S. word.] *Closed N.*: of thrush, finch, pigeon, swift, fly-catcher, goat-sucker, &c. *Hanging N.*: of Icteridae, of America. *Open N.*: of kingfishers, woodpecker, parrot, wren; all Scansores and nearly all Fissirostres have closed nests.

Nets, (nets). [*Net*, the A.-S. name.] *Trammel*: a long net. *Seme*: a very large net. *Trawl*: a net extending for a considerable distance along a fishing ground.

Nettle, (net'tl). [*Nettle*, the A.-S. name.] = *Urtica*: an herb having stinging hairs, the type of Urticaceae. *Hemp N.* = Galeopsis, q.v. *Dead N.* = Lamium, q.v. *N. tree* = Celtis. *Stinging N.* = *Urtica urens* and *U. dioica*. *Roman N.* = *Urtica pilulifera*.

Nettle-worts = Urticaceae q.v.

Neural, (nū'ral). [Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] Related to the nerves. *Nettle*. *N. arch*: the posterior rings of the Vertebræ, enclosing the spinal cord. *N. canal* = *N. tube*, q.v. *N. flexure*: the bending of the alimentary canal towards the neural side of the body. *N. spine* = Neurapophysis: the hinder projection of a vertebra. *N. tube* = *N. canal*: contains the brain and spinal cord; in the upper and posterior portion of the body.

Neuralgia, (nū'ral'ji-a). [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *algos*, pain.] Generally: a painful affection of the nerves. Specially: used of the nerves of the face.

Neurapophyses, (nū-ra-pō'fi-sēz). [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *poiphysis*, process.] = Neural arches: bony processes of Vertebræ which form the neural canal and enclose the spinal cord.

Neurilemma, (nū-ri-lem'ma). [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *lemma*, covering.] A terminal sheath of connective tissue enclosing the fibres &c., of the nerves.

Neurine, (nū'rin). [Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] = $C_6H_{11}NO_2$: a base obtained from Protogon, q.v.; also called Choline.

Neurolite, (nū'rō-lit). A green, brittle mineral, chiefly silicate of aluminum; a variety of Agalmatolite.

Neuroptera, (nū-rop'ter-a). [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *pteron*, wing.] Ant-lions, dragon-flies, May-flies, caddis-flies, termites: a primary division of insects, with four membranous wings of equal size, supported by ribs, and having well-developed jaws.



Neuropteris, (nū-ropt'ēr-is). [Gk. *neuron*,

nerve; *ptēris*, fen.] A coal plant: fronds of tree ferns, found in carboniferous rocks.

Neurotomies, (nū-ro-tō'miz). [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *tomē*, section.] Dissections of nerves.

Neutral, (nū'tral). [L. *neuter*, indifferent] = *N. salts* = Neutral salts, which are neither acid nor alkaline. *N. line*: in magnet, between the poles, where there is no magnetic power. *N. point*: of polarisation. *v.* Polarisation.

Névé, (né've). [The French word.] Snow converted into glacier ice.

Newfoundland dog. A variety of the dog, or large size, originally found in Newfoundland.

Newkirkia, (nū-ker'kit). [Newkirkien, in Alsace.] = *Manganite*: a mineral, chiefly hydrate of manganese.

New moon. When the moon has its dark side turned to us.

New red-sandstone. *v.* Red-sandstone.

New style = Gregorian style. *v.* Calendar.

New Zealand flax = *Phormium tenax*, *q. v.*

Newt, (nūt). [*Bvt*, the O.-E. name.] *v.* Newts.

Newton, (nū'ton). [Sir Isaac Newton.] One of the loftiest mountains in the moon; nearly five miles in height.

Newton's. *N. disc*: a circle, covered by coloured strips of paper, arranged in the order of the colours of the spectrum, which, when made to revolve rapidly, appears white. *N. rings*: a series of concentric rings, showing the colours of the spectrum, seen when a very thin layer is enclosed between two plates of glass, one convex and one plane, caused by interference of light. *N. theory of light*: that it is composed of seven primary lights, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet.

Newtonian telescope. A reflecting telescope in which the image is reflected from a mirror and brought to the eyepiece at the side by means of a prism.

Newts, (nū'te). [*Ewt*, the O.-E. name.] = Water Salamanders: animals belonging to Urodela, *q. v.*

Nicaragua wood =

St. Martha's

wood: a variety

of Brazil wood.

Niccolite, (nik'ū-

lit). [L. *Nicco-*

lum, nickel.] =



Neuropteris.



Newt.

Kupfer-nickel: a red, opaque, brittle mineral of the nickel group, crystallising in hexagons, chiefly arseniate of nickel.

Niche, (nich). [The French word.] A recess adapted for a statue, &c.

Nickel, (nik'el). [Abbreviation of kupfer-nickel, the German name.] = *Ni*: an iron-like metal: a white, hard, tenacious, brilliant metal, which is magnetic when cold. A constituent of meteoric iron, and of German silver. *N. bloom* = *N. green* = *Annabergite*; also called *N. ochre*. *N. glance* = *Arseniosulphide of N.* = *Gerardorfite*: a native compound of nickel, sulphur, and arsenic. *N. pyrites*: native sulphide of *N.* *N. silver* = *German silver*, *v.* *Silver*. *N. vitriol* = *Mossesite*. *Antimonial N.* = *Breithauptite*. *Arseniate of N.* = *Annabergite*. *Arsenical N.* = *Niccolite*. *Bismuth N.* = *Grunanite*. *Emerald N.* = *Zaratite*. *Oxide of N.* = *Bunsenite*. **Nickeline**, (nik'ē-lin). [Nickel, *q. v.*] = *Copper-nickel*: an ore of nickel.

Nickelite, (nik'ē-lit). [Nickel, *q. v.*] = *Niccolite*, *q. v.*

Nicholson's hydrometer. Adapted to the estimation of the specific gravity of solid bodies. *v.* *Hydrometer*.

Niobarians. An Oceanic race.

Nicol's prism, (nik'olz). [Professor Nicol, of Glasgow.] Composed of two pieces of Iceland spar cemented together by Canada balsam, it polarises light, and transmits only the extra-ordinary ray, the ordinary ray being totally reflected by the balsam.

Nicotia, (ni-kō'shi-a). [M. *Nicot*.] = *Nicotylia*, *q. v.*

Nicotiana, (ni-kō'shi-ā-na). [M. *Nicot*.] = *Tobacco*: a plant belonging to *Solanaceae*. *N. macrophylla* = *Orinoco tobacco*. *N. rustica* = *Turkish tobacco* = *English tobacco*. *N. tabacum* = *Virginian tobacco*: insectivorous.

Nicotianin, (ni-kō'shi-a-nin). [Nicotiana.] $C_{23}H_{32}N_2O_8$ = *Essential oil of tobacco*: a white crystalline substance obtained from tobacco; also called *tobacco-camphor*.

Nicotic acid, (nik'ō-tik). [Nicotiana, *q. v.*] $C_8H_4O_4$: a crystalline acid substance found in tobacco.

Nicotine, (nik'ō-tin). [Nicotiana, *q. v.*] = *Nicotin* = *Nicotylia*, *q. v.*

Nicotyl, (nik'ō-til). [Nicotiana, *q. v.*] = $C_{10}H_{14}$: the hypothetical hydrocarbon in *Nicotylia*.

Nicotylia, (nik'ō-til-ā). [Nicotiana, *q. v.*] = $10H_{14}N_2$ = *Nicotine*: a natural organic base, the active principle of the tobacco plant; one of the *Nitride* bases; an oily inflammable liquid.

Nictitating membrane, (nik-ti-tā'ting). [L. *nicto*, I wink.] A third eyelid, found in birds: rudimentary in man.

Nidification, (nid-i-fī-kā'shun). [L. *nidus*,

nest; *facio*, I make.] Nest building. *v.* *Nests*.

Nidulariacei, (nid-ū-lā-rī-ā-ē-i). [L. *nidus*, nest.] Fungi, with coloured mycelium, cup-like peridia, and lentil-shaped sporangia, belonging to *Gasteromycetes*.

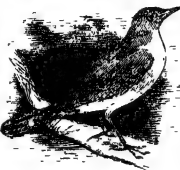
Niello, (ni-ē-lō). [The Italian word.] A kind of engraving consisting of a word cut on metal and filled in with a black composition.

Nigella, (ni-jel'la). [*L. niger*, black.] A plant belonging to Ranunculaceae, named from the colour of the seeds.

Nigger. Turnip fly, *q.v.*

Night. *N. eye*=Nymphotheca. *N. hawk*=Chordeiles virgin. *N. heron*=Ardea nyctoorax. *N. jar*=Caprimulgus Mahrattensis = Caprimulgus Europaeus, also called fern-owl, goat-sucker, dool hawk, eve-jar, and churn-owl. *N. swallow*, *v.* Swallows.

Nightingale, (ni'ting-gäl). [*Ni'tegale*, the A.-S. name.] = *Motacilla luscina* = *Philomela luscina*: a singing bird, also called thicket-warbler, heard in England from April to June, the males coming first. Not known in Wales, Cumberland, Ireland, or Scotland; nor in Brittany or Channel Islands.



Nightingale.

Nightshade, (ni'tshäd)=*Solanum*: a poisonous plant; the type of Solanaceae. *Deadly N.* =

Atropa belladonna.

Nightshades, (ni'tshädz)

=*Solanaceae*, *q.v.*

Nile-mud, (nil). [*River*

Nile.] A compound of silica, alumina, peroxide of iron, and carbonate of lime; increases about 6 inches in a century.

Nilometer, (ni-lom'e'ter).

[*River Nile*; *Gk. met. on*,

measure.] An apparatus for the measurement of the height to which it rises in its periodical floods.

Nimbus, (nim'bus). [*The Latin word*] 1. =

Rain-cloud=*cumulo-cirro-stratus*. 2. In art

= halo: a ring of light round the head of a figure.

Ninth. In music, the interval equal to an

octave and one note, or nine notes. *N. nerve*

= Hypoglossal nerve, passing from the medulla-oblongata to the tongue and larynx.

In fishes counted as the first spinal nerve.

Niobates, (ni'ö-bäts). [*Niobic*, *q.v.*] Com-

pounds of niobic acid with bases.

Niobic, (ni'ö-bäk). [*Niobium*, *q.v.*] *N. oxide*

= *N. anhydride*. *Hydrated N. oxide* = *N. acid*.

Niobite, (ni'ö-bät). [*Niobium*, *q.v.*] = Colum-

bite: a black mineral from which Niobium

is obtained.

Niobium, (ni'ö-bi-um). [*Niobe*, daughter of

Tantalus.] = Nb = Columbium: a rare metal

found in Columbite, named from being sup-

posed to be found in tantalite. *q.v.*

Nipples, (nip'lz). [*Nipple*, the A.-S. word.]

Teats: first developed in early marsupial

animals, and transmitted to man.

Nipple-wort=*Lajsaana*: a slender milky plant

belonging to Asteraceae.

Nispera, (nis-pe-ra)=*Achras zapota*: a Nicot-



Nightshade

guan tree, with very durable timber, belonging to Sapotaceae.

Nitella, (ni-tel'la). [*L. nitela*, I shine.] A plant belonging to Characeae, *q.v.*

Nit-grass=*Agrostis Australis*: a grass plant.

Nitracol, (ni'tia-kol). [*Nitric*, *q.v.*] An acid liquid, obtained from acting on cenanthol by nitric acid.

Nitran, (ni'tran). [*Nitrogen*, *q.v.*] = Nitron, *q.v.*

Nitraniline, (ni'tran'i-lin). [*Nitroxyl* and *Aniline*.] = $C_6H_5N_2O_2$ = Aniline in which nitroxyl replaces one atom of hydrogen.

Nitrates, (ni'träts). [*Nitric*, *q.v.*] Compounds of nitric acid with bases. *Hydric N.* = Nitric acid. *Amyl N.* = *Ethyl N.*, &c. *v.* Nitric ethers. *Purest N. of silver* = Lunar caustic.

Nitratine, (ni'tra-tin). [*Nitrate*, *q.v.*] = Nitratite, *q.v.*

Nitratite, (ni'tra-tit) = $NaNO_3$ = Nitratine = Nitrate of sodium: a mineral, crystallising in hexagons, resembling nitre.

Nitrate, (ni'ter). 1. Nitrate of sodium. 2. = KNO_3 = Nitrate of potash a mineral, usually in rhombic crystals, used in making gunpowder, glass, &c.; also called saltpetre. *Cubic N.* = Nitrate of soda.

Nitric acid = HNO_3 = Hydric nitrate = Aqua fortis a colourless, fuming, highly corrosive liquid a powerful solvent.

Nitro anhydride = N_2O_5 = Dinitric pentoxide: a colourless, crystalline substance.

Nitric ether. ($C_2H_5NO_2$) = Ethyl nitrate a colourless liquid, the vapour of which is inflammable.

Nitric oxide = NO = Nitrosyl: a colourless, neutral gas with an unpleasant odour.

Nitrides, (ni'tridz) [*Nitrogen*, *q.v.*] Compounds of nitrogen with a metal, or with phosphorus, silicon, or boron, usually very unstable.

Nitriles, (ni'trilz). [*Nitrogen*, *q.v.*] 1. Term used for Hydrocyanic ethers. 2. = Amides: from which water has been removed. *Ex. acetamide*— H_2O = Acetonitrile: the nitriles are also considered as tertiary monamides. *cf.* Amides and Imides.

Nitrile bases = Tertiary monamines: trimethylia, tri-ethylia, nicotylia, &c.

Nitron, (ni'tri-on). [*Nitrogen*, *q.v.*] = NO_2 : the radicle of nitric acid; also called Nitran.

Nitrites, (ni'trits). [*Nitrogen*, *q.v.*] Compounds of NO_2 with alkaline metals. *N. of amyl*: counteracts strychnia, and produces paralysis of muscle.

Nitro, (ni'trö). [*Nitrogen*, *q.v.*] A prefix denoting the presence of Nitrogen as a constituent. *N. benzol* = Azo-benzol, *q.v.* *N. calcite*: a haloid mineral, chiefly nitrate of calcium. *N. glycerin* = Glonoin = $C_3H_5(NO_2)_3O_2$: a very explosive, oily liquid = Glycerin in which three atoms of H. are replaced by nitroxyl. *N. hydrochloric acid* = Aqua-regia, *q.v.* *N. muriatic acid* = Aqua-regia, *q.v.* *N. salicylic acid* = Indigotic acid = Aniline acid, *q.v.* *N. theae* = Cholestrophan. a pearly, crystalline substance found in caffeine.

Nitrogen, (nī'trō-jen). [Nitre, *q.v.*; Gk. *genno*, I produce.] *N^m*: a colourless, tasteless, inodorous, neutral gas forming one-fifth in volume of atmospheric air, also called Azote. The indifference of N. causes easy decomposition, and hence the explosive power of salts of nitrogen. *Protoxide of N.*=Laughing Gas, *q.v.*

Nitrosion, (nī'trō-si-on). [Nitrogen, *q.v.*] = NO₂; combines with metals of the alkalis to form nitrites.

Nitrosyl, (nī'trō-sil). [Nitrogen, *q.v.*] NO = Nitric oxide.

Nitrous, (nī'trus). [Nitrogen, *q.v.*] *N. acid* = N₂O₃; now called N. anhydride. *N. ether* = (C₂H₅)NO₂ = Ethyl Nitrite: a yellow, odorous liquid. *N. oxide*=Laughing gas: N₂O.

Nitroxyl, (nī'trōks'il). [Nitrogen and Oxygen] = NO₂= Peroxide of nitrogen.

Noah's dove. *v.* Columba Noachi.

Nobil's. *N. pile*: a thermo-electric battery composed of a number of couples of bismuth and antimony; *v.* Thermo-electricity. *N. rings*: coloured rings formed by decomposition of a copper or lead salt in circles round the negative pole of a galvanic battery.

Noble Metals. Gold, silver, mercury, platinum, &c., which cannot decompose water, and do not readily unite with oxygen: occur mostly in a native condition.

Noctiluca, (nok-ti-lū'ka). [L. *noct*, by night, *luc*, I shine.] Phosphorescent protozoa, consisting essentially of vacuolated protoplasm, forming a nearly spherical animalcule.

Noctiluoin, (nok-ti-lū'sin). [Noctiluca, *q.v.*] The semi-fluid substance which, in phosphorescent animals, causes light.

Noctuae, (nok'tu-ē). [The Latin word.] Night-flying moths: a division of Lepidoptera.

Nocturnal, (nok-tur'nal). *N. animals*: mice, rats, bats, moles, owls, goat-suckers, &c., usually grey and inconspicuous.

Nocturni, (nok-tur'ni)=Noctuae, *q.v.*

Nodal, (nō'dal).

[Nodes, *q.v.*] *N. lines*: the lines

of rest in a

vibrating plate

or membrane.

Noddy, (nod'di)=

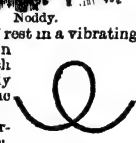
Booby, *q.v.*

Nodes, (nōdz).

1. Points of rest in a vibrating string or rod, or in a column of air. 2. Points in which the orbit of any heavenly body intercepts the ecliptic or orbit of the earth.

Noise. Sudden or discordant sounds, *cf.* Music. *v.* Sound.

Nolanaceæ, (no-la-nā'se-ē). [L. *nola*, little bell.] Nolanads: S. American herbs, with showy flowers, belonging to Echioles.



Nomade, (nom'a-dē). [L. *nomas*, wandering.] =Cuckoo-bees=Naked-bees, *q.v.*

Nomenclature, (nō'men-kla-tūr). [Nomen-clatura, the Latin word.] The vocabulary of any science, &c. *v.* Tables.

Nonagesimal, (non-a-jes'i-mal). [L. *nonagesimus*, ninetyeth.] Belonging to the number 90, used for the English system of arc measurements, in which a right angle is equal to 90 degrees.

Nonagon, (non'a-gon). [L. *nonus*, ninth, Gk. *gonia*, angle.] Generally: a plane figure having nine angles, especially a regular plane figure bounded by nine equal sides.

Nonane, (non'ān)=Nonyl hydride = C₉H₂₀. *v.* Paraffin.

Nontronite, (non'trō-nit). [Nontron, in France] A mineral, chiefly hydrated silicate of iron.

Non-conductors of heat, electricity: shellac, india-rubber, sulphur, glass, silk, &c.

Nonylene, (non'tēn)=C₉H₁₈=Elene: a hydrocarbon of the olefine series obtained from lime soap.

Nonylic acid. C₉H₁₈O₂=Pelargonic acid.

Noon, (nōn). [Non, the A.-S. word.] Twelve o'clock at mid-day, the commencement of the astronomical day. *Apparent N.*: when the centre of the sun is on the meridian. *Mean N.*: when the mean sun is on the meridian.

Nopal, (nō'pal). [A corruption of the native word]=Opuntia coccinillifera: found on the shores of Mediterranean, the only cactus on which the cochineal insect feeds.

Nordhausen sulphuric acid. [N., a town in Saxony] =N. oil of vitriol=Concentrated sulphuric acid.

Norfolk Island pine. *Arancium excelsa*: a very large tree, about 290 ft. in height, also called Eutassa.

Norium, (nō'rī-um). No: an hypothetical metal.

Norma, (nor'ma). [The Latin name.] =The Rule: an unimportant constellation.

Normal, (nor'mal). [L. *norma*, a rule.] 1. Perpendicular. 2. A straight line which is perpendicular to a curve.

Normal organic acid = H(C₆H₂₅-10)O. *v.* Organic acids.

Norman arch. Semicircular: found in buildings of the Norman period. *cf.* Gothic arch.

Nortes, (nor'tēz)=Norther: dry, cold winds, blowing from September to March, in the Gulf of Mexico.

North polar distance, of a heavenly body from the N. celestial pole.

Northern, (nor'thern). [North.] *N. crown*=Corona Borealis. *N. light*=Aurora-borealis, *q.v.* *N. hemisphere*: the half of the globe containing Europe, N. America, &c. *N. pole*=S. pole of the French: the pole of the N. hemisphere. *N. wasp*=



Vespa borealis: a tree wasp, also called *Vespa arborea*.

Northern constellations. Visible above the zodiac, Ursa Major and Minor, Cassiopeia, Bootes, &c., 25 in number.

Norway. *N. fr.* = *Abies excelsa*. *N. hadstock* = *Perca marina*. *N. lobster* = *Nephrops norvegicus*.

Norwegian, (nor-wi-jian). *N. stove*: a wooden box, lined with felt, in which partially cooked food is placed, when the cooking is finished by the same heat, which escapes but very slowly. *N. wasp* = *Vespa Norvegica*: a tree wasp.

Norwich crag, (nor'idj) = Fluvio-marine crag: a bed of sand and loam containing both river and sea shells; one of the Newer Pliocene.

Nose, (nōz). [*Nosu*, the A.-S. name.] The organ of the sense of smell; an open passage from nose to mouth is the only absolute difference between fishes and reptiles.

Nosology, (nos-o'lō-jī). * [*Gk. nosos*, disease; *logos*, discourse.] The science of disease; and of the classification of its various phases.

Nostochineae, (nos-tok'i-ne-e) = *Nostoc*: unsymmetrical alga, with blue-green contents.

Notation, (nō-ti'ahun). The expression of numerical quantities by means of figures. *Chemical N.*: the use of initials and numbers to express chemical composition. *Musical N.*, *v. Scale*.

Notohwing, (nooh'wing) = *Teras caudana*: a moth.

Note, (nōt). [*L. nota*, a mark.] 1 A musical sound or tone. 2 The character representing it. *Key N.*: the chief note of a scale, *q.v.*; also called *Do*.

Notosaurus, (noth-o-saw'rūs). [*Gk. nothos*, bastard; *saurus*, lizard.] A genus of *Plesiosaurs*, *q.v.*: an extinct marine reptile, remains of which are found in Trias and Muschelkalk.

Notobranchiata, (nō-tō-brang-ki-ā'ta). [*Gk. notos*, back; *brachion*, gill.] = *Errantia*, *q.v.*

Notochord, (nō-tō-kord). [*Gk. notos*, back; *chorde*, string.] = *Chorda dorsalis*: the earliest development of the vertebral column; a temporary rod of cellular matter; not found in invertebrate animals.

Notodontidae, (nō-tō-don'ti-dē). [*Gk. notos*, back; *odont*, tooth.] A family of moths, belonging to Lepidoptera, called Tooth-backs.

Notonectae, (nō-tō-nek'ta). [*Gk. notos*, back.] = Boat-fly: an insect belonging to Hydrocorisae. *N. glauca* = Water-boatman: in day floats on water, at night flies about.

Notornis (nō-tor'nis). [*Gk. notos*, south; *ornis*, bird.] = *Diornis*: a bird belonging to Grallatores, supposed to be extinct; recently discovered in New Zealand.

Nototherium, (nō-tō-thē'rī-um). [*Gk. notos*, south; *therion*, beast.] An herbivorous marsupial mammal of Australia, fossil remains of which have been found in Pleistocene.

Nototrema, (nō-tō-trē'ma). *N. marsupiatum*: an American tree frog, the female of which has a pouch over the whole of the back containing the eggs.

Noturn, (nō'turn). Back of thorax in insects.

Novaculite, (nō-vak'ū-lit). [*L. novacula*, razor.]

A variety of argillaceous slate; also called hone, oil-stone, turkey-stone, and whetstone. **November moth** = *Oporobia dilatata*: found in November.

Nubecula, (nū-bok'ū-lā). [*L. nubecula*, little cloud.] The two Magellanic clouds are called *Nubecula major* and *minor*.

Nubium = *Mare Nubium*: one of the plains on the surface of the moon, supposed to have been a sea formerly, about 700 miles square.

Nucifraga, (nū-sif'rā-ga). [*L. nux*, nut; *frango*, I break.] = *Nutcracker*: a crow-like bird.

Nucleated, (nū-klē-ā'ted). [*Nucleus*, *q.v.*] Having nuclei. *N. cell*, of blood: a thin spheroidal sac containing a vesicular nucleus in a fluid.

Nuclei, (nū'klē-ī). [*Nucleus*, *q.v.*] Plural of nucleus, *q.v.*

Nuclein, (nū'klē-in). [*Nucleus*, *q.v.*] A substance resembling mucin.

Nucleobranchiata, (nū-klē-ō-brang-ki-ā'ta). [*L. nucleus*, kernel; *Gk. brachia*, gills.] = *Heteropoda*, *q.v.*: highly organised marine animals; a sub-division of *Gasteropoda*.

Nucleolus, (nū-klē-ō-lus). [*The Latin word*] A very small nucleus; also used for the sperm-element of *Lufuoria*.

Nucleus, (nū'klē-us). [*The Latin word*.] 1. A germinal body found in cells of organic bodies. 2. A body having a stronger or weaker attraction for the gas, vapour, or salt of a solution than for the liquid of it, and, therefore, modifying by its presence the freezing and boiling points.

Nudibranchiata, (nū-di-brang-ki-ā'ta). [*L. nudus*, naked; *Gk. brachia*, gills.] Molluscos animals having uncovered gills and no shell, excepting in the embryonic state; the most highly developed order of *Gasteropoda*.

Nugget, (nug'get). A general term for a piece of native gold or other metal.

Number, (num'ber). [*Numerus*, the Latin word.] *Golden N.* *v.* *Golden number*. *Prime N.*: a number, such as 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, &c., that cannot be divided by any whole number but 1. *Whole N.* = Integer: a multiple of unity; a number having no fractional part. *cf.* *Fraction*.

Numenius, (nu-mō-ni-us). [*The Latin name*.] = Curlew: a bird belonging to *Grallatores*.

Numeration, (nū-mer-ā'shun). [*Numeratio*, the Latin word.] The art of estimating and expressing numerical quantities. *cf.* *Notation*.

Numerator, (nū-mer-ā'tor). [*The Latin word*.] The upper number of a fraction, which shows how many of the parts expressed by the denominator are taken.

Numerical, (nū-mer'i-kal). Relating to number. *N. equation*: one in which the coefficients are numbers.

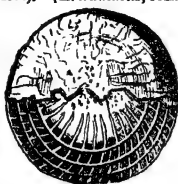
Numidia, (nū-mid'i-ā). [*The Latin name*.] = Guine-fowl: a turkey-like bird belonging to *Falconidae*.

Numidian, (nū-mid'i-an). [*Numidia*, in Africa.] *N. crane* = *Demisselle*: a bird belonging to *Grallatores* = *Grus virgo* = *Anthropoides virgo*.

Numismatics, (nū-mis-mat'ika). [*L. numisma*, money.] The science of coins and metals.

Nummulites, (num'ū-līts). [L. *nummus*, coin;

lithos, stone.] Fossil Foraminifera, resembling coins in shape, occurring in Eocene formations, and found in the Alps, Pyrenees, Himalayas, &c.



Nummulites

Nummulitic, (num'ū-lit'ik). [Nummulites, *q.v.*] *N. period* = Middle Eocene period; the *hippodamia* are most important and largest in this period.

Nuphar, (nū'far). [*Naufrag*, the Arabic name.] = Yellow water-lily = Brandy-bottle: an aquatic plant, with yellow flowers, belonging to Nymphaeaceae.

Nurse, (nurs) [*Nurice*, the A.-S. name] *N. forms*, intermediate forms of development in aculeophora, entozoa, &c.

Nussierite, (nū-si-ō'rit). [Nussiere, in France.] = Pyromorphite, *q.v.*

Nut, (nut). [*hnūt*, the A.-S. word.] 1 = Glans: a one-seeded indehiscent fruit, with dry, hard pericarp. 2. A hollow screw in which a solid screw works. *Brazil N.* = Fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*. *Ground N.* = *Arachis hypogaea*: a plant belonging to Leguminaceae. *N. cracker* = *Nucifraga*, *q.v.* *N. galls*. *v. Galls*. *N. hatch* = *Sitta*, *q.v.* *N. may*. *v. Nutmeg*. *N. pine* = *Pinus monophyllus*. *N. weevil* = *Bolminussuccum*.

Nutation, (nū-ti'ū-shun). [L. *nutatio*, nodding.] A vibratory motion of the earth's axis, caused by the moon's attraction.

Nutmeg, (nut'meg). [L. *nux moschata*, musk-nut.] = Albumen of seeds of *Myristica moschata*, &c. *Aril of N.* = Mace. *N. butter*: a fat. *v. Fats*.

Nutmegs = Myristicaceae, *q.v.*

Nutrientia, (nū-tri-en' shi-a). [L. *nutrio*, I nourish.] Term used by Ehrenberg for Mammalia and Birds, which nourish their young.



Nutmeg

Nutrition, (nū-trish'un). [L. *nutrio*, I nourish.] = Nourishment.

Nuttallite, (nut'ta-lit). [Prof. Nuttall] A mineral, chiefly hydrated silicate of aluminum and calcium = Scapolite.

Nux, (nuks). [The Latin word] *Nut. N. vomica* = Seeds of *strychnos n.v.*

Nuytia, (nū'sh-a). A plant belonging to *N. floribunda* = Fire tree: named from its bright orange blossoms.

Nyctaginaceae, (nik-ta-jin-ā'se-ō). [Nyctago, the typical genus.] = Nyctagos: herbs and trees belonging to Chenopodales.

Nycticebinæ, (nik-ti-sē-bi-nē). [Nycticebus, *q.v.*] A sub-family of Lemnuroide: ape-like animals; slow, with tail short, if any; the fourth finger is very short; they eat birds, insects, fruit, &c.

Nycticebus, (nik-ti-sē-bus). [Gk. *nyx*, night; *kebos*, monkey.] Night-ape: the typical animal of Nycticebinæ, *q.v.*

Nyctichelidon, (nik-ti-kel-i-don). [Gk. *nyx*, night; *chelidon*, swallow.] = Caprimulgus, *q.v.*: a bird; also called night-swallow, night-jar, and goat-sucker.

Nycticorax, (nik-tik-o-raks). [Gk. *nyx*, night; *korax*, raven.] = Night-heron: a bird belonging to Gallatres, also called *Ardea nycticorax*.

Nyctornis, (nik-ti-or-nis). [Gk. *nyx*, night; *ornis*, bird.] = Night-bird: a bird belonging to Motopidae, *q.v.*

Nyctipithecus, (nik-ti-pi-thē-kus). [Gk. *nyx*, night; *pithekos*, ape.] = Night-ape: a nocturnal animal belonging to Cebidae.

Nyl-gau, (nū'kaw). [Persian, *nil*, blue; *gau*, bullock.] A variety of the antelope found in India.

Nymphæa, (nim-fē-a). [L. *nympha*, water-nymph] = Water-lily: the type of Nymphaeaceae, *q.v.* *N. alba*: white water-lily = *Victoria-regia*.

Nymphaeaceae, (nim-fē-se-ē). [Nymphaea, *q.v.*] = Water-lilies: floating herbs, with large fleshy leaves and large showy flowers, belonging to Nymphales.

Nymphalos, (nim-fā'lez). [Nymphaea, *q.v.*] = Plants with dichlamydeous flowers, and having no woody stems, forming a division of hypogynous Exogens, and approximating to Endogens.

O.

Oak, (ōk). [*Ac*, the A.-S. name.] = Quercus: a tree belonging to Corylaceae: the timber is hard, strong, and durable; the bark is used for tanning. *British O.* = *Robur*. *Chestnut O.* = *Prinus*. *Helm O.* = *Holly O.* = *Ilex*. *Stone O.* = *Lithocarpus javensis*. *O. beauty* = A moth: Am-



Oak.

phydasis prodromaria. *O. egger* - moth = *Bombyx quercus*, &c. *O. moth* Tortrix viridana.

Oakum, (ō'kum). [*Acumbi*, the A.-S. name.] Loose yarn made by untwisting old ropes, &c.; used for caulking, &c.

Oar, (ōr). [*Ar*, the A.-S. word.] *O. footed Crustaceans* = Copepoda, *q.v.*

Oasis, (ō'ā-sis). [The Greek word.] A fertile place in a desert, usually near water.

Oat, (ōt). [*Ata*, the A.-S. name.] *Avena sativa*: a plant belonging to Gramineae, the grains of which are used for food, especially

for horses. *Animal O.* = *Avena sterilis*: the fruit of which moves about the ground owing to the twisting and untwisting of its awns as the air becomes more or less damp. *O. grass* = *Avena*.

Oatmeal. The ground grains of oats.

Obelisk, (ob-'lisk). [*Obeliskos*, the Greek word.] A four-sided stone pillar, usually monolithic, tapering upwards.

Oberon, (ob-'ber-on). A satellite of Uranus.

Object glass. The lens in a microscope or a telescope which is nearest to the object viewed.

Oblate, (ob-'lät'). [*Oblatum*, the Latin word.] Spheroidal: orange-shaped; having the form of a sphere, flattened slightly at the extremities of one diameter.

Oblique, (ob-'lik'). [*Obliquus*, the Latin word.] Not parallel, nor perpendicular slanting. *O. crystals*: with one axis perpendicular to each of the others.

Obliquity, (ob-'lik-'wi-ti'). [*Oblique*, *q. v.*] Deviation from parallelism, or from being at right angles. *O. of ecliptic*: the inclination of the equator and ecliptic.

Oblong, (ob-'long). [*Oblongus*, the Latin word.] 1. = Rectangle, *q. c.* 2. = Rectangular, *q. c.*

Oboe, (ob-'bo). [*Hautbois*, the French name.] = Hautboy: a reed musical instrument.

Observatory, (ob-'zer-'va-to-ri'). [*L. observo*, I note.] A place adapted for the observation of astronomical and other phenomena.

Obsidian, (ob-'sid-i-an). [*Obsidianus*, the Greek name.] = Volcanic glass = Fused Trachytic rock, a variety of amorphous felspar.

Obtected, (ob-'tek-'ted'). [*L. obtecto*, I cover.] Covered: especially used of animals covered with a hard shelly case.

Obtuse, (ob-'tüs'). [*L. obtusus*, blunt.] Blunt or rounded: the opposite of acute. *O. angle*: one that is greater than a right angle.

Occipital, (ok-'sip-'it-al) = Epicephalic: belonging to the back of the cranium. *O. condyles*: connect the skull with the atlas vertebrae. *O. foramen*: an opening in the lower back part of the skull.

Occluded, (ok-'klüd-'ed). [*L. occlusio*, I shut.] Enclosed: shut in.

Occultation, (ok-'kul-'ti-'shun). [*L. occultus*, hidden.] = Eclipse: used of the eclipse of stars by the moon.

Ocean, (ö-'shun). [*Oceanus*, the Latin word.] Sea: the general contour of the ocean has been the same as now since the Silurian epoch. Oceans are generally areas of subsidence.

Ocelli, (ö-'sel-'li'). [*L. ocellus*, little eye.] Simple eyes = Stemmata, *q. v.*

Ocelot, (ö-'se-'lot).

[The Mexican name.] = *Felis pardalis*: a cat-like animal.

Ochnaceæ, (ok-'nä-'se-'ë). [*Gk. ochne*, pear.] = Ochnads: tropical trees and

shrubs belonging to Rutales, named from the leaves.

Ochre, (ö-'kr). [*Gk. ochros*, yellow.] A general name for a number of oxidised metallic ores, some of which are used as pigments.

Octagon, (ok-'ta-'gon). [*Gk. okto*, eight; *gonia*, angle.] A plane figure formed by eight sides.

Octahedron, (ok-'ta-'hed-'ron'). [*Gk. okto*, eight, *hedra*, seat.] A solid formed by the intersection of eight planes; in a regular octahedron the faces are all equilateral triangles.

Octave, (ok-'täv'). [*L. octavus*, eighth.] = Eighth, *q. v.*

Octane, (ok-'tän'). [*L. octo*, eight.] *v.* Hydrocarbons, 1st series.

Octopoda, (ok-'tö-'pö-'d-a'). [*Octopus*, *q. v.*] Cuttle-fishes, with not more than 8 arms: a sub-division of Dibranchiata, *q. v.*

Octopodidae, (ok-'tö-'pod-'i-dë'). [*Octopus*, *q. v.*] = Poulpes: cuttle-fish, argonaut, &c., cephalopodous mollusca. 1. A sub-division of Octopoda. 2. Octopoda.

Octopus, (ok-'tö-'pus). [*Gk. okto*, eight; *pous*, foot.] = Eight-armed cuttle-fish: the type of Octopoda.

Oetyl, (ok-'til'). [*Gk. okto*, eight; *hyle*, material.] C_8H_{17} . The radicle of the Oetyl series. *O. alcohol* = Castor oil.

Octylamine, (ok-'til-'ä-mîn'). [*Octyl* and *Amine*, *q. v.*] = $C_8H_{17}N$ = Captylamine: a liquid obtained from Oetyl alcohol.

Octylene, (ok-'til-'ën'). [*Octyl*, *q. v.*] = C_8H_{16} = Captylene: a liquid hydrocarbon of the olefine series.

Octylia, (ok-'til-'i-a'). [*Octyl*, *q. v.*] = $C_8H_{17}N_2$ Captylia: a base from octyl alcohol or castor oil.

Octylic, (ok-'til-'ik'). [*Octyl*, *q. v.*] Related to the base octylia.

Ocymum, (ö-'sä-'mum'). [The Latin name.] Basil: a fragrant plant belonging to Lamiaceæ.

Ocypoda, (ö-'sip-'ö-dä'). [*Gk. ochys*, swift; *pous*, foot.] 1. Sand-crab: belonging to Brachyura, 2. A beetle: belonging to Brachelytra.

Ocypterus, (ö-'sip-'ter-us). [*Gk. ochys*, swift; *pteryx*, wing.] Swallow-shrike: a bird belonging to Laniidae; also called the swift-shrike.

Odling's system of notation. Monads are expressed by 1, as H, dyads by ii, as O₂, triads by iii, as N₃, tetrads by iv, as C₄, &c.

Odometer, (ö-'dom-'ë-ter'). [*Gk. hodos*, road; *metron*, measure.] An apparatus for measuring the distance travelled by a vehicle.

Odontaspis, (ö-'don-'tas-'pis'). [*Gk. odous*, tooth, *asps*, shield.] A shark, known only by fossil teeth, found in Eocene rocks.

Odontography, (ö-'don-'tog-'ra-fi'). [*Gk. odous*, tooth, *grapho*, I write.] The description of teeth.

Odontoid process, (ö-'don-'toid'). [*Gk. odous*, tooth; *eidos*, form.] A bony projection of the second vertebra, upon which the head turns.

Odontophora, (ö-'don-'tof-'ö-ra'). [*Odontophore*,



Octagon



Ocelot

q.v.] A sub-division of Mollusca, including Cephalopoda, Pteropoda, and Gasteropoda, all of which have odontophores.

Odontophore, (ô-don'tô-fôr). [Gk. *odous*, tooth; *phero*, I carry.] A masticatory organ found in the more highly developed mollusca. A cartilaginous cushion supporting a strap carrying several lingual teeth.

Odontopetra, (ô-don-tô-pet'ra). [Gk. *odous*, tooth, *petra*, stone.] = *Glossopetra*: a general term for fossil teeth.

Odontopteryx, (ô-don-top'ter-iks). [Gk. *odous*, tooth; *pteryx*, wing.] *O. tolapiicus*. A bird, known only by fossil remains, found in London clay.

Odontosaurus, (ô-don-tô-saw'rus). [Gk. *odous*, tooth; *saurus*, lizard.] A labyrinthodon reptile, known only by one jaw and fifty teeth.

Odour sensations=Rhinæsthenics, q.v.

Ocodoma, (ô-kôd'o-ma). [Gk. *oikodomes*, builder.] *O. cephalotes*=Leaf carrying ant, q.v.

Edicnemus, (ê-dik-nê'm-nus). [Gk. *oidos*, swelling; *kneie*, knee.] = Thick-knee: a wading bird belonging to Grallatores.

Edipina, (ê-dip'i-na). [Gk. *oidos*, swelling, *mae*, shell.] An elongated off-like animal.

Edipoda, (ê-dip'o-da). [Gk. *oidos*, swelling, *pous*, foot.] = *Pachytelus*=Locust, q.v.: an insect, belonging to Orthoptera, named from its thick hind legs.

Enanthe, (ê-nan'the). [Gk. *oinos*, wine; *anthos*, flower.] = Water-dropwort: an aquatic herb, belonging to Apiaceæ, named from its scent.

Enanthic, (ê-nan'thik). [Gk. *oinos*, wine; *anthos*, flower.] *O. ether*=Rutic and Caprylic ethers: causes the odour of wine, also called Hungarian wine-oil.

Enanthol, (ê-nan'thol). [Enanthic, q.v.] = $C_7H_{14}O$ = Enanthylic aldehyde, obtained from castor oil.

Enanthyl, (ê-nan'thîl). [Enanthic, q.v.; Gk. *hyle*, material.] = Heptyl: the radicle of the Heptylic or Enanthylic series. *O. alcohol* = Heptyl alcohol.

Enanthylene, (ê-nan'thi-lên). [Enanthyl, q.v.] C_7H_{12} = Heptylene, q.v.

Enanthylic, (ê-nan'thîl-ik). [Enanthyl, q.v.] *O. acid*= $C_7H_{14}O_2$: an aromatic acid; also called azoleic acid. *O. aldehyde*= $C_7H_{14}O$ = Enanthol, q.v.

Enothera, (ê-no-thê'ra). [Gk. *oinos*, wine; *thera*, hunt.] = Evening primrose: an herb belonging to Onagraceæ.

Esophagus, (ê-sôf'a-gus). [Gk. *oisos*, I carry; *phagen*, to eat.] = Gullet: the passage from the back of the mouth to the stomach.

Estridae, (ês'tri-de). [Estrus, q.v.; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A family of flies belonging to Diptera.

Estrus, (ês'trus). [Gk. *oistros*, fly.] A fly, the type of Estridae. *O. bovis*=*O. equi*=Botfly, gadfly, &c.

Ethusa=Æthusa, q.v. *O. cynapium*=Lesser hemlock.

O.F. Used for oxidising flame of blowpipe.

Ohm=B.A. unit = Unit of resistance. v.

Electro-magnetic units. 1,000,000 *Os* = Megohm. 9 *Os* nearly = The French unit of resistance.

Ohm's law. [Professor Ohm.] That the intensity of a galvanic current is equal to the electro motive force of a battery divided by its resistance and that of the wire; expressed by $I = \frac{E}{R}$: in which I =intensity of current, E =its electro-motive force, and R =the resistance of the battery and circuit.

Oidemia, (oi-dê'mi-a) [Gk. *oidema*, surf.] = Surf-duck: a bird belonging to Anatidae.

Oidium, (oi'di-um). [Gk. *oidao*, I swell.] Thrush-fungus = Vine-disease: a fungus belonging to Mucedines.

Oiketicus, (oi-kot'i-kus). [Gk. *oikos*, house.] *O. Sandersi*: house-builder moth; also called hector-insect.

Oil, (oil). [*Oleum*, the Latin word.] A general term for a great variety of unctuous liquids. v. Oils. *Boiled O.* = linned oil, heated with litharge. *Castor O.* = from seeds of *Ricinus communis*. *Coal tar O.* = *Dead O.* *Dippel's O.* = Bone O, q.v. *Rock O.* = *Petroleum*, q.v. *O. of anise* = *O. of fennel* *O. beetle* = *Meloe*: which ejects oil in drops from its leg. *O. of ben*: from *Moringa aptera*. *O. of bitter almonds* = *Benzoyl hydride*. *O. of gartie* = Sulphide of allyl *O. gas*. v. Oil-gas. *O. of neroli*: from orange tree blossoms. *O. palm* = *Elaeis Guineensis*. *O. of potatoes*: a residuum of distillation of vegetables, contains propyl, butyl, amyl, and other alcohols. *O. tree* = *Bassia longifolia*. *O. of vitrol*. v. Sulphuric acid.

Oils, (oilz). Organic, liquid, unctuous substances composed of carbon, hydrogen, and, usually, oxygen; useful for fuel and lighting; some used as food. *Animal O.*: of animal origin. *Drying O.*: which absorb oxygen and solidify, such as linseed, walnut, hemp, &c. *Essential O.* = Volatile oils, q.v. *Fatty O.* = *Fixed O.*: that cannot be distilled without decomposition, nor volatilised below 450° F. *Sweet principle of O.* = Glycerin, q.v. *Volatile O.*: are not decomposed during distillation; chiefly from vegetables. *Vegetable O.*: in seeds.

Oil gas = Butylene = Tetraylene = C_4H_6 : a colourless, combustible gas, liquid at 0° F.

Oilstones: slaty stones used as whetstones; also called Nephelites.

Oken's classification of animals. [By Professor Oken, of Zurich, in 1809.]

Intestinal animals = Body animals = Touch animals.

Digestive animals = Radiata.

Circulative animals = Mollusca.

Respirative animals = Articulata.

Flesh animals = Head animals = Vertebrata.

Carnal animals = Fishes, reptiles, and birds.

Sensual animals = Mammalia.

Okenite, (ô'ke-nit). [Professor Oken.] A tough, white mineral, chiefly hydrated silicate of calcium.

Olacaceæ, (ô-la-k'æ-ê). [Gk. *olax*, furrow.]

=Oleaceae: trees and shrubs, with small fragrant flowers, belonging to Berberales.

Olbers, (ol'berz). In moon, *q.v.*

Oldhamia, (ol-dā'mi-a). [Professor Oldham.] A sea-weed or a sertularian zoophyte: known only by fossil remains, found in Cambrian rocks; supposed a polyzoon: probably a plant.

Old-man=Lichen saxatilis.

Old-man's beard=Clematis vitalba.

Old red sandstone=Devonian, *q.v.*

Olea, (ol'e-a). [Gk. *elaia*, *olivo*.] Olive, &c.: a plant the type of Oleaceae, *q.v.*, gives virgin-oil. *O. Europea*=Olive.

Oleaceae, (ol-e-ā's-ē). [Olea, *q.v.*] = Olive-worts: olive, ash, &c.: trees and shrubs, with dichotomous branches, belonging to Solanales.

Oleander, (ō-le-an'der)=Nerium, *q.v.*

Oleaster, (ō-le-as'ter). [Gk. *olea*, olive; *instar*, likeness.] = Wild-olive: the type of Elagaceae, *q.v.*

Oleasters, (ō-le-as'terz). [Oleaster, *q.v.*] = Elagaceae, *q.v.*

Oleates, (ō-le-ā's). [Oleic, *q.v.*] Compounds of Oleic acid with bases.

Olecranon, (ō-lek'ra-non). [Gk. *oleane*, elbow; *kranos*, helmet.] A projection of the ulna forming the elbow.

Olefant gas, (ō-lē-fānt). [L. *oleum*, oil; *ficio*, I make.] = C_2H_4 = Ethylene = Ethylene: a colourless, slightly odorous, inflammable gas, may be liquefied by pressure, and, mixed with chlorine, becomes an oil called Dutch liquid.

Olefines, (ō-le-fīnz). [Olefant, *q.v.*] Olefant gas series: ethylene, methylene, amylene, tetraylene, methene, &c.

Oleic acid, (ō-le-ic). [L. *oleum*, oil.] = $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$: an oily substance found in all fats.

Oleic series of acids= $C_nH_{2n-2}O_2$: including acrylic, crotonic, and oleic acids, the last being the type of the series.

Olein, (ō-le-in). [L. *oleum*, oil.] = $C_{57}H_{114}O_6$: a colourless liquid: a constituent of fats and oils. *O. of unseed oil*=Linolein, &c.

Oleo-resins. A group of balsams, including Canada balsam, copaiba balsam, and Mecca balsam.

Olevinite=Olivinite, *q.v.*

Olfactory, (ol-fac-to-ry). [L. *olfacio*, I smell.] *O. lobe*: the shape of a life-preserver; small in man; larger in the rabbit; very large in the lamprey. *O. nerves*: the nerves of smell, the first pair of cerebral nerves, the terminations of which are in the nasal cavities; really processes of the brain and not nerves.

Olibanum, (ō-lī-bā-num). [L. *libanos*, the Greek name.] = True frankincense: an aromatic resin obtained from the tree Boswellia. *cf.* Frankincense.

Oligocene, (ō-līg'ō-sēn). [Gk. *oligos*, few; *kainos*, new.] = Lower Miocene.

Oligochaeta, (ō-lī-gō-kē'ta). [Gk. *oligos*, few; *chaite*, bristle.] = Torricola = Earth and Water worms: a division of Annelida; hermaphrodite: have setae or bristles for locomotion.

Oligoclase, (ō-līg'ō-klāz). [Gk. *oligos*, few; *klasis*, fracture.] = Soda-lime felspar: a variety of felspar, chiefly silicate of aluminum.

Oligodon, (ō-līg'ō-don). [Gk. *oligos*, few; *odous*, tooth.] Spotted-adder: a snake.

Olive, (ol'iv). [*Olea*, the Latin name.] 1.= *Olea Europea*: a tree the type of Oleaceae.
2. A colour: a compound of $\frac{2}{3}$ green and $\frac{1}{3}$ purple.

Olive-worts = Oleaceae, *q.v.*

Olivine, (ol'i-vin). [Olive, *q.v.*] A mineral of the topaz group, chiefly silicate of magnesia and iron, crystallising in rhombs, usually green coloured, and found in lava; also called chrysolite; sometimes found in meteorites.

Olivinite, (ō-liv'i-nit). [Olive, *q.v.*] One of the copper group of minerals, chiefly arsenate of copper.

Olympiad, (ō-līm'pi-ad). [Olympias, the Greek name.] = 4 years.

Omalidae, (ō-māl'i-dē). A family of beetles belonging to Brachelytra.

Ombrometer, (om-brom'e-ter). [Gk. *ombros*, rain; *metron*, measure.] A rain gauge.

Omentum, (ō-men'tum). [The Latin word.] = Caul: a membrane connecting the stomach, colon, &c.

Omnivora, (om-niv'o-rē). [L. *omnis*, all, *vorare*, I eat.] Giebel's term for bears, &c.; Owen's term for animals such as the hog.

Omphalea, (om'fa-le-a). [Omphalos, *q.v.*] A plant belonging to Euphorbiaceae. *O. trandaca*=Cob-nut=Hog-nut of Jamaica.

Omphalos, (om'fa-lōs). [Gk. *omphalos*, navel.] = The navel: the trace of the attachment of the umbilical cord.

Onager, (on'a-jer). [The Latin name.] The wild ass=Asinus onager.

Onagraceae, (on-a-grā's-ē). [Onager, *q.v.*] = Onagraceae=Fuchsias: herbs and shrubs belonging to Myrtales, named from the leaves resembling the ears of an ass.

Onchophora, (on-ko'f-o-ra). A division of Colelemintha, *q.v.*

Onchus, (on'kus). A marine shark-like fish of a high order of development, known only by fossil spines, found in Upper Silurian.

Onion, (un'yūn). [*Oignon*, the French word.] = Allium: an herb belonging to Liliaceae.

Onobrychis, (on-ob'ri-kis)=Saint-fou: an herb belonging to Leguminaceae. *O. sativa*=Holy-hay.

Ononis, (on-ō'nis). [The Greek name.] Rest-harrow: an herb belonging to Leguminaceae. *O. arvensis*=Wild liquorice.

Onopordon, (on-o-por'don). [The Greek name.] = Cotton-thistle=Scotch-thistle: an herb belonging to Asteraceae. *O. acanthium*=Wild artichoke.

Onosma, (on-os'ma). [Gk. *onos*, ass; *osme*, smell.] A plant belonging to Boraginaceae.



Olive.

Onygenaceæ, (on-i-jen-ū'se-rē). [Gk. *onyx*, nail, *genacio*, off-spring.] Fungi, developed on feathers, hair, hoofs, horns, &c., belonging to Ascomycetes.

Onygena, (on-i-jen-e-jē). [Gk. *onyx*, nail; *genacio*, I produce.] Hoof-fungus, &c.: fungi, all small, developed on animal substances, have a club-shaped receptacle.

Onyx, (on'iks). [Gk. *onyx*, nail.] A variegated variety of agate; a variety of chalcedony in variously coloured even layers.

Oogonia, (ō-o-gō'ni-a). [Gk. *oon*, egg; *gonia*, corner.] In fungi: cells in which oospheres are formed.

Oogonium, (ō-o-eō'ni-um). Singular of oogonia, *q.v.*

Oolean. An Oceanic race.

Oolite, (ō'ō-lit). [Gk. *oon*, egg; *lithos*, stone.] A variety of carbonate of lime. *Great O.* = Bath-stone, also called Forest-marble. *O. limestone*: composed of small accretions of limestone surrounding grains of sand, sometimes found in rocks older, and in others newer, than the oolite.

Oolitic system, (ō-ō-lit'ik). [Oolite, *q.v.*] = Jurassic system: a secondary formation between the *Lias* and the Cretaceous.

Oosphere, (ō'ūs-fū). [Gk. *oon*, egg; *sphaira*, ball.] Germinal bodies in fungi.

Oospore, (ō'ūs-spōr). [Gk. *oon*, egg; *spora*, seed.] An oosphere, *q.v.*, with wall formed round it, capable of germination at once or at a future time.

Oostegite, (ō-ō'stē-jit). [Gk. *oon*, egg; *stego*, I cover.] Scales, &c., protecting the eggs in Annelosa.

Ootheca, (ō-o-thē'ka). [Gk. *oon*, egg, *theka*, case.] = Egg-purse = Egg-curse of cockroach: contains eggs, like peas in a pod.

Opah fish = *Lampris*, *q.v.*; also called King-fish.

Opal, (ō'pal). [*Opalus*, the Latin name] A translucent, iridescent, amorphous mineral, chiefly hydrated silica. *Girasol*, *hydropthane*, *hyalite*, *menilite*, and *fiorte* are varieties of opal. *Fire O.* = *Girasol*.

Opelet = *Anthea cereus*: a fleshy zoophyte; the chief constituent in the edible dish, *Rastegna*.

Opera glass. A binocular variety of the telescope, used for short distances.

Opercular, (ō-per'kū-lar). [Operculum, *q.v.*] Connected with the operculum, *q.v.* *O. bones*: form the gill-cover of fishes.

Operculum, (ō-per'kū-lum). [L. *operculum*, lid.] 1. Gill-cover: closes the entrance of the branchial chamber of fishes; possibly the homologue of the human ear-flap. 2. Used generally for any cover to an opening, as of the shell of *Gasteropoda*, &c.

Opisacantha, (of-i-a-kan'tha). [Gk. *ophis*, serpent; *akantha*, spine.] *O. spinulosa*: a star-fish abundant in deep water of North Atlantic.

Ophiderpeten, (of-i-der'pe-ten). [Gk. *ophis*, serpent, *herpeton*, reptile.] An amphibious animal belonging to Labyrinthodonta, allied to Ophiomorpha.

Ophidia, (of-id'i-a). [Gk. *ophis*, serpent] = Snakes: reptiles in which the limbs are rudimentary, or entirely absent, have long, worm-like, scaly bodies, and no sternum, and progress by means of rib-bones, which are very numerous. *Families of O.* =

Viperine—
Crotalidæ.
Viperidæ.
Colubrine—
Hydridæ.
Boidæ.
Colubridæ.

Water-snakes = Hydrophidæ = Hydridæ.

Ophidium, (of-id'i-um). [Gk. *ophis*, snake] an eel-like fish belonging to Malacocephalygii.

Ophidobatrachia, (of-i-dō-bat-rā'kī-a). [Gk. *ophis*, serpent; *Batrachia*, *q.v.*] = Ophiomorpha, *q.v.*

Ophiocoma, (of-i-ok'o-ma). [Gk. *ophis*, serpent; *komē*, hair] = Buttle-star: a star-fish belonging to Ophiuroidea, it cannot swim, and moves only on solid surfaces.

Ophioglossaceæ, (of-i-ō-glos-sā'se-rē). [Ophioglossum, *q.v.*] Adder's-tongues: plants, with hollow stems, and without chlorophyll, belonging to Filicales; intermediate between Lycopodiaceæ and Ficeæ.

Ophioglossum, (of-i-ō-glos'sum). [Gk. *ophis*, snake; *glossa*, tongue.] Adder's-tongue: a fern-like plant the type of Ophioglossaceæ.

Ophiolepis, (of-i-ō'lo-pis). [Gk. *ophis*, serpent; *lepis*, scale.] An echinoderm.

Ophiolite, (of-i-ō-lit). [Gk. *ophis*, serpent; *lithos*, stone] = Serpentine, *q.v.*: a mineral, chiefly silicate of magnesia, named from the serpent-like waves of cloudiness; also called Verd-antique.

Ophiology, (of-i-ō'lo-jī). [Gk. *ophis*, serpent; *logos*, discourse.] The sub-division of zoology which treats of serpents.

Ophiomorpha, (of-i-ō-mor'fa). [Gk. *ophis*, serpent; *morphe*, shape.] = Gymnophiona: a burrowing, snake-like animal, belonging to Amphibia, having a body marked with transverse grooves, no limbs, and a small head. Found in hot climates, probably the last remnant of a race to which Labyrinthodonta belong.

Ophiophagus, (of-i-ō'fa-gus). [Gk. *ophis*, serpent; *phago*, I eat.] A poisonous, colubrine snake, named from being supposed to feed on other snakes.

Ophiopholis, (of-i-ō'fō-lis). [Gk. *ophis*, serpent.] *O. aculeata*: a star-fish abundant in deep water of Atlantic.

Ophioxylon, (of-i-oks-i-lon). [Gk. *ophis*, serpent; *xylos*, wood.] Snake-wood: *Strychnos colubrina*, named from being used medicinally in cases of snake-bite.

Ophisaurus, (of-i-saw'rus). [Gk. *ophis*, serpent, *sauros*, lizard.] Glass-serpent = *Anguis ventralis*: a snake, with a reptile-like head, so fragile as to be easily broken into several pieces.

Ophite, (of'it). [Gk. *ophis*, serpent.] = Ophiolite = Serpentine, *q.v.*

Ophiuchus, (of-i-ŭ'kus) [Gk. *ophis*, serpent; *ekhein*, to hold.] The Serpent Bearer: a constellation, of which Ifas Alagne is the chief star.

Ophiura, (of-i-fŭ'ra) [Gk. *ophis*, snake, *oura*, tail.] = Brittle-stars: animals, belonging to Echinodermata, the type of Ophiuridae.

Ophiuridae, (of-i-ŭ'ride) [Gk. *ophis*, serpent, *oura*, tail, *eidos*, form.] Brittle-stars, Sand-stars, &c.: a division of Ophiuroidea.

Ophiuroidea, (of-i-n-ro'ŭ-de-a) [Gk. *ophis*, serpent, *eidos*, form.] Brittle-stars, Sand-stars: a division of Echinodermata, having a flat body, with long and slender arms.

Ophrys, (ŏ'fris.) [Gk. *ophrys*, eyebrow.] An herb belonging to Orchidaceae, *q. v.* *O. apifera* = Bee-orchid. *O. araneifera* = Spider-orchid. *O. maculifera* = Fly-orchid.

Ophthalmia, (ot-thal'mi-a) [Gk. *ophthalmos*, eye.] A diseased condition of the eye.

Ophthalmic, (ot-thal'mik) [Gk. *ophthalmos*, eye.] *O. artery*: termination of internal carotid artery, serving the eye. *O. nerve*: a division of the trigeminal nerve itself subdivided into the nasal and lachrymal nerves.

Ophthalmoscope, (ot-thal'mo-skōp) [Gk. *ophthalmos*, eye; *skopeo*, I view.] An instrument for the examination of the structure and condition of the eye, by concentrating on it the light of a lamp, by means of a lens.

Opiammon, (ŏ-pi-am'mon) [*Opianic* and *Ammonium*, *q. v.*] $C_{10}H_{19}NO_3$: an amide-like compound obtained from opianate of ammonium.

Opianic acid, (ŏ-pi-a-n'ik) [*Opium*, *q. v.*] = $C_{10}H_{17}O_5$ found in Nardine.

Opianine, (ŏ-pi-a-nin) [*Opium*, *q. v.*] An organic base from opium.

Opianyl, (ŏ-pi-a-nil) [*Opianic*, *q. v.*] $C_{10}H_{17}O_4$: the radical of opianic acid.

Opisthobranchiata, (ŏ-pi-thō-brang-ki-ŭ'ta) [Gk. *opisthe*, behind, *brachium*, gill.] = Sea-slugs: a sub-division of Branchio-Gastropoda, *q. v.*

Opisthocœlia, (ŏ-pis-thō-sē'li-a) [Gk. *opisthe*, behind; *kôilos*, hollow.] Crocodiles, known only by fossil remains: named from the anterior vertebrae being concave behind.

Opisthocornis, (ŏ-pis-thō'ko-nis) [Gk. *opisthe*, behind; *korne*, horn.] Crested-pheasant: a gallinaceous bird of Brazil.

Opisthodelphys, (ŏ-pi-thō-delf'is) [Gk. *opisthe*, behind; *adelphos*, brother.] A tree-frog with dorsal egg-pouch: found in America.

Opisthotic, (ŏ-pis-thō'tik) [Gk. *opisthe*, behind, *otis*, ear.] A bony portion of the auditory capsule.

Opium, (ŏ'pi-um) [The Latin name.] The dried juice of the white poppy: a body of very compound character. *O. poppy* = *Papaver somniferum*. *Tincture of O* = *Laudanum*. *O. alkaloids* = Morphia, codeina, papaverine, &c., *q. v.*

Oporebia, (ŏ-po-ro'bi-a) *O. dilatata* = November moth.

Oposin, (ŏ'pos-in) An albuminous substance obtained from flesh.

Opossum, (o-pos'sum) [*Opassom*, the Indian name.] = Didelphis, &c.: a marsupial animal, found only in America. *Vulpine O* = *Phalangeria vulpina*. *O. shrimps* = Mysis.



Opossum.

Opposition, (op-pō-zish'un) [L. *oppo*, I place opposite to.] A planet is in opposition when it and the sun are on opposite sides of the earth in the same straight line with it.

Opaisthenios, (ŏ-pis-then'iks) [Gk. *ops*, eye, *aisthesis*, feeling.] = Eye-sensations: sight.

Opimose, (oy'si-mōs) [Gk. *opsimos*, late.] = Klipsteinite: a mineral.

Optic, (opt'ik) [*Optikos*, the Greek word.] *O. axis*: the straight line joining the centres of the eye, and of any object immediately in front of it. *O. angle*: the angle between the axes of the two eyes. *O. lobes*: the portion of the brain from which the optic nerve proceeds. *O. nerves*: the second pair of cerebral nerves, which terminate in the retina of the eyes: not properly nerves, but rather processes of the brain, ending in red and yellow knobs. *O. thalamus*: masses of nervous matter in the brain. *O. tracts*: unite to form the optic nerves.

Optical = *Optic*, *q. v.* *O. couple*: *v.* Couple.

Optics, (opt'iks) [Gk. *optikos*, relating to the sight.] The science of the nature and laws of the phenomena of vision, including the construction of optical instruments, such as the telescope, microscope, &c.

Optometer, (op-tom'e-ter) [*Optics* and *Meter*, *q. v.*] An instrument for the measurement of the distance of distinct vision for any given person.

Opuntia, (ŏ-pun'shi-a) [*Opuntia*, a town in Greece.] Indian figs = *Cactus opuntia*: plants belonging to Cactaceae.

Orach, (or'ak) = *Atriplex*, a plant belonging to Chenopodaceae. *Hulimus O.* = Tree jun-stane.

Orange, (or'anj) [*Naranj*, the Arabic name.] = *Citrus aurantium*. A plant belonging to Aurantiaceae, which flowers all the year round in Brazil. *Bergamot O.* = *Citrus bergamia*. *Mandarin O.* = *Citrus nobilis*. *Quito O.* = Fruit of *Solanum*. *O. tily* = *Lilium bulbiferum*. *O. red stars* = *Betelgeuse*, Pollux, &c. *O. pigments* = Ochre, chromium, lead, chalk, and compounds of these. *O. tip butterfly* = *Anthocharis cardamines*.



Orange.

Orangite, (or'an-jit) = Thorite, *q. v.*

Orang-utan, (ŏ-rang'ŏ-tang') [Malay, *outang*,

wild; *orang*, man.] = *Orang-outang* = *Simia satyrus*: a gibbon, four feet high, with bulky body, feet longer than hands, arms reaching to ankle; thumb and great toes short. Lives in forest trees of Borneo and Sumatra. *Agle O* = *Hylabates agilis*. *Gray O* = *Hylabates leuciscus*.

Orbicella, (or-bi-sel'la). [*L. orbis*, circle.] *O cavernosa*: a coral polyp, usually budding in all directions, so as to form a hemisphere.

Orbicula, (or-bik'ū-lū) [*L. orbiculus*, a small circle.] A genus of Brachiopoda.

Orbit, (or-bit). [*L. orbita*, track.] 1. The path in which a secondary planet travels round its primary, or the path of a planet round the sun. 2. The cavity of the eye.

Orbitolites, (or-bit-ō-lit'ez). [*L. orbis*, circle.] Animals belonging to Rhizopoda, found in Tertiary rocks, and still extant.

Orbitosphenoid, (or-bit-ō-sfē-noid). [*Orbit*, *q. v.*; *Gk. sphēn*, wedge; *eidos*, form.] A part of the third cranial segment, forming the back of the orbit: in man the lesser wings of the sphenoid bone, which in Ruminantia become the greater wings.

Orbulina, (or-bū-lī-na). [*L. orbis*, a circle] *O. universa*: a foraminifera in the form of a small perforated sphere, found at the bottom of the Atlantic.

Orcin, (or-sin). [*Orcin*, *q. v.* = $C_7H_7NO_2$: a red colouring matter obtained from lichen = *Orcin* and oxygen.

Orchard, (or-čard). [*A.-S. weort*, herb; *acord*, yard.] A fruit garden. *O. oriol* = *Bob-link* = *Xanthornis varius*.

Orchall = *Orchilla*, *q. v.*

Orchidaceæ, (or-ki-dā-se-ē). [*Orchis*, *q. v.*] = *Orchids*: common herbaceous shrubs, with flowers of very varied and often grotesque shapes, belonging to *Orchidales*.

Orchidales, (or-ki-dā-lēz). [*Orchis*, *q. v.*] *Orchids*, &c.: plants forming a division of *Eudogens*.

Orchil = *Orchilla*, *q. v.*

Orchilla, (or-čil'la). [*The Spanish name.*] = *Rocella tinctoria*: a grey lichen, found on the rocks in Cape Verde Islands, from which a purple dye, *Archil*, *q. v.*, is obtained.

Orchis, (or'kis). [*The Latin name.*] A plant, the type of *Orchidaceæ*.

q. v. *Bees O* = *Ophrys apifera*. *Bird's nest O.* = *Listera nidus avis*. *Boy O.* = *Malaxis paludosa*. *Butterfly O.* = *Habenaria bifolia*. *Dwarf O.* = *O. ustulata*. *Flea O.* = *Liparis loeselii*. *Fly O.* = *Ophrys muscifera*. *Fool's O.* = *O. Momo*. *Frog O.* = *Habenaria viridis*. *Lizard O.* = *O. hircina*. *Man O.* = *Aceras*. *Marsh*



Orang-outang



Orchis.

O. = *O. latifolia*. *Meadow O* = *O. morio*. *Monkey O.* = *O. simla*. *Musk O.* = *Heimium*. *Purple O.* = *O. mascula*. *Spider O.* = *Ophrys aranifera*. *Spotted O.* = *O. maculata*. **Orcin**, (or'sin). [*The French word.*] = $C_7H_7NO_2$: a sweet crystalline substance, obtained from various varieties of lichen.

Order, (or'der). [*L. ordo*, arrangement] 1. The arrangement and decoration of a column and entablature—

Entablature =	{	architrave.
		frieze.
		cornice.
		capital.
		shaft.
Column =	{	base.

The orders are said to be Composite, Corinthian, Doric, Ionic, or Tuscan, according to the proportions and the ornamentation, especially of the capital. 2. A sub-division of Class, or Orders.

Orders, (or'derz). [*Order*, *q. v.*] Sub-divisions of classes, in the classification of animals and plants, *v.* Tables. No orders of plants are known entirely fossil. Sometimes used as = family and as = tribe.

Ordinary ray, *v.* Refraction.

Ordinate, (or'di-nāt). [*L. ordinatus*, ordered] A line drawn perpendicular to one of the axes of a curve. *O. of a conic section* = *Latus rectum*, *q. v.*

Ordnance, (ord'nans) Heavy artillery: guns, mortars, and howitzers, divided into smooth bore and rifled, and the latter into breech loaders and muzzle loaders. *O. survey*: a survey of the country carried out by the Ordnance Department, the maps of which are issued on a scale of 1 inch to a mile, and also of 6 inches.

Ore, (or). [*Or*, the A.-S. name.] A general term for combinations of metals and earth and other matters: mineral substances containing metal. *B. g. Goose-dung O.* = *Cinnamate*. *Needle O.* = *Needle ore*. *Prismatic Iron O.* = *Brown oxide of iron*.

Oreas, (or-ē-as). [*L. oreas*, mountain nymph.] *O. canna* = *Eland*.

Orellin, (or-ē-lin). [*Orellana*.] A yellow colouring matter obtained from the seeds of *Bixa orellana*.

Oreodaphne, (or-ē-dā-fne). [*Gk. oreos*, mountainous; *daphne*, laurel.] Mountain-hamel: a plant belonging to Lauraceæ.

Oreotrochilus, (or-ē-trok'ū-lus). [*Gk. oreos*, mountainous; *Trochilus*, *q. v.*] A hummingbird. *v.* Humming-birds.

Organ, (or'gan). [*Organum*, the Latin word] 1. A part of a living body having a function to fulfil. *cf.* Member, *v.* Organs. 2. An arrangement of pipes, on a large scale, adapted to the production of musical sounds. *O. coral* = *Tubipora musica*. *O. fish* = *Drum* = *Pogonias*: a fish which makes a loud singing noise, found in Borneo.

Organic, (or-gan'ik). [*Organ*, *q. v.*] *O. acids* = *O.* substances forming salts with bases: Monobasic, dibasic, tribasic, or polybasic, according as they contain one, two, three, or many atoms of replaceable hydrogen. *O. alkalies* = *O.*

bases, *q.v.* *O. analysis*: usually by combustion of the contained carbon, and by conversion of contained nitrogen into ammonia. *O. bases*=Organic alkalies: obtained chiefly from vegetables, *v.* Alkaloids. *Ammonia O. B.*, derived from ammonia, and volatile, resembling ammonia. *Ammonium O. B.* derived from ammonia, but fixed, resembling ammonium. *Animal O. B.*: of animal origin: radicles composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, with other substances, such as phosphorus, &c. *Artificial O. B.*, those formed by distillation, reduction, substitution, or direct combination. *Natural O. B.* mostly found in plants, and generally alkaline. *Primary O. B.*=Amide B.=Amidogen B., *q.v.* *Secondary O. B.*=Imide B.=Imidogen B., *q.v.* *Tertiary O. B.*=Nitrile B., *q.v.* *Vegetable O. B.*=Radicles of CH and O. *O. chemistry*=Chemistry of compound radicals=Chemistry of carbon compounds. The chemistry of compounds derived from organic substances, some of which may also be formed by synthesis. *O. compounds* consist chiefly of CHON: frequently of complex composition with very varied characters and properties; usually unsymmetrical. *O. radicles*: *v.* Radicles. *O. remains*=Fossils, *q.v.*, also called petrifications. *O. world*=All animals and vegetables=all organised bodies.

Organised bodies. Living organisms: usually unstable chemical composition; are not producible by synthesis.

Organogeny, (or-gan-ô'j-ni). [Gk. *organon*, organ; *genesis*, I produce.] Development of living organisms.

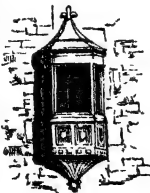
Organic-metallic compounds: of metals and organic radicles. *E.g.*: zinc-methyl, zinc-ethyl, &c. Have energetic chemical action, and sometimes act as compound radicles.

Organs, (or'ganiz). *O. of alimentation*: mouth, stomach, intestines: which convert food into nutriment. *O. of circulation*: heart and blood vessels generally: which distribute the nutritious matter derived from food to the various parts of the body. *O. of excretion*: lungs, kidneys, skin, &c., by which the waste products of the body are passed out. *O. of locomotion*: cilia and muscles. *Rudimentary O.*: those that are essentially useless; often seen only in the embryo; probably have decayed from disuse: as wings of island-birds, eyes of cave-animals, &c. *E.g.*: mammae in male mammalia; one lobe of the lungs in snakes; upper teeth in calves, &c.

Or graphice=Sylvanite, *q.v.*

Oribatidae, (or-i-bat'i-de)=Wood-mites: small spider-like animals, belonging to Acarina, live on moss and herbs.

Orichalcit=Aurichalcite, *q.v.*



Oriel-Window.

Oriel-window, (ô'ri-el). A bay window projecting from an upper story of a building.

Oriental, (ô-ri-en'tal). [L. *orient*, eastern.] *O. emerald*=A variety of Sapphire. *O. garnet*=Almandite.

Orientation, (ô-ri-en-tâ'shun). [L. *orient*, eastern.] A sense of polarity: the determination of the points of the compass; also used of animals who are able to retrace a road and find their way back.

Origanum, (ô-rig'a-num). [Gk. *orys*, hill; *ganos*, joy.] =Marjoram: a fragrant herb belonging to Lamiaceae.

Origma, (ô-rig'ma)=Rock-warbler=Saxicola solitaria, *q.v.*

O'Rileyite=Native arsenite.

Orillon, (ô-ri-lon). [F. *oreillon*, ear.] A projecting tower at the angle of a bastion.

Orinoco, (ô-ri-nô'kô). *O. tobacco*=Nicotiana macrophylla.

Oriole, (ô-ri-ôl). [Oriolus, *q.v.*] A tropical thrush-like bird, belonging to Merulidae, of which there are several genera: Oriolus, Yphantas, Xanthornis, Cacus, &c. *v.* Oriolus. *Baltimore O.*=Hanging-bird=Golden-robin.



Oriole.

Oriolus, (ô-ri-ô'lus). [L. *aureolus*, golden.] Oriole: a migratory, gaily-coloured, sparrow-like bird, with long beak, belonging to Merulidae, feeding on insects and berries, visiting England only in summer; builds concealed open nest. *O. galbula*=Golden oriole. *O. nomenclus*=Nun-thrush.

Orion. The most brilliant of the constellations, visible from every part of the globe. *Trapezium* of *O.*: formed by the stars Betelgeuse, Bellatrix, Rigel, and a fourth. *O's belt*: also called Three Kings, Golden Yard, and Jacob's Staff: contains the three bright stars Alnitak, Alnilam, and Mintaka. *Nebula of O.*: one of the finest nebulae known, below the sword belt of Orion, the centre being the star θ Orionis.

Ornithite, (or-ni-thit)=Metabrushite: a mineral, chiefly phosphate of calcium.

Ornithichnites, (or-nith-ik-ni'tez). [Gk. *ornis*, bird, *ichnos*, footprint.] Footmarks of birds. *v.* Lithichnozoa.

Ornithocephalus, (or-nith-ô-sêfal-us). [Gk. *ornis*, bird, *kephale*, head.] =Pterodactyle, *q.v.*

Ornithodelphia, (or-nith-ô-delfi-a). [Gk. *ornis*, bird; *delphys*, womb.] =Monotremata, *q.v.*: a primary division of Mammalia, including only the Ornithorhynchus and Echinidna; have no true teeth, but one passage for the urinary, genital, and intestinal products; and only a small corpus callosum.

Ornithogalum, (or-nith-ô-ga-lum). [Gk. *ornis*, bird; *gala*, milk.] =Star of Bethlehem: a plant, with linear leaves, belonging to Liliaceae.

Ornithoglossum, (or-nith-ô-glos-sum). [Gk. *ornis*, bird; *glossa*, tongue.] =Bird's tongue: a plant belonging to Melanthaceae.

Ornithoid, (or-ni-thoid). [Gk. *ornis*, bird; *eidos*, form.] Bird-like animals, known only by fossil footmarks and other tracks. *v.* Lithichnozoa. *O. lizard*=*O. Batrachians*. *O. marsupial*=*Anomopus*.

Ornithology, (or-ni-thol'o-jy). [Gk. *ornis*, bird; *logos*, discourse.] The division of the science of zoology which relates to birds.

Ornithopus, (or-nith-o-pus). [Gk. *ornis*, bird, *pus*, foot.] 1. Bird's-foot trefoil: an herb, belonging to Fabaceae, named from the form of the fruits. 2. A bird, known only by fossil footmarks. *v.* Lithichnozoa.

Ornithorhynchus, (or-nith-o-ring'kus). [Gk. *ornis*, bird; *rhynchos*, beak.] = Duck-billed Platypus = Water-mole = Duck-mole: an aquatic animal, found in Australia, having the form of a quadruped, covered with hair, having spurs like a fowl, and a mouth like the beak of a duck. graduates towards reptiles.

Ornithosauria, (or-nith-o-saw'ri-a). [Gk. *ornis*, bird; *saurus*, lizard.] = Pterosauria: reptiles related to birds; regarded as a primary division of Vertebrata.

Ornithotomy, (or-nith-o-to-mi). [Gk. *ornis*, bird; *tomē*, section.] = Anatomy of birds. *v.* Zootomy.

Ornus, (o-r'nus). [The Latin name.] Flowering-ash: a plant belonging to Oleaceae. *O. rotundifolia*=*Manna-ash*.

Orobanchaceae, (or-o-bang-kā're-o). [Orobanchae.] = Broom-ropes: leafless herbs, parasitic upon roots, belonging to Gentianales.

Orobanche, (or-o-bang'ke) [Gk. *orobos*, vetch; *anche*, I strangle.] = Broom-rape: the type of Orobanchaceae, *v.*

Orontaceae, (or-on-ti-ō'se-o) = Orontidiaceae: herbs, some stemless, with broad leaves, belonging to Juncaceae.

Orobos, (or-o-bus). [Gk. *oro*, I stimulate, *bos*, ox.] = Bitter-vetch: a plant belonging to Leguminaceae.

Orographical, (ō-rō-graf'i-kal). [Gk. *oros*, mountain; *graphein*, I write.] Relating to the description of mountains. *O. map*=Map of mountainous districts.

Orphanozoa, (or-fan-o-zō'a). [Gk. *orphanos*, orphan, *zōon*, animal.] Ehrenberg's term for Amphibia and fishes, which take no care of their young.

Orphean warbler=*Sylvia orphea*: a song bird belonging to *Insessores*; rare in England.

Orpiment, (or-pi-ment). [L. *aurea*, of gold; *pigmentum*, paint.] = Yellow sulphide of arsenic=As₂S₃: used for colouring; a yellow, translucent mineral, crystallising in rhombs, belonging to the arsenic group.

Orpine, (or-pin)=*Sedum*: a succulent herb belonging to Crassulaceae.

Orrery, (or-ri). [The Earl of Orrery.] An apparatus for showing the relative sizes, motions, and positions of the sun and planets, including the earth.

Orris, (or-ri). [Corruption of *Iris*.] = *Iris*, *q.v.* **Orellio acid**, (or-sel'ik). [*Orellia*, a lichen.] = Lecanoric acid, *q.v.*

Orthogoriscæ, (or-tha-go-ris'ka). *O. mola*=Molebut: a variety of the sunfish.

Orthidæ, (or-thi-dē) Orthids, *q.v.*; *cidos*, form.] A family of molluscs, belonging to Brachiopoda.

Orthus, (or'thus). [Gk. *orthos*, straight.] A genus of Brachiopoda: found fossil, very abundantly, in Silurian rocks.

Orthite, (or'thit). [Gk. *orthos*, straight.] A brittle mineral, chiefly silicate of aluminum, iron, &c., also called Allanite.

Orthocephali, (or-thō-sef'a-li). [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *kephale*, head.] = Middle-headed: having the breadth of the head $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length *cf.* Dolichocephalic and brachycephalic.

Orthoceras, (or-thō'ser-as). [Gk. *orthos*, straight, *keras*, horn.] A cephalopod, characteristic of Llandoilley flag rocks, named from its form.

Orthoclase, (or-thō'klāz). [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *klasis*, fracture.] A transparent mineral, of which there are many varieties, belonging to the felspar group, found in granite, gneiss, &c.: chiefly silicate of aluminum and potassium. Obsidian, pitchstone, porphyry, trachyte, are varieties of *O.* Hardness and Fusibility.

Orthoclastic, (or-thō'klas'tik). [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *klasis*, fracture.] *O.* minerals have right-angled cleavage.

Orthogonal, (or-thog'on-al). [Gk. *orthos*, right; *gonia*, angle.] Perpendicular: right-angled. *O. system*: two surfaces belonging to this system when the principal tangents correspond.

Orthographic, (or-thō-graf'ik). [Gk. *orthos*, correct, *graphein*, I write.] *O. projection*: *v.* Projection.

Orthophosphates. *v.* Phosphates

Orthophosphoric acid, (or-thō-fos'f'ik). [Gk. *orthos*, right; Phosphoric, *q.v.*] = H_3PO_4 = Ordinary phosphoric acid = Tribasic P. A. = Trihydric phosphate.

Orthoptera, (or-thop'ter-a). [Gk. *orthos*, straight, *pteron*, wing.] Cockroaches, grasshoppers, &c.: terrestrial, voracious, herbivorous insects, undergoing incomplete metamorphosis, forming a primary division of insects: have soft leathery elytra, cannot fold the wings crossways. The males are all musical.

Classification of *O.*—

Cursoria=Runners.
Raptoria=Snatchers.
Ambulatoria=Walkers.
Saltatoria=Jumpers.

Orthorhombic, (or-thō-rom'bic). [Gk. *orthos*, straight; Rhombus, *q.v.*] *O. system*: in mineralogy = Rectangular system = Prismatic=Trimetric: in which the three axes are unequal, and intersect at right angles.

Orthorhynchus, (or-thō-ring'kus). [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *rhynchos*, beak.] Giant humming-bird: a sparrow-like bird. *v.* Trochilidae.

Orthose=Orthoclase, *q.v.*

Orthosilicates. *v.* Silicates.

Orthostichies, (or-thō-stik'i-ēs). [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *stichos*, row.] Straight-rows.

Orthotropous, (or-thō'rō-pus). [Gk. *orthos*,

straight; *trope*, turning.] Turned in the right direction: used especially of a seed in which the foramen is opposite to the hilum.

Ortolan, (or'tô-lan). [The French name.] A singing bird, belonging to Fringillidae.

Ortyx, (or'tika). An American bird, corresponding to the quail of the Old World.

Orycteropus, (or-ik-ter-o-pus). [Gk. *orykter*, digger; *pous*, foot.] A rat-like animal, belonging to Edentata. *O. capensis*: Cape ant-eater; also called ground-hog and aardvark.

Oryctology, (or-ik-to-lô-jî). [Gk. *oryktos*, dug up; *logos*, discourse.] The branch of geology which treats of fossils.

Oryx, (ô'riks). A variety of the antelope = Antelope *oryx*; also called gems-buck: found in South Africa.

Oryza, (ô-ri'za). [The Greek name.] A plant belonging to Gramineae. *O. sativa* = Rice.

Os, (os). [The Latin word.] = Bone: *O. articulare*, r. Malleus. *O. calcis* = Calcaneum: the bone of the heel. *O. hyoid* = Hyoid bone, in fishes. *O. uncinatum* = Haunch = hipbone: a large bone fastened to the sacrum, and having a socket in which the thigh bone fits: composed of ilium, pubis, and ischium. *O. quadratum*, v. Malleus.

Osage-orange = *Maclura aurantiaca*: a plant belonging to Moraceae.

Osborne series, (oz'born). [O. Isle of Wight.] = St. Helen's series: fresh-water beds belonging to Upper Eocene.

Oscillating, (os-sil-lâ'ting). [L. *oscillo*, I swing.] *O. engine*: one in which the cylinder oscillates.

Oscillation, (os-sil-lâ'shun). [L. *oscillo*, I swing.] Vibration. Angular *O.* = Gyration.

Oscula, (os'kû-la). [L. *osculum*, small mouth.] Small openings or mouths.

Osculation, (os-kû-lâ'shun). [L. *osculum*, little mouth.] = Contact.

Ose, (ôs). A termination in organic chemistry, used for sugars. E.g. sucrose, lactose, &c.

Osier, (ô'zhi-er). [The French name.] = *Salix viminalis*: a willow-like plant, belonging to Salicaceae.

Oxion. A termination. v. Oxion.

Osmazome, (oz'ma-zôm). [Gk. *osme*, smell; *zomos*, juice.] An extract of flesh, of which creatine is a constituent.

Osmelite, (oz'me-lit) = Pectolite.

Osmic acid, (ôz'mik). [Osmium, q.v.] *OsO₄*: now called tetroxide of osmium.

Osmiridium, (ôz-mi-rid-i-um). [Osmium and Iridium, q.v.] = Iridosmium: an alloy of osmium and iridium.

Osmium, (ôz'mi-um). [Gk. *osme*, odour.] = Os: one of the noble metals; the least fusible of all the metals.

Osmose, (os'môz). [Gk. *osmos*, an impulse.] Penetration of porous vessels by liquids.

Osmunda, (os-mun-da). [Osmunder, one of the names of Thor.] = Fern-royal = flowering fern: a plant belonging to Polypodiaceae.

Osmundaceae, (os-mun-dâ'se-e). [Osmunda, q.v.] A sub-division of ferns. v. Filices.

Osprey, (os'prâ). [Corruption of Ossifrage.] = Fishing eagle =

Falco halietus =

Pandion halietus: a bird of

prey; also called

Bald-buzzard.

Ossain, (os'se-in)

[L. *osseus*, bony]

Bone cartilage: a

gelatinous tissue.

Ossinus, (os'se-us).

[The Latin word.]

O. bony fishes:

bony fishes =

Teleostei, q.v.

Ossicles, (os'si-klz). [L. *ossiculum*, small bone.] Auditory ossicles: the stapes, malleus, and incus: three small bones in the ear.

Ossicula, (os-sik'û-la). [L. *ossiculum*, small bone.] A general term for small bones.

Ossification, (os-sif-i-kâ'shun). The formation of bone, from cartilage or fibrous tissue.

Osteocolla, (os-tê-ô-kol'la). [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *kollos*, glue.] 1. A variety of calc tufa. 2. A glue obtained from bones.

Osteolepis, (os-to-ol'e-pis). [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *lepis*, scale.] A ganoid fish, known by fossil remains found in the Old Red Sandstone.

Osteolite, (os-tê-ô-lit). [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *lithos*, stone.] = Apatite: a mineral, chiefly phosphate and chlorate of lime: an altered variety of apatite.

Osteozoa, (os-tê-ô-zô'a). [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *zoon*, animal.] Burmeister's term for Vertebrata.

Osteozoaia, (os-tê-ô-zô-û'ria). [Gk. *osteon*, bone. *zoon*, animal.] In De Blainville's and Milne Edwards's classifications = Vertebrata.

Ostracoda, (os-trâ'ko-da). [Gk. *ostrakon*, shell; *oidos*, like.] Small crustaceans, with hinged bivalve carapace, and branchia attached to jaws: found fossil from Lower Cambrian to recent rocks.

Ostracodermia, (os-trâ'ko-der-ma). [Gk. *ostrakon*, shell; *derma*, skin.] 1. A genus of plants belonging to Fungales. 2. An animal belonging to Crustacea. 3. Burmeister's term for a division of Crustacea, including Cirripedia, Rotatoria, &c.

Ostracodontes, (os-trâ-si-on'ti-dê). [Gk. *ostrakon*, shell; *oidos*, form.] Trunk-fishes, q.v.: fishes belonging to Plectognathi.

Ostracostei, (os-trâ-kos'te-i). [Gk. *ostrakon*, shell.] Placogonoid fishes, having the head and fore part of body encased in ganoid plates: extinct since Devonian period: include Pterichthys, Pteraspis, Cephalaspis, &c.

Ostranite, (os-tra-nit) = Zircon, q.v.

Ostrea, (os'tre-a). [The Latin name.] Oyster: a molluscan animal, belonging to Pectinidae, of which there are many fossil varieties.



Oryx.



Osprey.

Ostrich, (os'trich). [*Autrache*, the French name.] = *Struthio*: a large land bird: with short wings, the type of *Struthionidae*. Analogous to the rhea of America, and the emu and cassowary of Australia. *African O.* = *Struthio camelus*. *American O.* = *Rhea*.



Ostrich

Ostrya, (os'tri-a). [*Gk. ostruos*, scale.] = *Hophornbeam*: a plant belonging to *Corylaceae*.

Osyekania. An African people.

Otaria, (ô-târ'i-a). [*Gk. otarium*, small ear.] Sea-bear: a marine carnivorous animal, belonging to *Phocidae*, named from its external ears. *O. jubata* = Sea-lion. *O. priscilla* = *C. l. p. carad-seal*.

Othyl, (oth'il) = *Acetyl*, *q. v.*

Otidæ, (ô'ti-dê). [*Otis*, *q. v.* *Gk. eidōs*, form] = *Bustards*: land birds belonging to *Procellariæ*.

Otis, (ô'tis). [The Latin name.] Bustard: a poultry-like bird the type of *Otidæ*.

Otocornium, (ot-ô-kô-ni-um). [*Gk. otis*, ear; *cornu*, dust.] = *Ear-dust*: in the human ear.

Otocorane, (ot-ô-krân). [*Gk. otis*, ear; *cranium*, *q. v.*] The open bony chamber of the ear in fishes.

Otolonon, (ot-ô-lôn-on) = *Galago*: a half-ape, found in Africa, remarkable for its activity.

Otolithic, (ot-ô-lith'ik). [*Gk. otis*, ear; *lithos*, stone] *O. stones*: small bones in the ears of fishes, and in auditory sacs of invertebrate animals. *cf. Otolonium*. *O. vesicle*: organ of hearing in *Medusæ*.

Otoliths, (ot-ô-liths). [*Gk. otis*, ear; *lithos*, stone.] Small bones in the ear, contained in the *membranous labyrinth*: a kind of rattle in the organ of hearing of some fishes and cephalopods.

Otopteris, (ot-ô-ptér-is). [*Gk. otis*, ear; *pteron*, wing.] A plant known only by fossil remains.

Otozoum, (ot-ô-zô-um). [*Gk. otos*, giant; *zoom*, animal.] A frog-like animal, known only by its fossil track. *v. Lithichnozoa*.

Otter, (ot'ter). [*Oter*, the A.-S. name] = *Lutra*, *q. v.*; also = *Mustela*, *q. v.*

Canada O. = *Lutra Canadensis*. *Marsh O.* = *Mustela vison*. *Sea O.* = *Lutra marina*: intermediate between seals and otters. *O. sheep* = *Ancon sheep*.



Otter.

Ottrelite, (ot'tre-lit) = *Phyllite*.

Otus, (ô'tus). [*Gk. otis*, ear.] Long-eared owl: a bird belonging to *Strigidae*.

Oudenodon, (ô-den-ô-don). [*Gk. ouden*, none; *odus*, tooth.] A genus of *Dicynodontia*, *q. v.*: an extinct reptile.

Ounce, (ouns). [1. *Once*, the French name.

2. *L. uncia*, twelfth part of 1. = *Felis*. 2. A weight: in avoirdupois weight = 437½ grains; in troy and apothecaries weight = 480 grains.



Ounce

Ourang. *v. Orang*.

Ousaisthenics, (ô-sûs-then'iks). [*Gk. ous*, ear; *aisthenics*, sensation.] Ear-sensations.

Oustitis, (ô-si-tis) = *Simia facchus* = *Hapale*: a small American monkey.

Outerop = *Bussett*. that part of an inclined stratum which comes to the surface.

Outer-strakes = *Raised strakes*. *v. Strakes*.

Ova, (ô'va). [*L. ovum*, egg] Plural of *ovum*, *q. v.*

Oval, (ô'val). [*L. ovum*, egg] Egg-shaped; elliptic

Ovalbumin, (ô-val-bû'min). [*Ovum* and *Albumin*, *q. v.*] A variety of albumin found in white of egg.

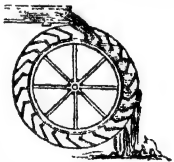
Ovaries, (ô'va-riz). [*Ovary*, *q. v.*] Plural of *ovary*, *q. v.*

Ovary, (ô'var-i). [*Ovarium*, the Latin word.] The cavity of a carpel, which contains the seeds: a general term for the enclosure of the fetus in viviparous animals. *O. of fish* = *Roe*.

Oven-bird = *Furnarius filiginosus*: a small insectivorous bird found on river banks.

Over-grown = *Hypertrophied*.

Over-shot-wheel. A water-wheel turned by the fall of water upon its circumference: used for small streams of considerable fall.



Overtones, (ô-ver-tônz). Harmonic sounds: higher notes also produced when any musical note is sounded. *v. Tones*.

Over-shot-wheel.

Ovibos, (ô-vi-bos). An animal belonging to *Bovidae*. *O. moschatus* = *Musk-ox*.

Oviducts, (ô-vi-dukts). [*L. ovum*, egg; *ductus*, duct.] = *Fallopian tubes*, *q. v.*

Oviforme, (ô-vi-form) = *Egg-like*.

Ovipara. De Blainville's term for birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes.

Oviparous, (ô-vip'a-rus). [*L. ovum*, egg; *pario*, I produce.] Bringing forth offspring in a shell, which is detached from the parent before any considerable degree of development: as with birds, insects, mollusca, arachnida, &c.

Oviposition, (ô-vi-pô-zish'un). [*L. ovum*, egg; *pono*, I place.] Deposition of eggs, as by insects, &c.

Ovoviviparous, (ô-vô-vi-vip'a-rus). [*L. ovum*, egg; *vivus*, alive; *pario*, I produce.] = *Internal incubation*: having the young in a shell, which is retained within the body until it is

hatched; intermediate between viviparous and oviparous; in scorpions.

Ovis, (ó'vis). [The Latin name.] = Sheep. *O. argolis* = Argal. *O. aries* = Common sheep. Female sheep = Ewe.

Ovules, (ó'vúls). [L. *ovulum*, small egg.] Young seeds, also called seed buds.

Orum, (ó'vun). [The Latin word.] One of the two bodies employed in sexual reproduction; the total result of the development of one ovum is called an individual.

Owenite, (ó-we-nít). [Professor Owen.] = Thuringite, *q. v.*

Owen's classification of animals (made by Professor Owen) —

Vertebrata.
Articulata.
Mollusca.
Radiata.
Entozoc.
Infusoria.

Owl, (owl). [*Ule*, the A.-S. name.] A nocturnal bird. *Great O.* = *Bubo maximus*. *Hawk O.* = *Strix sumia*.

Ox, (oks). [*Oxa*, the A.-S. name.] = Bos taurus; an animal belonging to Bovidae. *Indian O.* = Bos Indicus. *O. tongue* = Helminthia. *O. eye daisy* = Chrysanthemum leucanthemum. *O. lip* = Primula elatior. *O. bird* = a snipe-like bird. *O. tongue* = Helminthia.

Oxalates, (oks'a-láts). [Oxalis, *q. v.*] Salts of Oxalic acid.

Oxalhydric acid, (oks-al-hí'drik) = Saccharic acid, *q. v.*

Oxalic, (ok-sal'ik). [Oxalis, *q. v.*] *O. acid* = Dihydric oxalate = $C_2H_2O_4$: a crystalline poisonous substance obtained from the leaves of the plant oxalis, from sugar, starch, &c., also from carbonic and acetic acids. *O. ether* = $(C_2H_5)_2C_2H_4$ = Diethyl oxalate = $C_2H_5O_4$: an odorless liquid. *O. series* = $C_2H_2O_4$: a series of volatile acids, including oxalic and succinic acids.

Oxalidaceae, (oks-al-i-dá'sé-é). [Oxalis, *q. v.*] = Oxalids: herbs and trees belonging to Geraniales; also called Hingoniaceae.

Oxalis, (oks'a-lis). [Gk. *oxys*, sharp.] = Wood-sorrel: an herb, the type of Oxalidaceae.

Oxalite, (oks'a-lit). [Oxalis, *q. v.*] = Humboldtine: a mineral, chiefly oxalate of iron.

Oxalo-nitrile = Prussian blue.

Oxalume, (oks-a-lú'ik). [Oxalic and Uric, *q. v.*] *O. acid* = $C_3H_3N_3O_4$: a derivative of uric acid, which readily separates into oxalic acid and urea.

Oxamethane, (oks-a-meth'an) = Oxamic ethane: a crystalline substance.

Oxamic acid, (oks'a-mik). [Oxamide, *q. v.*] = $C_2H_3NO_3$: one of the amidated acids. *O. ether* = Oxamethane.

Oxamide, (oks'a-mid). [Oxalis and Amide,

q. v.] = $C_2H_4N_2O_3$: one of the diamides, a neutral, solid, powdery substance, from oxalic ether, &c.

Oxammite, (oks-am'it). Oxalate of ammonium: found in the stomach and vertebral column of birds.

Oxanilide, (oks-an'i-lid) = Diphenyl oxamide.

Oxanthracene, (oks-an'thrá'sén). $C_{14}H_8O_2$: a crystalline substance obtained from anthracene.

Oxatyl, (oks'a-tíl) = CHO_2 = Carboxyl: an organic radical, assumed to be present in organic acids, of which it is supposed to be the acid principle.

Oxen, (oks'en). Plural of Ox, *q. v.*

Oxford clay. A bed, belonging to Middle Oolite, containing many fossil remains of Cephalopoda.

Oxidation, (oks-i-dá'shun). [Oxide, *q. v.*] The combination of oxygen with a metal or other substance.

Oxides, (oks'idz). [Oxygen, *q. v.*] Compounds of oxygen and metals, or other substances which combine with it. 1. Basic oxides, which have the properties of bases. 2. Neutral oxides. 3. Anhydrides, *q. v.*

Suboxides: as Hg_2O .
Monoxides: as CaO : basic.
Sesquioxides: as Al_2O_3 : basic in a feeble degree.
Dioxides: as BaO_2 : sometimes acid, sometimes basic.
Trioxides: as WO_3 .
Anhydrides: as H_2O_5 .

Oxidising flame, of blow pipe. The portion of the flame where complete combustion takes place; in which substances become oxidised.

Oxion, (oks'i-on). [Oxygen, *q. v.*] The radical of a salt: the non-metallic element, or equivalent compound, of hydrated acid, ending in *ic* = an anhydride and an atom of oxygen. If the acid end in *ous* the oxion is termed an osion.

Oxlip = Primula elatior.

Ox-tongue = Helminthia.

Oxyacids, (oks-i-as'idz). Formerly used for acids containing oxygen, to distinguish them from hydraacids. *cf.* Hydraacids.

Oxybenzamic acid = Benzamic acid, *q. v.*

Oxybutyric acid = Butyric acid:

Oxycarbene, (oks-i-kár'bonz) = Carbon oxides.

Oxychlorides of acids = Chlorides of acid radicals.

Oxycoecos, (oks-i-kok'kos). [Gk. *oxys*, acid; *kokkos*, berry.] = Cranberry: a shrub belonging to Vacciniaceae.

Oxygen, (ok'si-gen). [Gk. *oxys*, acid; *gennao*, I produce.] = O : a colourless, tasteless, inodorous gas, heavier than the atmosphere, of which, as also of water, it is a constituent; essential to the life of nearly all animals: enters into combination with nearly all other substances, sometimes so violently as to cause combustion.

Oxyhydrogen light = Lime light: an intense light, produced by heating a ball of lime in a flame of hydrogen burning in oxygen.

Oxymuriatic acid, (oks-i-mú-ri-at'ik). An old



name used for Chiotine, on the assumption of its being a compound of oxygen and muriatic acid.

Oxyphenic acid, (oks-i-fē'nīk) = $C_6H_6O_3$ = Pyrocatechin: a substance derived from benzol by replacing two atoms of hydrogen by two atoms of hydroxyl.

Oxyptic acid, (oks-i-pīk'rik) = Styphnic acid = Trinitroresorcin: obtained from sapan wood, &c. = $C_6H_3N_3O_8$.

Oxyria, (oks-i'ri-a). [Gk. *oxys*, sharp] Mountain-sorrel: a plant belonging to Polygonaceae.

Oxysalts. Salts in which oxygen is an important constituent.

Oxysulphur, (oks-i-sulfi'ōn). [Oxygen, sulphur, and ion, q.v.] = SO_4 : one of the constituents of sulphate of potassium, which

goes to the positive pole in galvanic decomposition of the salt: not known separately.

Oxytropis, (oks-i'trō-pis). [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *tropis*, keel.] An herb belonging to Fabaceae.

Oxyuris, (oks-i-ū'ris). [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *oura*, tail.] = Thread-worm: a small worm-like animal belonging to Nematodea.

Oyster, (oy'ster) (*Ostrea*, the Latin name) *Ostrea*: a bivalve molluscan animal, the type of Pectinidae. *O. catcher* = *Macnematopus*: a wading bird.

Ozarkite, (ō-zār'kit) = Thomsonite.

Ozocerite, (ō-zō-sē'it). [Gk. *ozo*, I smell; *keras*, wax.] = Fossil wax? an inflammable mineral substance.

Ozone, (ō-zōn'). [Gk. *ozeo*, to be odorous.] = Electrified oxygen: oxygen in a modified and condensed form.

P.

Paca, (pā'ka). [The Portuguese name.] = *Cavia paca* = Caviogenys: an animal belonging to Dasyprocta.

Pachy-, (pak'i). [Gk. *pachys*, thick.] A prefix implying thickness.

Pachybatrachus,

Paca.

[Gk. *pachys*, thick. *Batrachian*, q.v.] A South American toad = *Brachycephalus*, q.v.

Pachydaetylous, (pak-i-dak'ti-lus) [Gk. *pachys*, thick; *daktylos*, finger] *P. Lithichnozoa*, thick-toed birds, known only by their footmarks. v. *Lithichnozoa*.

Pachydermata, (pak-i-der'ma-ta). [Gk. *pachys*, thick, *derma*, skin.] Pachyderms: elephant, rhinoceros, horse, pig, &c., a primary division of Mammalia; also regarded as a sub-division of Ungulata.

Packfong, (pak'fong). An alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc, resembling German silver.

Paddle-fish = *Spatularia*: a sturgeon-like fish.

Paddy. Rough rice in the husk.

Paddy-bird = *Loxia oryzivora*: named from eating rice.

Pæonia, (pē-dni-a). [Gk. *paon*, song of triumph] *Pæony*: an herb, with large showy flowers, belonging to Ranunculaceae.

Pagellus, (pa-jel'lus). [The Latin name.] Sea-bream: a fish belonging to Acanthopteri.

Pagoda, (pa-gō'da). [Hind. *boot-kuda*, idol-house] A temple, built in stages of gradually diminished size, common in the East Indies and China.

Pagrus, (pag'rus). [The Latin name.] = Braize: a fish belonging to Acanthopteri.

Paguridae, (pa-gū'ri-dē). [Pagurus, q.v.] Hermit-crabs = Robber-crabs: animals, belonging to Anomura, living in whelk shells.

Pagurus, (pa-gū'rus). [Pagouras, the Greek name] Hermit-crab: the type of Paguridae.



Paigle, (pā'gl). [F. *epingle*, pin.] = *Primula veris*: cowslip.

Painted. *P. lady* = *Vanessa cardui*. *P. snipes* = *Rhythidæa*: of which the males are more showy than females. *P. pheasant* = *Phasianus pictus*. *P. spur fowl* = *Gallopodix lunulosa*.

Painting, (pānting). *Fresco*. *P.* on wet plaster, with colours mixed with water and lime. *Half-fresco*: on dry plaster. *Oil P.*: in which the pigments, transparent or opaque, are mixed with oil. *Distemper P.* = *Tempera*: painting with opaque colours mixed with size. *Water colour P.*: in which the colours are transparent and mixed with water.

Palæichthyes, (pā-lē-ik'thi-ēs). [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *ichthys*, fish.] Name suggested for Ganoidæ and Elasmobranchii: fishes having a contractile heart, and a spiral valve in intestines.

Palæocyclus, (pā-lē-ō-sī'klus). [Gk. *palaios*, ancient, *kyklos*, circle.] The only representatives of *Aporosa* corals in Silurian rocks.

Palæocyon, (pal-ē-ōs'i-on). [Gk. *palaios*, ancient, *kyon*, dog] = *Arctocyon*, q.v.

Palæography, (pā-lē-ōgrā'f). [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *graphe*, I write.] The art of deciphering ancient inscriptions.

Palæolithik, (pā-lē-ō-lith'ik). [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *lithos*, stone.] *P. age* = Drift period: the oldest in which traces of man have been found; in which the rivers and valleys were somewhat different from now; and in which man was contemporary with the elephant, rhinoceros, and cave-bear, &c.

Palæoniscus, (pā-lē-ō-nis'kus). An heterocerical fish, fossil remains of which are found in Permian strata.

Palæontology, (pā-lē-on-tolō'jī). [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *onta*, beings, *logos*, discourse] = Palæophytology + Palæozoology: the science of fossil remains.

Palæophis, (pā-lē-ō'fis). [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *ophis*, snake.] A snake, known only by fossil remains, found in Tertiary rocks.

Palæophytology, (pā-lē-ō-fī-tolō'jī) [Gk.

palaios, ancient *phylon*, plant.] The branch of Palaeontology which treats of fossil remains of plants.

Palaeornis, (pal-ē-ōr'nis). [Gk. *palaios*, ancient, *ornis*, bird.] Ring-parakeet: a bird belonging to *Pastacinae*, of which there are many varieties.

Palaeosaurus, (pā-lē-ō-saw'r-us). [Gk. *palaios*, ancient, *saurus*, lizard.] A reptile, known by fossil remains, found in Permian rocks.

Palaeospongia, (pā-lē-ō-spun'jī-a). [Gk. *palaios*, ancient.] A fossil sponge found in Lower Silurian rocks.

Palaeotheriidae, (pā-lē-ō-ther'i-dē). [Palaeotherium, *q.v.*] Animals resembling the Palaeotherium, *q.v.*, range in size from a rabbit to a rhinoceros, having three toes to each foot.

Palaeotherium, (pā-lē-ō-thē'rī-um). [Gk. *palaios*, ancient, *therion*, beast.] A tapir-like mammal, having canine teeth, known only by fossil remains found in Tertiary rocks.

Palaeothrissum, (pal-ē-ō-thriss'um). [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *thris*, hair.] = *Palaeomachus*, *q.v.*

Palaeozoic, (pā-lē-ō-zō'ik). [Gk. *palaios*, ancient, *zōon*, organic being.] = Primary: a general term applied to the older strata, from Cambrian to Permian inclusive.

Palaeozoology, (pā-lē-ō-zō-ol'jī). [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *zoology*, *q.v.*] The branch of Palaeontology which treats of fossil remains of animals.

Palamedea, (pal-a-med'e-a) = *Microdactylus*: a goose-like bird adapted for arboreal life, having no webs on the feet; found in South America, also called screamer bird.

Palamopus, (pal-an'ō-pus). [Gk. *palame*, palm; *pous*, foot.] A frog-like animal, known only by its fossil tracks. *v.* *Lutichnopus*.

Palate, (pal'at). [*Palatus*, the Latin word.] = Roof of the mouth. *P. bones*: two vertical bones in the front of the skull, the lower ends of which turn in and meet over the roof of the mouth.

Palaeuchaenia, (pā-lau-kō'nī-a). [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *Auchaenia*, *q.v.*] A large lama, known only by fossil remains, found in Quaternary strata in Mexico.

Palimpsest, (pāl'imp-sēst). [*Palimpsestos*, the Greek word.] A parchment upon which a second inscription has been made, the first having been partially effaced.

Palinurus, (pal-in-ū'rus). [Classical.] Sea-crawfish: a crustacean animal.

Paliturus, (pal-i-ū'rus). [The Greek name.] = Christ's thorn: a plant belonging to *Rhamnaceae*.

Palladamine, (pal-lā'da-min). [Palladium, *q.v.*] = $\text{PdH}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$: an alkaline base.

Palladic, (pal-lā'dik). [Palladium, *q.v.*] Relating to palladium. *v.* Terminations, *ic*.

Palladious, (pal-lā'di-us). [Palladium, *q.v.*] *v.* Terminations, *ous*.

Palladium, (pal-lā'di-um). [Pallas.] = Pd: one of the noble metals, a rare, hard, white, ductile, tenacious metal, usually found as an alloy with iridium and platinum.

Pallas, (pal'las). [Classical.] No. 2 of the Minor Planets.

Pallial, (pal'lī-al). [Pallium, *q.v.*] *P. line*: where the mantle joins the shells of bivalve mollusca.

Palliobranchiata, (pal-li-ō-brang-kī-ā'ta). [*L. pallium*, mantle; *branchia*, gills.] = Brachiopoda, *q.v.*: a name given to them on the hypothesis that they breathe by means of their mantles.

Palliser shot and shell, (pal'is-ser). Projectiles, with pointed heads, hardened by being cast in iron moulds.

Pallium, (pal'lī-um). [*L. pallium*, cloak.] Mantle: the outer covering of a mollusc within the shell. In Brachiopoda the lobes of the *P.* correspond with the anterior and posterior parts of the body, in Lamelli-branchiata with the right and left sides.

Palm, (pam) [*Palma*, the Latin name.] A tree, the type of *Palmae*. *P. cabbage* = *Areca*. *P. oil*: from palm tree. *P. tree* = *Maximiliana regia*. *P. tree worm*: a thick fleshy worm found in the wood of the cabbage tree. *Doom P.* = *Hyphane*.

Palmae, (pal-mā'se-ē). [*Palm*, *q.v.*] = *Palms*: very tall trees, with terminal clusters of leaves, the type of *Palmales*, and giving flour, oil, salt, sugar, wax, and wine. coconut, date, oil-palm, cane-palm, &c., are varieties of the palm-tree; found fossil as far back as Secondary rocks.

Palma Christi = *Castor Oil Plant* = *Ricinus communis*.

Palmae, (pal-mā'se-ē). [*Palm*, *q.v.*] A fern, known only by fossil remains found in Carboniferous rocks; named from being at first supposed to be a palm.

Palmales, (pal-mā'lez). [*Palm*, *q.v.*] = *Palmae*, *q.v.* A division of *Endogena*.

Palmellaceae, (pal-mel-lā'se-ē). [*Palm*, *q.v.*] Algae bearing fruticose and filaceous lichens.

Palmitates, (pal'mī-tātes). [*Palmitic*, *q.v.*] Compounds of palmitic acid and bases.

Palmitic acid, (pal'mit-ik). [*Palm oil*, *q.v.*] = $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2$: a white, fatty substance, from coconut and palm oil, butter, &c.; also called cetyllic acid and ethallic acid.

Palmatin, (pal'mu-tin). [*Palm oil*, *q.v.*] = $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_2$: a fatty substance found in palm oil, bees-wax, &c.

Palmetto, (pal-met'tō). [*Palm*, *q.v.*] The cabbage-palm; also found fossil in Eocene rocks, implying a warmer climate.

Palmityl, (pal'mī-tīl). [*Palmitic*, *q.v.*; *Gk. hyle*, material.] The radicle of the palmitic series.



Palm



Palmetto

Palmipedes, (pal'mi-pēdz). [*Palnipes*, the Latin word.] Geese, ducks, pelicans, albatross, &c.: one of the primary divisions of birds in Milne-Edward's classification.

Palmmyra, (pal-mī'ra). *P. palm* = Borassus flabelliformis.

Palpi, (pal'pi). [*Palpus*, the Latin word.] Feelers: small organs of touch.

Paludicellen, (pal-ū-dī-sel'la). [*L. palus*, marsh.] Fresh-water Polyzoa: a sub-division of Gymnolæmata, *q.v.*

Paludina, (pal-ū-dī'na). [*L. palus*, marsh.] A fresh-water Gasteropod. *P. vivipara* = River snail.

Pampas, (pam'paz). [Per. *pampa*, field.] Open plains of great extent in America.

Pampero, (pam-pi'ro). [Pampas, *q.v.*] A summer wind from the Andes blowing over the pampas of America.

Panax, (pā'naks). [Gk. *pan*, all; *alos*, remedy.] Ginseng, *q.v.*

Pancreas, (pan'krē-as). [Gk. *pan*, all; *kras*, flesh.] Sweetbread: a soft white fleshy gland at the back of the stomach.

Pancreatic (pan-krē-at'ik). [Pancreas, *q.v.*] *P. fluid*: a colourless alkaline secretion, which aids the digestion of fatty matter, secreted by the pancreas.

Panda, (pan'da) = Ailuroid: a small bear-like animal found in the Himalayas.

Pandean, (pan-dē'an). [*Pan*, the god of flocks.] A wind musical instrument, consisting of a number of reeds graduated in size.

Pandanaceæ, (pan-da-nā'se-ō). [Pandanus, *q.v.*] = Screw-pines tropical trees, with naked or scaly flowers, and long spiny leaves growing in spirals, belonging to Arales.

Pandanus, (pan-dā'nus). [From the Malay name.] 1. A palm tree found in St. Jago. 2. Screw-pine: a tree with a pine-apple-like fruit. *P. candelabrum* = Chandeleur tree.

Pane, (pān). [A-S. *pan*, a piece.] Fulminating *P.*, *v.* Fulminating. Luminous *P.* = a glass plane, covered partially with tin-foil, with a number of spaces so arranged that they form a luminous figure when electric sparks are sent across them.

Pangenesis, (pan-jen'e-sis). [Gk. *pan*, all; *Genesis*, *q.v.*] An hypothetical form of genesis in which every cell of the body throws off undeveloped atoms, which are transmitted to each sex, and multiplied by self-division. They may remain undeveloped for generations.

Pangiaceæ, (pan-jī-a'se-ō) = Panginds. poisonous trees, with axillary flowers, belonging to Papayales.

Pangolins, (pan-gō-linz). [*Pangoeling*, the Javanese name.] Scaly ant-eaters: animals belonging to Edentata, found in Asia and Africa.

Panticle, (pan'i-kl). A variety of inflorescence, in which the axes and pedicels are elongated, as in the cranberry, grape-



Pangolin.

vine, &c. Compound *P.*: with elongated lateral axes and sessile flowers.

Panicum, (pan'i-kurf). *P. miliaceum* = Millet.

Panorpidæ, (pan-or'pi-dē). [Gk. *pan*, all; *orpe*, hook.] Scorpion flies, a family of insects belonging to Neuroptera.

Panspermic, (pan-sper'mik). [Gk. *pan*, all; *sperma*, seed.] *P. hypothesis*: that the air contains multitudes of germs, from which bacteria, &c., may be developed.

Panspermism, (pan-sper'mizmi). [Gk. *pan*, all; *sperma*, seed.] The theory that life can come only from germs. *c.f.* Spontaneous generation.

Panspermists, (pan-sper'mists). [Panspermism, *q.v.*] Advocates of the theory of panspermism, and, consequently, opponents of the theory of spontaneous generation.

Pansy, (pan'zi). [F. *pensée*, thought.] Viola tricolor a small herb belonging to Violaceæ; also called heart's-ease.

Panther, (pan'ther). [The Greek name.] A spotted variety of the leopard.

Pantile, (pan'til). [Pan and Tile.] A curved tile.

Pantograph, (pan'tō-graf). [Gk. *pan*, all; *grapho*, I write.] For copying plans to any given scale.

Pantopoda, (pan-top'ō-da). Sea-spiders = Podosomata, *q.v.*

Papaver, (pap-ā'ver). [*Papa*, the Celtic name.] = Poppy: an herb, with showy flowers, common in corn-fields, the type of Papaveraceæ. *P. rhæas* = Red Poppy. *P. somniferum* = Opium poppy = White poppy.

Papaveraceæ, (pa-pav'er-ā-se-ō). [Papaver, *q.v.*] = Poppy-worts. herbs and shrubs, often milky, and usually narcotic, belonging to Ranales.

Papaveric acid, (pa-pav'er-ik). [Papaver, *q.v.*] = theadic acid.

Papaverine, (pa-pav'er-in). [Papaver, *q.v.*] = $C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$: a natural alkaline base found in opium.

Papaveroleic acid = Linoleic acid, *q.v.*

Papaw, (pa-paw'). [*Papaya*, the Malay name.] = Papaya, *q.v.*

Papaya, (pa-pā'ya). [*Papaya*, the Malay name.] = Carica papaya = Papaw tree: a tree, with large leaves and milky juice, found in South America.

Papayaceæ, (pa-pā-yā'se-ō). [Papaya, *q.v.*] = Papayads: tropical trees and shrubs, sometimes milky, with succulent fruit, the type of Papayales.

Papayales, (pa-pā-yā'lez). [Papaya, *q.v.*] Plants with dichlamydeous flowers, forming a division of diclinous Exogens.

Paper. *P. coal* = Dysodite: a variety of lignite, named from occurring in thin laminae. *P. mulberry*: Broussouetia, *q.v.* *P. nautilus*, *v.* Nautilus. *Fossil P.*: a variety of asbestos,



Panther.



Pantograph.

Papier maché, (pa-pu-â ma'shû). [The French word.] Paper in a hardened form, capable of use for trays, &c.

Papilio, (pa-pi-lî-ô). [The Latin name] = Butterfly: the typical genus of Papilionidae, a family of diurnal Lepidoptera.

Papilionaceæ, (pa-pi-lî-ô-nâ-œ-c). [L. *papilio*, butterfly.] A sub-division of Fabaceæ, in which alone are papilionaceous flowers found: named from the petals resembling the wings of butterflies.

Papilionaceus, (pa-pi-lî-ô-nâ-œ-us). [Papilionaceæ, *q. v.*] Resembling butterflies, used especially of the flowers of Papilionaceæ.

Papilionideæ, (pa-pi-lî-ô-nâ-œ-d). [Papilio, *q. v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Butterflies: a sub-division of Lepidoptera, widely distributed: found especially in S. America, N. India, and Malay Islands.

Papin's digester. An apparatus for raising water to very high temperatures and converting it into steam of high tension.

Papuans. An Oceanic race.

Papyrus, (pa-pî-rus). [*Papyrus*, the Greek word.] *Cyperus papyrus*: a tree found on the banks of rivers, of which paper, ropes, mats, boats, &c., are made: belongs to Cyperaceæ.



Papyrus.

Par = *Parr*, *q. v.*

Para-, (pa-'a). [The Greek word.] A prefix implying beside of, or towards.

Parabanic acid = $C_2H_2N_2O_3$: a crystalline acid obtained from the mother-liquid of alloxan; also called oxalylic urea.

Parabenzoic acid, (pa-ra-ben-zô'ik). [Para and Benzoic, *q. v.*] = Benzoic acid: an acid resembling benzoic acid.

Parabenzol, (pa-ra-ben-zol). [Para and Benzol, *q. v.*] A hydrocarbon found in coal naphtha.

Parabola, (pa-rab'ô-la). [*Parabole*, the Greek word.] One of the conic sections, made by a plane parallel to one of the sides: a curve in which any point is equidistant from the focus and the directrix.



Parabola.

Parabolic, (pa-a-bol'ik).

[Parabola, *q. v.*] Related, or belonging, to a parabola.

Paraboloid, (pa-a-bol-oid).

[Parabola, *q. v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A solid figure, which may be considered as being generated by a parabola revolving on its axis.

Paracetic acid, (pa-ra-kol'ik). [Para, *q. v.*; Gk. *chole*, bile.] An acid obtained in the preparation of glycocholic acid.

Parachute, (pa-ra-shoot'). [The French word.]

1. A light-ball, which floats while burning and descends slowly. 2. An apparatus for descent through air (as from a balloon) by means of an expanding umbrella-like cover to a small car.

Paracyanogen, (pa-ra-si-au'ô-jen). [Para and Cyanogen, *q. v.*] = N_2C_2 : a more compact form of cyanogen, which is solid at all ordinary temperatures.

Paradisea, (par-a-dî-se-a). Bird of Paradise: a tropical crow-like bird, remarkable for the beauty and length of its feathers.

Paradiseidae, (par-a-di-sê-i-â). [Paradisea, *q. v.*] Gk. *eidos*, form.] A family of crow-like birds, belonging to Insectores, of which the bird of Paradise is the type.

Paradox, (par'a-doks). [Gk. *para*, contrary to; *doxa*, opinion.] *Hydrostatic P.*, in which a small quantity of water appears to have the same weight as a larger quantity: the heights of the two columns and the areas of their bases are always equal.

Paraffin, (par'a-fin) [L. *parum*, little; *affinis*, akin.] C_nH_{2n+2} : a solid white crystalline hydrocarbon obtained from wood-tar and from Boghead cannel coal: named from acids and alkalis having but very little effect on it.

Paraffin-oil. A liquid modification of paraffin.

Paragenesis, (par-a-jen'e-sis). [Para and Genesis, *q. v.*] The occurrence of two or more different minerals in the same lode. *q. v.* quartz occurs with orthoclase, serpentine with steatite, &c.

Paraguay tea. An infusion of the leaves of *Ilex Paraguayensis*.

Paralactic acid, (par-a-lak'tik). [Para and Lactic, *q. v.*] = Sarcoparalactic acid: obtained from flesh: resembles lactic acid.

Paralbumin, (par-al-bû'min). [Para and Albumin, *q. v.*] A variety of albumin, *q. v.*

Paraldehyde, (par-al'de-hid). [Para and Aldehyde, *q. v.*] A liquid variety of aldehyde.

Parallax, (par'al-laks). [Gk. *parallaxis*, change.] The apparent change in the position of a star, &c., when the observer changes his place, the angle made by the lines of vision from different points of observation. *P. stars*: stars having a perceptible parallax: such as Sirius and Arcturus.

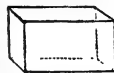
Parallels, (para-leiz). [*Parallelos*, the Greek word.] Lines that are side by side, and always equidistant. *P. of latitude*: imaginary lines on the globe, or maps, parallel to the equator. *P. roads of Glen Roy*: three parallel lines of beach. *v. Roy*, Glen.

Parallelogram, (par'a-lel-ô-gram). [Gk. *parallêlos*, parallel; *gramma*, drawing.] A four-sided figure, the opposite sides of which are parallel.



Parallelogram

Parallelepiped, (par-a-lel-ô-pî-ped). [Gk. *parallelêlos*, parallel; *epipedon*, plane surface.] A solid, bounded by six surfaces, each of which is a parallelogram, the opposite faces being parallel.



Parallelepiped.

Paralysis, (par-al'i-sis). [The Greek word.] The loss of the power of motion in any part of the body.

Paramagnetic, (par-a-mag-net'ik). [Para and Magnetic, *q. v.*] = Magnetic: used to distin-

gush bodies usually called magnetic from those that are dia-magnetic; paramagnetism = Attraction by a magnet; diamagnetism = Repulsion.

Parameter. In crystallography, the portion of an axis between the centre and the surface.

Paramecium, (par-a-mē-si-um). A simple animal organism, consisting of a cortical layer, lined with sarcodae, and filled with a semi-fluid substance: the type of Infusoria.

Paramorphia, (par-a-mor-fi-a). [Para and Morphia, *q.v.*] = Thebaia, *q.v.*

Paramylene, (par-am'i-lēn). [Para and Amylene, *q.v.*] = Diamylene = $C_{10}H_{16}$: a liquid hydrocarbon of the olefine series.

Parapetic acid, (par-a-pek'tik). [Para and Petic, *q.v.*] An amorphous variety of pectic acid.

Parapodia, (par-a-pō'di-a). [Gk. *para*, beside, *poda*, feet.] Lateral feet-like processes, found in molluscous and other animals.

Paraphyses, (par-a-pō-fi-sēz). [Para and Apophysis, *q.v.*] Thread-like or narrow leaf-like plates in Muscineae, also a general term for lateral processes.

Paraselenae, (par-a-se-lē-nē). [Gk. *para*, beside; *selenē*, moon.] = Mock-moons: prismatic images of the moon seen during the appearance of halos. *cf.* Parahelia.

Parasita, (par-a-si'ta). [Gk. *parasitos*, parasite.] = lace, tick, &c., wingless spider-like animals living on mammals and birds.

Parasites, (par-a-si'te). [*Parasitos*, the Greek word.] Animals or plants feeding at expense of others, not a class of animals or plants, but found in inferior ranks of all classes, commonly aberrant forms. All animals and plants are parasitic at some period of life. *cf.* Epiphytes.

Parasitic, (par-a-si'tik). [Parasites, *q.v.*] *P. fungi*: mould, mildews, &c. *P. nests*: of cuckoo, sparrow-hawk, kestrel, starling, gall-flies, &c.

Parasitica, (par-a-si'ti-ka). [Gk. *parasitos*, parasite.] One of Hæwen's sub-divisions of Insecta.

Parasphenoid, (par-a-sfē'noid). [Gk. *para*, beside; *sphenoides*, wedge-shaped.] A large bone in the floor of the skull, larger than basi-sphenoid, *q.v.*, in bony fishes and in Batrachia.

Parastiches, (par-a-stik'i-tēz). [Gk. *para*, beside, *stichos*, row.] Spiral rows. *cf.* Orthostiches.

Paratartronic acid, separates into dextro-tartaric and laevo-tartaric acids. *v.* Tartaric acid.

Paratonic, (par-a-ton'ik). [Para and Tonic, *q.v.*] Sensitive to light; used especially of plants.

Parchment, (parch'ment). [*Parchemin*, the French word.] A skin for writing on, prepared from goat or sheepskin. *Vegetable P.*, paper modified by chemical action into a substance resembling parchment.

Pardalotus, (pār-da-lō'tus). An Australian bird belonging to Ampelidæ. *v.* Manakins.

Parrellic acid, (pa-rel'lik) = $C_6H_6O_4$: obtained from the lichen *Parrella*; also called *Lecanora parrella* = *Parrellin*.

Parenchyma, (par-en'ki-ma). [Gk. *para*, beside, *en*, in; *chyma*, a pouring.] 1. The substance of the viscera: a tissue composed of rows of rounded cells, with interstices. 2. The cellular tissue in plants.

Pargaite, (pār'ga-sit). A variety of horn-blende.

Parhelia, (par-hē'li-a). [Gk. *para*, beside; *helios*, sun.] = Mock-suns: bright images of the sun, seen occasionally when a solar halo occurs.

Parian, (pār'i-an). [Island of Paros.] *P. cement*: a compound of plaster of Paris and borax. *P. marble*: a waxy cream-coloured variety of marble.

Paridæ, (pār'i-dē). [Parus, the typical genus.] Tits: small perching birds; also called Titmice.

Paridigitata, (par-i-di-ji-tū'ta). [L. *par*, equal, *digitus*, finger.] Extinct Mammalian animals, remains of which are found in Miocene rocks.

Parids, (pār'idz). [Parus, *q.v.*] = Trilicæ, *q.v.* **Parietal,** (pa-rī-e-tal) [L. *paries*, wall.] Belonging to the walls of the body, or to the side of the cranium.

Parietaria, (pa-rī-e-tā'ri-a). [L. *paries*, wall.] = Peihitory: an herb belonging to Urticaceæ.

Parieto-splanchnic, (pa-rī-e-tō-splangk'nik). [L. *paries*, wall; *splanchnon*, viscera.] In Mollusca: a ganglion supplying the viscera, gills, and mantles.

Paris, (pār'is). [L. *par*, equal.] = Herb *Paria*: an herb belonging to Liliacæ.

Parasite, (par'i-sit). A mineral.

Parkeria, (pār-kō'ri-a). [Mr. Parker.] 1. Arenaceæ foraminifera. 2. Plants belonging to Polyopodacæ.

Parkia, (pār'ki-a). [Mungo Park.] A plant belonging to Leguminacæ. *P. africana* = Doutra tree.

Parmelia, (pār-mē'h-a). [Gk. *parme*, shield; *cilo*, I enclose.] Pale-lichen. *P. parietaria* = Stone-lichen. *v.* Lichenales.

Parmeliacæ, (pār-mē-li-ā'se-ē). [Parmelia, *q.v.*] Leaf-lichens. *v.* Lichenales.

Parnassia, (pār-nas'si-a). [Mount Parnassus.] Grass of Parnassus: a slender, stemless herb, belonging to Saxifragacæ.

Paronychiacæ, (par-ō-nik-i-ā'se-ē). [Gk. *paronychia*, whitlow.] Knot-worts = Illecebracæ, *q.v.*

Paroquet, (par'ō-ket). [*Perroquet*, the French name.] *v.* Parakeet.

Parotid, (pa-ro'tid). [Gk. *para*, near; *ous*, ear.] *P. gland*: at the side of the mouth cavity.

Parquetry, (pār'ket-ri). [*P. parquet*, inlaid floor.] Wood-work in patterns, usually for floorings. *cf.* Maquetry.

Parr, (par). A young salmon which produces milt; probably the mature condition of a trout, which becomes enlarged by a change to sea diet. *cf.* Grilse.



Paroquet.

Parakeets, (par'ra-kēts). [*Perroquet*, the French name.] = *Psittorine*. parrot-like birds belonging to *Psittacidae*.

Parrot coal, (par'rot) [*Parrot*, *q. v.*] = *Cannel coal*: a Scotch variety of bituminous coal, named from the noise it makes when burning.

Parrot, (par'rot). [*Perroquet*, the French word.] A bird belonging to *Psittacidae*. *Ground P.* = *Pezoporus formosus* of Australia. *Philip Island P.* = *Nestor productus*: one bird only of this species, known to be living. *P. gun*: a muzzle-loading gun, having projectiles with an expansible metal coating. *v. Gun*.



Parrot

Parley, (par'sli). [*Petroselinon*, the Greek name.] = *Carum petroselinum* = *Petroselinum sativum*: an herb belonging to *Apiaceae*. *Beaked P.* = *Anthriscus*. *Cori P.* = *Carum segetum*. *Fool's P.* = *Aethusa*. *Bur P.* = *Caucalis*. *Hedge P.* = *Caucalis* (pars) = *Torilis*. *Milk P.* = *Poenodanum palustre*. *P. puer* = *Alchemilla arvensis*.

Parsnip (pars'nip). [*Pastinaca*, the Latin name.] = *Peucedanum*: a plant belonging to *Apiaceae*. *Cow P.* = *Heracleum*. *Water P.* = *Sium*. *Wild P.* = *Peucedanum sativum*.

Parthenogenesis, (pär-then-ō-jen'-ō-sis). [*Gk. parthenos*, virgin, *genesis*, generation.] Reproduction without union of the sexes, as in gemination, fission, &c.; probably = *Agamogenesis*, carried on in a reproductive organ; occurs in plant-lice, some crustacea and insects; very rare in plants, *e. g.* *cannabis*, hemp, bryon, &c.

Partridge, (par'tridj). [*Partrich*, the O.-E. name.] = *Tetrao*: a poultry-like bird belonging to *Perdixidae*. *P. wood*: from a tree in Brazil. *Snow P.* = *Lagopus*.



Partridge

Parvoline, (par'vō-lin) = *Cyflin*: a base belonging to the *Pyridine* series.

Pascal's vases: designed to show that the pressure on the base of a vessel containing a liquid depends only on the area of the base and the height of the liquid. *P.'s principle*, that in a liquid pressure is transmitted equally in all directions.

Pasque flower = *Anemone pulsatilla*.

Parus, (pā'rus). [*Tit*: a bird belonging to *Paridae*, *q. v.*] *P. caudatus* = *Bottle-tit*.

Passage. *P. beds* = *Tilestones*, *q. v.* *P. winds* = *Counter Trade-winds*. *v. Trade winds*.

Passer, (pas'ser). [*The Latin name*.] A small perching bird, belonging to *Fringillidae*. *P. domesticus* = *Fringilla domesticus* = *Sparrow*.

Passeres, (pas'se-rēz). [*Passer*, *q. v.*] Perching birds = *Insectores*, *q. v.*

Passifloraceae, (pas-si-flō-rā'se-ē). [*Passiflora*, the typical genus.] = *Passion-worts* herbs and shrubs, usually climbing, with edible fruit, belonging to *Violales*.

Passive. *P. iron*: when it is the negative pole of a galvanic cell, in which condition strong nitric acid has no action on it.

Pastern, (pas'terū). One of the phalanges of a horse's foot.

Pasteur. *P.'s fluid* = *Water*, tartrate of ammonia, sugar, and yeast ash. *P.'s theory of fermentation*: that life is an essential condition of fermentation.

Pastinaca, (pas-ti-nā'ka). [*Pastus*, pasture.] = *Parsnip*: a plant belonging to *Apiaceae*, also considered as a sub-genus of *Peucedanum*.

Patagium, (pat-ā'ji-um). [*Gk. patagion*, flapper.] The wing-like expansion of the integument by which bats, flying lemurs, &c., support themselves in the air.

Patella, (pa-tel'la). [*L. patella*, pan.] 1. Knee-pan: a triangular bone between the thigh and shin bones. 2. Limpet, *q. v.*

Pathology, (pa-thol'-ō-jī). [*Gk. pathos*, suffering, *logos*, discourse.] The science of the action of functions during disease.

Patma-worts = *Rafflesiaceae*, *q. v.*

Paucicum, (paw'si-kum). Indian millet. *v. Sorghum*.

Paul, (pawl) = *Click*: a small arm to drive or check a wheel. *v. Detent*. *P. and half P.*: two pauls of different lengths acting on the same wheel.

Pauropus, (paw'ro-pus) = *Pauropoda*: a genus of *Myriapoda*: an animal $\frac{1}{16}$ inch long.

Pavin = *Fraxin*, *q. v.*

Pavo, (pā'vō). [*The Latin name*] 1. = *Peacock*: a bird the type of *Pavonidae*. 2. = *The Peacock*: an unimportant southern constellation.

Pavonidae, (pā-von'i-dē). [*L. pavo*, peacock, *Gk. eidos*, form.] *Peacocks*, *turkeys*, &c.: poultry-like birds, &c., belonging to *Phasianidae*.

Pea, (pē). [*Pisa*, the A.-S. name.] *Pisum* = An herb belonging to *Fabaceae*. *Everlasting P.* = *Pisum sativum* = *Lathyrus*. *P. fowl* = *Pavonidae*, *q. v.* *P. green moth* = *Tortrix viridana*.

Peach, (pēch). [*Pêche*, the French name.] = *Amygdalus Persica*: a plant belonging to *Rosaceae*. *P. blossom* = *Thyatira batia*. *P. wood*: a variety of *Brazil wood*, called *St. Martha's wood*.

Peacock. 1. An unimportant southern constellation. 2. *Pavo*, *q. v.* 3. *P. butterfly* = *Vanessa io*. *P. ore* = A variety of copper pyrites, chiefly sulphide of copper, having a surface brilliantly variegated.



Peacock.

Pear, (pār). [*Fyryge*, the

A.-S. name.] = *Pyrus communis*: a tree belonging to Rosaceae. *Anchovy* *P.* = *Grias cauliflora*. *Avocado* *P.* = *Persea gratissima*. *P. encrinurus* = *Apocrinidae*, found only in Mesozoic rocks. *Living P.* = *Rhizocrinus lofotensis*. *P. iron ore*, a variety of hematite. *P. moulds* = *Mucoraceae*, *q.v.* *P. oil* = An alcoholic solution of amyl acetate. *P. weevil* = *Apion*, a beetle.

Pearl, (perl). [The A.-S. word] 1. A secretion of carbonate of lime and animal membrane, found in some oysters. *v.* *Pearls* 2. = *Rhombus vulgaris*, a fish. *P. ash* = Impure carbonate of potassium. *P. moths* = *Pyralidae*. *P. oysters* = *Avicula margaritifera* = *Melegrina margaritifera*. *P. spar*: a crystalline variety of dolomite. *P. stone*: 1. An amorphous variety of felspar; 2 = *Pisolith*. *P. white* = *P. powder*: a mixture of bismuth oxychloride and hydrochloric acid. *P. wort* = *Sagina*.

Pearls, (perlz). [Pearl, *q.v.*] Portions of the epidermis of pearl oysters, not used in the formation of the shells, collected round grains of sand as nuclei.

Pearly Nautilus = *Nautilus pompilius*, *q.v.*

Peas. Plants belonging to Fabaceae. *v.* *Pea*.

Peat, (pit). Decayed vegetable matter: an inflammable mineral, resembling humus, used as fuel.

Peba, (pē'ba) = *Tatusia peba*: an armadillo.

Pebbles, (pē'blz). [*Pebul*, the A.-S. word] = Water-worn fragments of rock. *Scotch P.*: a variety of agate.

Pecan, (pe-kan). [*Pacana*, the Spanish name.] = *Carya divariciformis*, an American plant, belonging to Juglandaceae.

Pecaries, (pek'a-riz). [The S. American name] Dicotyles; Swine-like animals of America, corresponding to the swine of the Old World. *v.* *Suidae*.

Pechurane, (pek'u-ran) = Pitchblende, *q.v.* A mineral, chiefly peroxide of uranium.

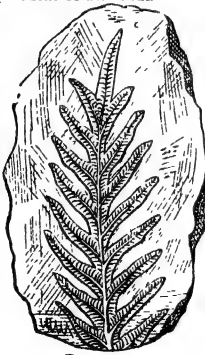
Peck, (pek) = Two gallons: one-fourth of a bushel.

Pecopteris, (pe-kop'ter-is). [Gk. *pekten*, comb; *pteris*, fern.] A fern, known by fossil remains found in coal: named from their comb-like appearance. *cf.* *Alethopteris*.

Pecora, (pek'o-ra). [L. *pecus*, cattle.] Term used by Linnaeus for ruminating animals. *v.* *Educabilia*.



Peba



Pecopteris.

Pecten, (pek'ten). [L. *pekten*, comb.] 1. Comb-shell: an oyster-like animal. 2. A membrane in the eye of birds.

Pectic acid, (pek'tik). [Gk. *pektes*, jelly.] = $C_{16}H_{22}O_{15}$: a transparent insoluble jelly found in plants.

Pectin, (pek'tin).

[Gk. *pektes*, jelly.]

= Vegetable jelly: a gelatinous substance found in plants.

Pectinibranchiata, (pek-tin-i-brang-ki-ā'ta) [L. *pekten*, comb; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] A subdivision of *Gasteropoda*; named from the comb-like gills.

Pectiniornes, (pek-tin-i-kor'nēz). [L. *pecten*, comb, *cornu*, horns; antennae.] = *Lucanidae*: a primary division of beetles.

Pectinidae, (pek-tin'i-dē). [Pecten, *q.v.*] = *Ostreidae*, *q.v.*

Pectoral, (pek'to-ral). [L. *pectus*, breast.] Related to the breast. *P. arch* = Scapular arch; scapula, coracoid, and clavicle, connecting pectoral limbs. *P. fins*: very large in flying gurnard and flying fish; *v.* *Fin*. *P. limbs*: arms, &c.; *v.* *Limbs*.

Pectose, (pek'tōs). [Pecten, *q.v.*] An insoluble substance found in the cellular tissue of fruits, which becomes pectin when acted on by acids and heat.

Pectonic acid, (pek-tō'sik) [Pectose, *q.v.*] A gelatinous acid obtained from pectin.

Pectostraca, (pek-tō'stra-ka). [Gk. *pectos*, fixed; *ostrakon*, shell.] Cirripedia, &c.: crustaceans which when adult become fixed, divided into:

Rhizocephala, parasitic on other crustaceans

Cirripedia, adhering by suckers.

Pectunculus, (pek-tun'ku-lus). [L. *pectunculus*, little comb.] A marine oyster-like animal.

Pedabaceae, (pe-dal-i-ā'se-ē). [Gk. *pedalon*, redder.] = *Pedalads* herbs with large flowers, belonging to *Bignoniales*.

Pedetes, (pe-dē'tēz). [Gk. *pedetes*, bound] = *Helamys*, *q.v.* *P. Capensis* = *Jumping hare*.

Pedicels, (ped'i-selz). [*Pediculus*, the Latin word] Small stems: sub-divisions of flower-stalks or peduncle.

Pedicellariae, (ped-i-sel-lā'ri-ē). [Pedicels, *q.v.*] Small pincer like processes on the bodies of some *Echinodermata*.

Pedicularis, (ped-i-kū-lā'ris). [L. *pediculus*, louse.] Louse-wort: a parasitic herb, belonging to *Scrophulariaceae*, named from being supposed to produce lice.

Pediculi, (ped-ik'u-l). [The Latin name.] = *Lice*: minute parasitic insects belonging to *Anoplura*, *q.v.*

Pediculus, (ped-ik'u-lus). [The Latin name.] Louse. *v.* *Pediculi*.

Pedilanthus, (ped-i-lanth'us). [Gk. *pedilon*, slipper; *anthos*, flower.] A plant belonging to *Euphorbiaceae*. *P. tithymaloides* = *Jew bush*.



Pecten.

Pedimana, (ped-im'a-na). [L. *pes*, foot; *manus*, hand.] Name suggested by Ogilby for American monkeys, owing to their having no opposable thumb, and so not being *Quadrumanus*.

Pediment, (ped-i'ment).

[L. *pes*, foot.] The triangular upper portion of a Grecian portico, door, or window.



Pediment.

Pedipalpi, (ped-i-pal'pi).

[L. *pes*, foot; *pulpi*, feelers.] Scorpions, &c., *q. v.*

Peduncle, (pe-dung'kl). [L. *pedunculus*, little stem.] Flower-stalk. *cf.* Pedicel.

Pedunculated, (ped-ung-ku-lā'ted). [Peduncle, *q. v.*] Stalked. *P. corripede*=*Lepus*, *v.* *Darnaculo*.



Pee-wit, (pē'wit)=Lapwing=*Vanellus cristatus*: a bird belonging to Charadriidae, named from its cry.

Pegasi, (peg'a-si). Belonging to *Pegasus*, *q. v.*

Pegasus, (peg'a-sus). [Classical.] Peduncle =The Winged Horse: one of the northern constellations, of which Markab, Scheat, and Algenib are the chief stars.

Pegmatite, (peg'ma-tit). [Gk. *pegma*, hardened.] A coarse variety of granite.

Peitho. No. 118 of the Minor Planets, discovered in 1872.

Pektolite, (pek'tō-lit). A mineral, chiefly silicate of calcium.

Pelagic, (pe-lā'jik). [Gk. *pelagos*, sea.] Belonging to deep sea.

Pelagideæ, (pe-lā-jidē). [Gk. *pelagos*, sea.] A sub-division of Cœlenterata, including *Lucernariadæ*, some are fixed, some free.

Pelagus, (pe-lā'gus). [Gk. *pelagos*, sea.] White-bellied seal. *v.* Seal.

Pelargonium, (pel-ar-gō'n-um). [Gk. *pelargos*, stork.] Stork's-bill: an herb, with gayly coloured flowers, belonging to Geraniaceæ. *P. zonale*: an insectivorous plant.

Pelagic, (pe-lā'jik). A general term for people inhabiting S.E. Europe, derived from the Pelagi, or ancient inhabitant of Greece. *P. architecture*=Cyclopean architecture.

Pelecanidæ, (pel-e-kan'idē). [Pelecanus, *q. v.*; Gk. *eulos*, form.] Pelicans, cormorants, &c.: birds belonging to *Natatoræ*.

Pelecanus, (pel-e-kā'nus). Pelican: a sea-bird, found near coasts, with long-pointed bill, short, strong feet, and a skin bag, the type of Pelicanidæ. *P. herus*=Common viper.

Pellitory, (pel-li-to-ri). [Pellitic, the Spanish name.] *Plantaginaria*, *q. v.*

Pelobates, (pel-ob-a-tēz). [Gk. *pelos*, mud; *bates*, walker.] A batrachian animal belonging to *Anoura*.

Pelocnite, (pel-o-kō'nit). [Gk. *pelos*, mud; *koinos*, cone.] A mineral, chiefly phosphate of iron, &c.

Pelopium, (pel-ō'pi-nm). An hypothetical metal, probably an alloy of niobium.

Peltidæ, (pel-tid'æ). [Gk. *pelte*, shield.] *P. canina*=Dog-lichen.

Peltigera, (pel-tij'æ-ra). [Gk. *pelte*, shield; *L. gero*, I bear.] An edible lichen.

Peltry, (pel'tri). [*Peltetere*, the French name.]

1. A general term in N. America for undressed skins. 2. The skin of the black or silver fox, *Canis argentatus*.

Peludo=Hairy *Armadillo*=*Euphractus villosus*

Pelvic, (pel'vik). [Pelvis, *q. v.*] Related to the pelvis. *P. arch*: ilium, ischium, and pubes, usually ankylosed=Os innominata: connect pelvic limbs with trunk. *P. limbs*=Posterior limbs, legs, &c.

Pelvis, (pel'vis). [L. *pelvis*, basin.] 1. A girdle of bones at the lower end of the trunk. 2. Central portion of an enurion, &c.

Pemmican, (pem'mi-kan). Term used by N. American Indians for dried meat preserved for food.

Pen. *P. of cuttle-fish*=Cuttle-bone: internal skeleton of octopus, &c.

Peneceæ, (pen-ē'æ-ē). [Penæa, the typical genus.] Shrubs belonging to *Rhamnæ*

Penang-lawyers=Walking sticks made of palm-wood

Penarth beds. [P. near Cardiff.] Rhætic beds, *q. v.*

Pencil, (pen'sil). [*Penicillum*, the Latin word.] *P. of rays*: a small number of converging or diverging rays.

Pendant, (pen'dant). [L. *pendo*, I hang.] A general term for any suspended or dependent ornament.

Pendentives, (pen-den'tivz). [L. *pendo*, I hang.] Triangular spaces between the arches supporting a dome.

Pendulum, (pen-du-lum). [L. *pendulus*, hanging.] A body suspended from a fixed point. *Compensation P.*: one in which the contraction or expansion from cold or heat is compensated. *Compound P.*: a number of simple pendulums, connected so as to vibrate as one. *Conical P.*=Governor: a pendulum moving in a circle. *Gridiron P.*, *v.* Gridiron. *Mercurial P.*, *v.* Mercury. *Simple P.*: a heavy body suspended by a fine thread.

Penelope, (pē-nel'ō-pē). [Classical.] A poultry-like bird belonging to *Crauidæ*.

Penguin, (pen'gwin). [W. *pen*, head; *gwyn*, white.] Spheniscus, *q. v.* *King P.*=*Apteryx Patagonica*. *Jackass P.*=*Spheniscus demersus*.

Penguins, (pen'gwinz). [Penguin, *q. v.*] Spheniscidæ, *q. v.*: aquatic birds, with rudimentary wings, which are used as fins.

Penicillum, (pen-i-sil'um). [The Latin word.] Green-mould: a fungus found on decaying organic substances. Micrococci of *P. crustaceum* are found in typhoid fever.

Pennifera, (pen-nifer-a). [L. *penna*, feather; *fero*, I carry.] De Blainville's term for buds.

Penny. *P. cress*=*Thlaspi arvense*. *P. royal* 1=Mentha pulegium. 2=Cotyledon. *P. weight*=24 grains, *v.* Troy weight. *P. wort*=Hydrocotyle vulgaris.

Pentachlorides, (pen-ta-klor'idz). [Gk. *pente*, five; Chloride, *q. v.*] Compounds, the molecule of which contains five atoms of chlorine.

Pentacrinus, (pen-tak'i-i-nus). [Gk. *pente*,

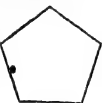
five; *lirion*, lily] Five-cornered lily. a variety of stone lily. v. Encirmites.

Pentactæ, (pen-tak'te.) [Gk. *pente*, five; *actis*, ray.] Sea-cucumbers a sub-division of Echinodermata.

Pentadesmia, (pen-ta-des'mis.) [Gk. *pente*, five, *desmos*, band.] A plant belonging to Clusiaceæ. *P. butyracea*=Tallow tree

Pentads, (pen'tadz.) [Gk. *pente*, five.] Pentatomic elements: equivalent to five atoms of hydrogen, e.g., phosphorus, nitrogen, &c.

Pentagon, (pen'ta-gon.) [Gk. *pente*, five; *gonia*, angle.] 1 Generally, any plane figure formed by five straight lines; specially, a plane figure formed by five equal sides.



Pentagon.

Pentamerus (pen-tam'e-rus) [Gk. *pente*, five; *meros*, part.] 1 A fossil brachiopod, found only in Palæozoic rocks. 2. An insect belonging to Coleoptera.

Pentastoma, (pen-tas'to-ma.) [Gk. *pente*, five; *stoma*, mouth.] = Linguatula: a parasitic animal, the type of Pentastomidae, q.v.

Pentastomida, (pent-tas'tom'i-de.) [Pentastoma, q.v.] Animals belonging to Arachnida, p. r. s. i. t. on dogs, rabbits, &c.: with long vermiform bodies; no respiratory or circulating organs.

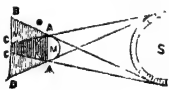
Pentemites, (pen'tre-nits.) [Gk. *pente*, five.] A cinoid, known by fossil remains in coal measures. v. t. moiden.

Pent-roof [F. *pente*, slope.] A roof with sloping sides.

Pentunculus, (pen-tung'ku-lus.) A marine mollusc, known by fossil remains found in Pliocene rocks.

Pentyl, (pen'til.) A now name for amyl.

Penumbra, (pe-num'bra.) [L. *pen*, almost, *umbra*, shade.] The lighter portion of a shadow.



Penumbra

S, sun; M, moon;

B A C, penumbra

Peony, (pō'ō-u.) [M. *Peon*.] = Pæonia: a plant, with gay flowers, belonging to Ranunculaceæ.

Peplis, (pep'lis.) [Pep-ton, the Greek name.] Water purslane: an herb belonging to Lythraceæ.

Pepper, (pep'per.) [*Piper*, the Latin word.] *Black P.*=Capsicum frutescens. *Black P.*=Drupes of *Piper nigrum*. *Cayenne P.*=Ground seeds of capsicum. *Long P.*=Spikes of *Clavica Roxburghii*. *Water P.*=Polygonum hydropiper. *White P.*=Drupes of *Piper nigrum*, with the black skin removed. *P. molle*=Biston. *P. saxifrage*=Silaus. *P. wort*=Lepidium campestre

Pepperdulse=Laurentia pinnatifida: an edible sea-weed.

Pepper-worts=Piperaceæ=Marsileaceæ, q.v.

Pepsin, (pep'sin.) [Gk. *pepsis*, cooking.] The peculiar protein compound which is the essential constituent of the gastric juice.

Peptic, (pep'tic.) [Pepsin, q.v.] *P. glands*: in the lining of the stomach, which secrete the gastric juice.

Peptones, (pep'tōnz) [Pepsin, q.v.] =Soluble modifications of proteids, incipient albumin.

Per, a prefix implying the presence of a chemical element in the highest proportion known: as persulphide, peroxide, &c.

Perameles, (per-a-me'lez.) [Gk. *pera*, purse; *meles*, badge.] =Bandicoot=Thylacis a frugivorous and insectivorous marsupial animal.

Percæ, (per'ka.) [The Latin name.] =Perc: a fresh water fish, the type of Percidae, a family of Acanthopterygii

Perch, (perch) [Percæ, q.v.] v. Percæ. *Climbing P.*=Anabas

Perchers=Insectores, q.v.

Perchlorates, (per-klō'r-āts) [Per-and Chlorates, q.v.] Compounds of perchloric acid with bases.



Perch

Perchloric acid=HClO₄=Hydric perchlorate: a colourless volatile liquid, useful as an oxidising agent, in contact with which organic combustible substances catch fire

Perchlorinated ether=(C₂Cl₅)₂O=Ether in which all the hydrogen has been displaced by chlorine: a crystalline substance.

Percnopteris, (per-koop'ter-is) [Gk. *perkaios*, black; *pteron*, wing.] A bird belonging to Vulturidae, also called Pharaoh's chicken.

Percussion cap. A small copper cap, containing mercuric fulminate, nitre, &c., which is exploded by percussion.

Percidæ, (per-i-dis'i-de.) [Percis, q.v.; Gk. *eidōs*, form.] Quails, &c.: a family of poultry-like birds

Perdix, (per'diks.) [The Latin name.] Partridge a bird, the type of Perdidæ.

Peregrine falcon, (per'e-grin.) [L. *peregrinus*, foreign.] *Falco communis*: a variety of the falcon

Perennibranchiata, (per-en-ni-brang-kī-ā'ta) [L. *perennus*, perpetual Gk. *brachia*, gills.] Amphibious animals which retain their gills throughout life

Perianth, (per'i-anth.) [Gk. *peri*, about; *anthos*, flower.] A general term for calyx and corolla, or any modification of these.

Pericardium, (per-i-kar'di-um.) [Gk. *peri*, around, *kardia*, heart.] The membrane by which the heart is surrounded.

Pericarp, (per'i-kārp) [Gk. *peri*, about; *karpōs*, fruit.] =Seed-vessel, q.v.

Periclasæ, (per'i-klaz.) [Gk. *peri*, about, *klasis*, fracture.] A mineral, chiefly oxide of magnesium.



Pericarp.

Peridot, (per'i-dot.) [The French name.] A green transparent variety of chrysolite

Perigee, (per'i-jē.) [Gk. *peri*, about; *gē*, the earth.] The point in the orbit of a planet, or of the moon, which is nearest the earth

Perigymna, (per-i-jim'na.) [Gk. *peri*, about; *gymnos*, naked.] Burnmeister's term for Tunicata.

Perigynous (pe-ri-jī-nus.) [Gk. *peri*, about; *gynē*, woman.] Term used of plants having the stamens adhering to either calyx or corolla.

Perihelion, (per-i-hē'h-on) [Gk. *peri*, about;

Peruvine = Styronc.

Petalite, (pet'a-lit). [Gk. *petalon*, leaf.] A mineral, chiefly silicate of aluminum, in which lithium is found.

Petaloides, (pet-al-oid-e-ō). [Gk. *petalon*, leaf; *eidos*, form.] Plants, having the perianth mostly petaloid, usually coloured and seldom green, forming a division of Monocotyledons.

Petals, (pet'alz). [Gk. *petalon*, leaf.] The leaves of the corolla of a flower, usually gaily coloured. *v.* Corolla.

Petasites, (pet'a-sit'ez). [Gk. *petasos*, umbrella.] Butter-bur: a plant belonging to Asteraceae.

Petaurus, (pe-taw'r-us). [Gk. *petauson*, petal.] A small marsupial animal, also called flying squirrel of Norfolk Island.

Petavius, (pe-tā'vi-us). A crater in the moon, 78 miles in diameter.

Petinne, (peti-nin). A base obtained from Dippel's oil.

Petiole, (pet'i-ōl). [Petiolus, the Latin word.] Leaf-stalk, connecting the blade and stem.

Petiveria, (pet-i-vē'ri-a). [Mr. Petiver.] = Guinea-hen weed: the type of Petiveriaceae.

Petiveriaceae, (pet-i-vē'ri-ā-se-ē). [Petiveria, *q. v.*] = Petiveria: tropical shrubs and herbs with apetalous flowers, belonging to Sapindales.

Petrel, (pet'rel). [L. *Petrus*, Peter.] A marine bird belonging to Natatores. *Cape P.* = Pigeon. *Storm P.* = Mother Carey's chicken.

Petrification, (pet-ri-fak'shun). [L. *petra*, stone; *facio*, I make.] The replacement of organic matter by carbonate of lime, flint, &c., so that the appearance is unchanged.

Petroleum, (pe-tā'le-um). [L. *petra*, rock; *oleum*, oil.] = Mineral naphtha: a compound of hydro-carbons, found near coal beds, forming a dark-coloured variety of bitumen.

Petrology, (pet-rō'lō-jī). [Gk. *petra*, rock; *logos*, discourse.] The science of rock-formations, a branch of geology.

Petromyzidae, (pet-rō-mī'zi-dē). [Petromyzon, *q. v.*] Lampreys, &c.: a family of fishes, belonging to Cyclostoma, *q. v.*

Petromyzon, (pet-rō-mī'zon). [Gk. *petros*, stone; *myzo*, I suck.] = Lamprey: a fish, the type of Petromyzidae; also called stone-sucker.

Petroselinum, (pet-rō-so-lī'n-um). [Gk. *petros*, rock; *selonon*, parsley.] Parsley: also considered as a sub-genus of Carum: an herb belonging to Apiaceae.

Petrous bone, (pē'trus). [L. *petra*, rock.] A very hard projecting portion of the temporal bone.

Petty-whin = Genista Anglica.



Petals.



Petrel.

Petuntze, (pe-tuns'). [The Chinese word.] A variety of orthoclase, probably a partially decomposed granite, used as a glaze for porcelain.

Pewter, (pā'ter). [Peanter, the Dutch word.] An alloy of lead and tin, to which bismuth and antimony are sometimes added.

Peyer's glands. Found in the mucous membrane lining the intestines; named after M. Peyer, a Swiss anatomist.

Pezophaps, (pez-ō-fajz). [Gk. *pezos*, foot; *phaps*, small pigeon.] A large wingless turkey-like bird, recently extinct, also called solitaire.

Phaciacei, (fas-i-di-ā-se-i). [Gk. *phakoides*, lentil-like.] = Maple moulds: fungi, with a hard and leathery hymenium.

Phacops, (fak'ops). [Gk. *phake*, lentil; *ops*, eye.] A Silurian trilobite, named from the large eyes.

Phaenothraupis, (fēn-i-kō-thraw'pis). A bird of Nicaragua.

Phenogamous, (fēn-og'a-mus). [Gk. *phano*, I show; *gamos*, marriage.] = Phanerogame, *q. v.*

Phaethornis, (fa-e-thor'nis). [Phaeton, *q. v.*] Gk. *ornis*, bird.] A long-billed humming bird.

Phaeton, (fā'e-ton). [Classical.] Tropic birds: found only within the tropics, having short feet, wings, and strong curved toothed beaks, belong to Palmipedes.

Phalacrocorax, (fal-a-kō'ko-raks). [Gk. *phalacro*, bald; *corax*, crow.] = Cormorant, *q. v.*: a bird belonging to Natatores.

Phalena, (fa-lē'na). *v.* Elder-moth.

Phalanger, (fal'an-jer). [Phalanges, *q. v.*] = Balantia: a marsupial animal, somewhat resembling the fox, named from the form of its feet, the phalanges of which are enclosed in a sheath. *Flying P.* = Didelphis pygmaea.

Phalanges, (fal'an-jēs). [Gk. *phalanx*, row.] The bones of the fingers or toes.

Phalangide, (fal-an'y-i-dē). [Gk. *phalanx*, row; *eidos*, form.] = Harvest-men = false spiders: animals belonging to Arachnida.

Phalangites. One of eleven's sub-divisions of Arachnida.

Phalanx, (fal'anx). [Gk. *phalanx*, a row.] One of the phalanges, *q. v.*

Phalaris, (fal'a-lis). [Gk. *phalaros*, white.] Canary seed: a plant belonging to Graminae.

Phanerogame, (fan-er-ō-gam'ē). [Gk. *phaneros*, manifest; *gamos*, marriage.] = Flowering plants. A primary division of plants, having visible fructification. *P. gymnospermes* = Gymnogens.

Phanerogamic, (fan-er-ō-gam'ik). [Phanerogame, *q. v.*] Relating to flowering plants.

Phantasmagoria, (fan-tas-ma-gō'ri-a). [Gk. *phantasma*, spectre; *agora*, assembly.] Used generally for any exhibition of images by means of shadows, as by the magic lantern; especially for a combination of two lanterns by which a gradual change from one set of shadows to another set is effected.

Pharaoh, (fā'ō). *Birds of P.*=P.'s chickens= *Pernopterus leucocephalus*, found at St. Jago. *P.'s pence*=Nummulus of large size, of which the stone of the Egyptian pyramids is chiefly composed.

Pharmacolite, (far-mak'ō-lit). [Gk. *pharmakon*, drug; *lithos*, stone.] A mineral, chiefly hydrated arsenate of calcium.

Pharmacopoeia, (fār-ma-kō-pō'ya). [Gk. *pharmakon*, drug; *poieo*, I make.] A list of medicinal preparations, with particulars of their composition, &c.

Pharology, (fā-rol'ō-jī). [Isle of Pharos; Gk. *logos*, discourse.] Description of lighthouses. Reflecting light=Catoptric; in which the light is reflected. Refracting light=Dioptric; in which the light is refracted. Holophotal light=Catadioptric; a variety of Dioptric light, in which all the rays are refracted parallel.

Pharyngeal, (far-in'jō-al). [Pharynx, *q.v.*] Related to the pharynx.

Pharyngobranchii, (far-ing-ō-brang'ki-ī). [Gk. *pharynx*, throat; *branchia*, gills.] Lepotocardii: fishes in which a perforated pharynx acts as gills, represented only by the Amphioxus, *q.v.*; also called Carostomi and Lancelet, *q.v.*

Pharyngognathi. Used by Siebold for a sub-division of Malacocephali.

Pharynx, (far'inks). [*Pharynx*, the Greek word.] The funnel-shaped entrance to the alimentary canal, behind the mouth.

Phascaceæ, (fas-kā'se-ē). [*Phascum*, the typical genus.] A primary division of mosses, mostly small.

Phascogales, (fas-kō-gāl'ez). [Gk. *phascos*, a lichen; *gale*, pole-cat.] A marsupial animal, the least carnivorous of the Sarcophaga.

Phascolarctos, (fas-kol-ark'tos). [Gk. *phaskolos*, pouch; *arktos*, bear.] *P. fuscus*=Kangaroo bear.

Phascolomes, (fas-kol'ō-mēs). [Gk. *phaskolos*, pouch.] Used for a sub-division of Marsupata, represented by the wombat.

Phascolumys, (fas-kol'ō-mis). [Gk. *phaskolos*, pouch; *mys*, mouse.] Mammalian animals known by fossils found, 1836 to 1867, in Victoria, Queensland, &c., 10 in number, in Australian Pleistocene rocks.

Phascotherium, (fas-kō-lo-thū'ri-um). [Gk. *phaskolos*, pouch; *therion*, beast.] A small animal, probably resembling the kangaroo, of which a jaw and teeth were found in the Stonestield slate rocks = Didelphis Bucklandii.

Phascolus, (fas-ō'ō-lus). [The Latin name.] Kidney-bean: a plant belonging to Leguminaceæ.

Phases, (fā'zes). [Gk. *phasis*, appearance.] Appearances. *P. of moon*: New Moon, Crescent Moon, Gibbous Moon, &c.

Phasma, (fās'ma). [Gk. *phasma*, sight.] An insect, the type of Phasmidae.

Phasmidae, (fās'mi-dē). [Phasma, *q.v.*] Walking-stick insects: insects, belonging to Orthoptera, which when at rest resemble pieces of twigs, leaves, &c. *v.* Mimicry.

Pheasant (fēz'ant). [*Phasianus*, the Latin name.] A bird belonging to Rasores. *Horned P.*=Ceriornis Blythii. *P.'s-eye*=Adonis: a plant belonging to Ranunculaceæ.



Pheasant.

Phelloderma, (fel-lō-der'ma). [Gk. *phellos*, cork; *derma*, skin.] A new genus of Verbenaceæ, from China; named from the covering of the nuts.

Phenacetic acid=Fumaric acid, *q.v.*

Phenakistoscope (fen-a-kis'to-skōp). [Gk. *phenakismos*, deception; *skopeo*, I see.] A series of figures drawn on a disc so that they appear to be in motion when the disc is made to revolve rapidly.

Phœnakeite (fēn'a-kīt). [Gk. *phoinix*, purple-red.] A mineral, chiefly silicate of glucinum.

Phenamide, (fēn'a-mid). [*Phene* and *Amide*] =Aniline, *q.v.*

Phene, (fē'ne). [Gk. *phoinix*, purple-red.] =Benzol, *q.v.*

Phenic acid, (fē'nik). [*Phene*, *q.v.*]=C₆H₆O =Carbolic acid=Phenyl-hydrate=Phenol: a valuable antiseptic substance obtained from coal-tar; also called phenate of hydrogen.

Phenol=Phenic acid. *Methyl P.*=Kresol.

Phenomethol=Anisol, *q.v.*

Phenose, (fē'nōs)=C₆H₁₂O₆: a non-fermentable variety of sugar.

Phenyl, (fē'nīl). [*Pheno*; Gk. *hyle*, material]=C₆H₅: the radicle of benzol. *Hydride of P.*=Benzene, *q.v.* *P.* benzamide=Benzanilide, *q.v.* *P. urea*=Carbanilamide: a compound urea, *v.* Urea. *P. methylo*=Benzyl, *q.v.* *P. glycolic acid*=Mandelic acid=Formobenzoylic acid: obtained from bitter almonds.

Phenylene, (fē'nī-lēn). [*Phenyl*, *q.v.*] C₆H₄: a hydrocarbon. *v.* Hydrocarbons, 6th series. **Phenylia**, (fē'nī-lī-a). [*Phenyl*, *q.v.*]=Aniline, *q.v.*

Phenylo (fē'nī-līk). [*Phenyl*, *q.v.*]=Carbolic acid.

Philadelphaceæ, (fil-a-del-fā'se-ē). [*Philadelphus*, the typical genus.] =Syringæ: shrubs belonging to Grossales.

Philesiaceæ, (fi-lē-si-ā'se-ē). [*Philesia*, the typical genus.] =Phileas: shrubs, sometimes climbing, with large flowers, belonging to Dicotyledones.

Philomela, (fil-ō-mē'la). [Classical.] =Nightingale, *q.v.*

Phylodracæ, (fil-i-drā'se-ē). [Gr. *phileo*, I love; *hydor*, water.] =Water-worts: herbs, with sessile flowers, belonging to Xyridales, found in China and New Holland.

Phlebenterism, (fleb-en'ter-izm). [Gk. *phleps*, vein; *enteron*, intestine.] Having the alimentary canal hanging loosely and free in the thoracic cavity, as in *Pycnogonidae*, &c.

Phleum, (flē'um). [The old Greek name.] Cats'-tail grass: a plant belonging to Gramineæ.

Phlogopite, (flō'gō-pit). [Gk. *phlox*, flame; *ops*, appearance.] A mineral of the mica group, common in metamorphic limestone.

Phlogiston, (flō-gis'ton). [Gr. *phlogistos*, burnt.] An hypothetical subtle substance, formerly supposed to be present in all combustible substances, and to evaporate when they were heated.

Phloretic acid, (flō're-tik). [Phloridzin.] = $C_9H_{10}O_3$: a crystalline acid substance obtained from phloridzin, found in bark of the roots of apple trees, &c.

Phloretin, (flō're-tin). [Phloridzin, *q.v.*] = $C_{15}H_{13}O$: a resinous matter obtained from phloridzin.

Phloridzin, (flō'rid-zin). [Gr. *phloios*, bark; *rhiza*, root.] = Phlorizin = $C_{27}H_{42}O_{16}$: a substance found in the bark of the apple and cherry trees, &c., from which sugar may be obtained.

Phlorol, (flō'rol). An oil, highly refractive of light, found in phloretate of calcium.

Phlox-words, (flōks). [Gk. *phlox*, flame.] = Poleniaceae, *q.v.*

Phoca, (fō'ka). [*Phoke*, the Greek name.] = Seal: a marine carnivorous mammalian animal, the type of Phocidae. *P. ursina* = Seabear.

Phocæna, (fō-sē'na). [Gk. *phocæna*, porpoise.] = Porpoise: a marine animal belonging to Cetacea.

Phocidae, (fō'si-dē). [Phoca, *o.v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Marine mammals belonging to Pinnipedia. *v. Carnivora*.

Phœnicopterus, (fē-ni-kop'ter-us). [Gk. *phœnix*, purple-red, *pteron*, wing.] Flamingo: a wading bird, with long legs and neck and large beak, belonging to Anatidae.

Phoenix, (fē'niks). [*Phœnix*, the Greek name.] 1. An unimportant southern constellation. 2. Date tree: a variety of the palm tree.

Pholadomyæ, (fō-lad-om'tē). [Gk. *pholas*, lying hid.] A mollusc, abundant in oolite, one species being still extant.

Pholidophorus, (fō-lī-dōf-o-rus). [Gk. *pholis*, scale, *phoreo*, I bear.] A ganoid fish, known by fossil remains, found in Lias rocks.

Phonautograph, (fō-naw'tō-graf). [Gk. *phone*, sound, *autos*, self; *grapho*, I write.] An apparatus for registering the number and extent of vibrations in sound.

Phonolite, (fō'nō-lit). [Gr. *phone*, sound, *lithos*, stone.] = Clinkstone, *q.v.*

Phormium, (fō'rmi-um). [Gr. *phormos*, mat.] New Zealand flax: a plant belonging to Liliaceae.

Phormosoma, (fōr-mō-sō'ma). [Gr. *phormos*, mat; *soma*, body.] A sea-urchin. *P. platensis*: first discovered in 1869 in Atlantic, N. of Scotland.

Phosgene gas, (fos'jēn). [Gr. *phos*, light; *genao*, I produce.] = $COCl_2$ = Carbonic oxydichloride. A colourless suffocating gas.

Phospham, (fos'fam). = HN_2P = Phosphide of nitrogen and hydrogen: an amorphous substance.

Phosphate (fos'fat). A compound of phosphoric acid and a base. *P. of lime*: one of the

essential constituents of bone. *P. of soda and ammonia* = Microcosmic salt.

Phosphenes, (fos'fēnz) [Gk. *phos*, light; *phaino*, I appear.] Luminous images produced in darkness by pressure upon the eye-ball.

Phosphides, (fos'fidz). [Phosphorus, *q.v.*] Compounds of phosphorus with other elementary substances. *P. of hydrogen*, if liquid, takes fire spontaneously when in contact with oxygen.

Phosphites, (fos'fīts). [Phosphorus, *q.v.*] Compounds of phosphorous acid and bases.

Phosphonitrile, (fos-fō-nī'tril). [Phosphorus and Nitrile, *q.v.*] = PNO = Biphosphamide: a white amorphous substance.

Phosphorescence, (fos-for-es'sens) [Gk. *phos*, light, *phoreo*, I bear.] The emission of light (as in phosphorus, the glow-worm, &c.) without combustion, especially after exposure to light.

Phosphoric, (fos-for'ik). [Phosphorus, *q.v.*] *P. acul* = 1. Ortho-*P. A.*: ordinary *P. A.* = H_3PO_4 , combines with 3 equivalents of a base. 2. Meta-*P. A.* = HPO_3 , combines with 1 equivalent of a base. 3. Pyro-*P. A.* = $H_4P_2O_7$, combines with 4 equivalents of a base. *P. anhydride* = P_2O_5 : a white flocculent powder. *P. chloride* = PCl_5 = Perchloride of phosphorus.

Phosphorite (fos-for-it). [Phosphorus, *q.v.*] = Native bone phosphate: a variety of apatite.

Phosphorscope, (fos-for'skōp). [Phosphorescence, *q.v.*; Gk. *skopeo*, I show.] An apparatus to show the phosphorescence of bodies, such as titanium compounds, that emit light but for a very short period.

Phosphorous, (fos-for-us). [Phosphorus, *q.v.*] = *P. acul* = Dihydric phosphite. *P. anhydride* = P_2O_3 . *P. chloride* = PCl_3 = Trichloride of phosphorus: a volatile fuming colourless liquid.

Phosphorus (fos-for-us). [Gk. *phos*, light; *phoros*, bearing.] *P^m*: a waxy, semi-transparent, very inflammable substance, which is luminous in the dark, and is found in several forms. *Amorphous P.* = Red *P.*, oxidises but very slowly, and burns only at 500° F. *Vitreous P.* = Ordinary *P.* *P. group of elements*: phosphorus, arsenicum, and antimony, all forming alkaline compounds with hydrogen, and acid compounds with oxygen.

Phosphuretted hydrogen = H_2P = Phosphorous trihydride: a colourless very inflammable fetid gas, which usually takes fire spontaneously when in contact with oxygen, owing to the presence of liquid phosphide of hydrogen.

Photoelectric microscope. A microscope illuminated by the electric light, so that the image can be thrown, greatly magnified, on a screen in a darkened room.

Photogen, (fō'tō-jen). [Gk. *phos*, light; *genao*, I produce.] = Paraffin oil, *q.v.*

Photograms, (fō'tō-gramz). [Gk. *phos*, light, *gramma*, writing.] Light-writing = Photograph, but used especially for photographic records, such as of variations of temperature, &c.

Photography, (fō-tog'ra-fī). [Gk. *phos*,

- light; *graphie*, writing.] The action of light upon sensitive substances, such as iodide of silver, by which portraits and views can be taken; the sunlight decomposes the iodide of silver, and the portion not acted on is washed off.
- Photometer**, (fō-tōm'e-ter). [Gk. *phos*, light; *metron*, measure.] An instrument for the measurement of the relative intensities of two lights.
- Photosphere**, (fō'tō-sfēr). [Gk. *phos*, light; *sphaira*, sphere.] The bright surface of the sun or other star.
- Photozincography**, *v.* Zincography.
- Phragmites**, (frag-mi'tēz). [The Greek name.] Reed: a plant belonging to Gramineæ.
- Phryganea**, (fri-gā'ne-a). [Gk. *phryganon*, faggot of wood.] Caddis-fly: an insect connecting Neuroptera with Lepidoptera.
- Phthalic acid**, (thal'a-mik). [Phthalic and Amide, *q. v.*] = $C_6H_4NO_3$ = Amidated phthalic acid.
- Phthalic acid**, (thal'ik). [Naphthalin, *q. v.*] = $C_6H_4O_4$ = Naphthalic acid: a crystalline acid substance, obtained from naphthalin.
- Phthisia**, (thi'sis). [Gk. *phthio*, I waste away.] Consumption: a phase of disease, caused by the formation of tubercles in the lungs, and resulting in gradual decay.
- Phylactolemata**, (fi-lak-tō-lē'ma-ta.) [Gk. *phylaktos*, guarded, *tamos*, throat.] A primary division of Polyzoa, including animals in which the gullet-entrance is protected by a covering.
- Phylloeyanin**, (fil-lō-sī'a-nin). [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf, *kyanos*, blue.] The blue colouring principle of chlorophyll. *cf.* Phylloxanthin.
- Phyllocladum**, (fil-lō-clā-dum). [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf, *eidos*, form.] = Phylloides: a general term for any leaf-like expansion, especially the petiole when flattened or expanded.
- Phyllopora**, (fil-lō-pō-da). [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *pous*, foot.] Cistacean animals having a resemblance to trilobites, found fossil from Cambrian to Recent rocks, excepting in Cretaceous.
- Phylloxanthin**, (fil-lōks-an'thin). [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *xanthos*, yellow.] The yellow colouring principle of chlorophyll. *cf.* Phylloeyanin.
- Phylloxera**, (fil-lōks-ē'ra). [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *zeros*, withered.] An insect, found in N. America, that destroys vines.
- Physalia**, (fi-sā'i-lā). [Gk. *physallia*, bubble.] A marine invertebrate animal belonging to Acalephæ. *P. pelagicus* = Portuguese man-of-war = Guinea-ship: an inflated blue bladder, with mass of long crimson tentacles.
- Physeter**, (fi-sē'ter). [Gk. *physeter*, bellows.] Spermaceti whale: an animal belonging to Cetaceæ.
- Physeteleic acid**, (fi-sē-tō'le-ik). [Physeter and Oleic, *q. v.*] = $C_{10}H_{30}O_2$ an acid obtained from the oil of the spermaceti whale.
- Physio**, (fiz'ik). [Gk. *physis*, nature.] *P. nut.*: purgative fruits of Ricinus Americanus.
- Physical**, (fiz'ikal). [*Physikos*, the Greek word.] Natural: connected with, or relating to, physics. *P. geography* = Physiography.
- Physics**, (fiz'ika). [Gk. *physis*, nature.] The science of force or energy when it takes the form of light, sound, heat, or electricity.
- Physiography**, (fiz-i-og'ra-fī). [Gk. *physis*, nature; *graphie*, writing.] = Physical geography: an account of the surface of the globe, and of the causes which modify it.
- Physiology**, (fiz-i-ol'j-i). [Gk. *physis*, nature; *logos*, discourse.] The science of the nature and functions of organised bodies. *Human P.*: the branch of physiology relating to man.
- Physiozoa**, (fiz-i-ō-zō'a). [Gk. *physis*, nature; *zor*, life.] Fittinger's term for Annulata, Radiata, and Vermes.
- Physomyces**, (fi-sō-mi-sē'tēz). [Gk. *physis*, bladder; *mykes*, mushroom.] = Moulds: a primary division of Fungales.
- Physophorids**, (fi-sō-for'i-dē). [Gk. *physis*, bladder; *phoreo*, to carry.] A sub-division of Marine Hydrozoa, having swimming bladders.
- Physopoda**, (fi-sop'o-da). [Gk. *physis*, bladder; *pous*, foot.] Insects.
- Physospermum**, (fi-sō-sper'mum). [Gk. *physis*, bladder; *sperma*, seed.] Bladder-seed: a plant belonging to Apiaceæ.
- Physostigma**, (fi-sō-stig'ma). [Gk. *physis*, bladder; *stigma*, *q. v.*] Calabar bean: a plant.
- Physostigma**, (fi-sō-stig'mi-a). [Physostigma, *q. v.*] = $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_9$: a powerful poisonous basic substance obtained from the Calabar bean, which produces paralysis, and is antagonistic in its action to atropia.
- Phytelephas**, (fi-tel'e-fas). [Gk. *phyton*, plant, *elephas*, ivory.] = Vegetable ivory: a plant belonging to Pandanaceæ, the seeds of which, when dry, are hard and white like ivory.
- Phyteuma**, (fi-tū'ma). Rampion: an herb belonging to Campanulaceæ.
- Phytocene**, (fi'tō-kren). [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *krene*, fountain.] = Water-vine: a plant, with soft and porous stem, containing much water, belonging to Artocarpaceæ.
- Phytolaccaceæ**, (fi-tō-lak-ā'se-ē). [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *lakka*, lac.] = Phytolacids: herbs, belonging to Chenopodiales; named from the colour of the fruit.
- Phytophaga**, (fi-tof-a-ga). [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *phago*, I eat.] 1. Animals feeding on vegetable food only. 2. A beetle = Eupoda.
- Phytophagoida**, (fi-tō-fa-go'ida). [Phytophaga, *q. v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Animals subsisting on vegetable food.
- Phytosaurus**, (fi-tō-saw'rūs). [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *saurus*, lizard.] *v.* Labrinthodon.
- Phytotoma**. Ra-ra: a S. American sparrow-like bird; also called plant-eater.
- Phytotomy**, (fi-tōt'ō-mi). [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *tome*, section.] Anatomy of plants. *cf.* Zootomy.
- Phytosoa**, (fi-tō-zō'a). [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *soa*, animal.] Plant-animals: a name given to Infusoria, &c., on the supposition that they partake of both animal and vegetable natures.
- Pia-mater**, (pi'a-mā'ter). [L. *pius*, soft; *mater*,

mother.] A vascular fibrous tissue closely investing the brain and spinal cord.

Pica, (p'ka). [The Latin name.] Magpie, &c. v. *Picæ*.

Picæ, (p'æ). [*Pica*, q.v.] Magpies, &c.: a family of birds, with short legs, sharp bills, and building their nests in trees; include a large number of varieties.

Picamar, (pik'a-mar). [*L. piz*, pitch; *amarus*, bitter.] A bitter, oily substance obtained from tar.

Pico, (pik'ô). An isolated peak in the moon, 7000 ft high.

Picoline, (pik'ô-lin). [*L. pic*, pitch.] = C_6H_7N : an oily liquid obtained from tar, a base belonging to the pyridine series.

Picramic acid, (pik'ra-mik). • [*Picric* and *Amide*, q.v.] = $C_6H_3N_3O_5$: an amidated acid derived from picric acid.

Picric acid, (pik'rik). [*L. picris*, bitter.] $C_6H_3N_3O_7$ = Carbazotic acid, q.v.; named from its bitter taste.

Picris, (pik'ris). [*L. pikris*, bitter.] An herb, with milky juice, belonging to Asteraceæ.

Picrotoxin, (pik-rô-tok'sin). [*Gk. pikros*, bitter; *toxicon*, poison.] = $C_5H_5O_2$: a bitter, poisonous substance found in *Cocculus Indicus*.

Picroyl, (pik'ril). [*Picric*, q.v., *Gk. hyle*, material.] The radicals of picric acid, &c.

Picus, (pik'us). [The Latin name.] Woodpecker: a small insectivorous climbing bird.

Piezometer, (pi-e-zom'e-ter). [*Gk. piezo*, I compress, *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the compressibility of liquids.

Pig, (pig). [*Pige*, the A-S. name] = *Sus*: an omnivorous quadruped, the type of *Suidæ*, q.v. *P. iron*: a block of rough cast-iron.

Pigeon, (pi'jun) [The French name.] = *Columba*: a poultry-like bird belonging to *Rasores*. v. *Columbidae*. *Tooth-billed P.* = *Didunculus strigirostris*, q.v. *P. jaca*: seed of *Cajanus* or *Cytisus cajan*; also called *angola tree*.



Pigeon.

Pigment, (pig'ment). [*L. pigmentum*, the Latin word] Any substance used as a paint. *P. cells*: in the eye, lining the choroid coat, and in contact with the retina.

Pigments. A. Paints: e.g., black, burnt ivory, wood, &c.; blue, lapis lazuli, &c.; brown, bitumen, &c.; green, carbonate of copper, oxide of chromium, &c.; red, bisulphide of mercury, &c.; white, carbonate of lead, barites, &c.; yellow, chromate of lead, &c.

Pignut. 1. Fruit of *Carum bulbocastanum*. 2. Fruit of *Bunium flexuosum*.

Pike, (pik). [*Pique*, the French name.] = *Esox lucius*: a fish belonging to *Esocidae*, q.v. *Bony P.* = *Lepidosteus*.



Pike.

Pilaster, (pi-las'ter). [*Pilastre*, the French word.] A flat column, forming part of a wall, of which only a small portion projects from the surface.



Pilaster.

Pilchard, (pil'chard). = *Clupea pilchardus*: a herring-like fish, belonging to *Clupeidae*.

Pile, (pil). [*L. pila*, pillar.] *Dry P.*: a voltaic battery in which a solid substance (such as paper)

which absorbs water is used, instead of a liquid. *P. of Volta*: a series of discs of copper and zinc, arranged as a galvanic battery. *P. wort* = *Ranunculus picaria*. *P. dwellings* = Lake dwellings, q.v. *Nobil's P.* = *v. Nobil's*

Piludum, (pi-lid'um). [*Gk. pilidion*, small cap.] The larva of *Nemertes*, named from its helmet shape.

Pilulera, (pil-ifer'a). [*L. pilus*, hair; *fero*, I bear.] Do Blauville's term for *Mammalia*.

Pill. *P. beetle* = *Byrrhus*: named from the rounded shape. v. *Byrrhidae*. *P. wort* = *Pilulana*, q.v.

Pillars of the diaphragm. Muscular fibres connecting the diaphragm with the spinal column.

Pilot. *P. fish* = *Naucrates ductor* = *Gasterosteus ductor*: belongs to *Scomberidae*; named from being supposed to guide sharks to food. *P. whale* = *Globocephalus siveval*.

Pilton group = Upper Devonian v. Devonian. **Pilularia**, (pil-u-lar'i-a). [*L. pilula*, pill.] *Pill-wort* an aquatic plant belonging to *Marsilaceæ*.

Pimelic acid, (pim'e-hk). [*Gk. pimele*, fat.] = $C_{12}H_{22}O_4$: a crystalline substance formed from the action of nitric acid on oleic acid.

Pimelite, (pim'e-lit). [*Gk. pimele*, fat; *lithos*, stone] Amineal, chiefly silicate of nickel, &c.

Pimento, (pi-men'to). [*Sp. pimento*, Indian pepper.] = *Eugenia P.* = *Myrtus P.*: a tree belonging to *Myrtaceæ*, the fruit of which is allspice, q.v.

Pimpernel, (pim'per-nel). [*Pimprenelle*, the French name.] = *Anagallis*, a plant belonging to *Primulaceæ*. *Bastard P.* = *Centunculus*. *Yellow P.* = *Lysimachia nemorum*.

Pimpinella, (pim-pi-nel'la). [*L. bis*, twice; *pinula*, little wing] *Burnet saxifrage*: an herb belonging to *Apiaceæ*, named from the leaves being doubly pinnated. *P. ansum* = *Anise*.

Pinaceæ, (pi-nas'e-æ) [*Pinus*, q.v.] = *Conifers*: evergreen resinous trees, with naked flowers, belonging to *Gymnogens*.

Pinchbeck, (pinch'bek). A gold-coloured alloy of $\frac{1}{2}$ zinc and $\frac{1}{2}$ copper.

Pine, (pin). [*Pinus*, the Latin name] = *Pinus*, q.v. *Labrador P.* = *Pinus Banksiana*. *Scotch P.* = *Pinus inops*. *Scotch P.* = *Pinus sylvestris*. *Ground P.* = *Ajuga chamae-pitys*. *Nut P.* = *Pinus monophyllus*. *P. apple* = *Anaëssa sativa*. *P. marten* = *Martes abietum* = *Musteta abietum*. *P. sawfly*



Pine-apple.

=*Lophyrus pini*: belongs to Hymenoptera. *P. wool*=Leaves of pine tree.

Pine-apple oil. $C_{21}H_{42}O_2$: a mixture of butyric ether and oil.

Pineal gland. (pin'-ē-āl). [*L. pinna*, fir cone] A small gland in the third ventricle of the brain; an outgrowth of the prosencephalon, also called conarium.

Pinguicula. (pin-gwik'-ū-lā). [*L. pinguis*, fat.] Butter-wort, an herb belonging to Lentibulariaceae; named from its greasy leaves.

Pinic acid. (pi'-nik) [*Pinus*, *q.v.*]= $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$: obtained from rosin.

Pinion. (pin'-yuu). [*L. pinna*, wing.] A wheel with a small number of teeth on its circumference.

Pinite. (pin'-it). [*Pini Mountains*.] A mineral, chiefly silicate of aluminum.

Pink. (pink). [The Dutch name.] 1. *Dianthus*: an herb belonging to Caryophyllaceae. *Syn-P.*=*Armeria*. *P. sensitive* plant of N. Mexico=*Schrankia uncinata*. 2. A pale-red colour, a compound of red and white, named from the colour of the flower of *Dianthus*.

Pinna. (pin'-nā). [*L. pinna*, feather.] 1. A general term for any organised process, as a wing, a feather, a fin, &c. 2. A molluscan animal belonging to Mytilidae.

Pinnace (pin'-nās). [*Pinnasse*, the French word] A small vessel propelled by oars and sails, used for officers of low rank.

Pinnata. Giebel's term for whales, dolphins, &c.

Pinnifera (pin-nif'er-a). [*L. pinna*, fin; *fero*, I bear] *De Blainville's* term for fishes.

Pinnigrada. (pin-ni-grā'dā). [*L. pinna*, fin; *gradior*, I walk.] Aquatic carnivora: animals, such as the seal, which move by fins. 2. Sometimes used for Crinoidea.

Pinnipedia. (pin-ni-pē-di-ā). [*L. pinna*, feather; *pēs*, foot.] A general term for animals with webbed feet or with fins, used by Bonaparte for a sub-division of Mammalia, and also for aquatic carnivora.

Pinnule. (pin'-nūl). [*Pinnula*, the Latin word.] =Barb: the secondary branch from the quill of a feather.

Pintada. (pin-tā'dā)=*Numida cristata*: a bird; also called guinea hen.

Pintail. *P. ducks*=*Dafila*: birds belonging to *Natatores*.

Pinus. (pi'-nus). [The Latin name.] =Pine, fir, &c.: a tree belonging to Pinaceae: some species of which give turpentine, pitch, Hungarian balsam, &c.

Piosoca A long-legged water-fowl of Brazil =*Pana jacuna*.

Pipa. (pi-pā)=*Surinam toad*: has no tongue; and dorsal pouches, one for each egg.

Pipe. 1. A tube of wood or metal used for the purpose of producing a musical note. 2. A wine measure=126 gallons, usually. *P. fishes*=*Syngnathidae*, *q.v.* *P. stone*=a variety of clay-slate, used for making pipes. *P. mouth*=*Fistulariidae*, *q.v.* *P. roots*=*Eriocaulaceae*, *q.v.*

Piper. (pi-per). [The Latin name.] 1.=*Cidaris papillata*: a star-fish, abundant at 250 and 500 fathoms in British seas, formerly

rare. 2. A plant, the type of *Piperaceae*, *q.v.* *P. betel*, *v. Betel*.

Piperaceae. (pip-er-ā'-ē-ē). [*Piper*, *q.v.*]=Pepper-worts: aromatic tropical herbs and shrubs, with jointed stems and sessile flowers, belonging to *Piperales* and approximating to *Endogones*.

Piperales. (pip-er-ā'-ē-ē). [*Piper*, *q.v.*] Plants with achlamydeous flowers, minute embryo, with much albumen, forming a division of hypogynous *Exogones*.

Piperine. (pip-er-in). [*Piper*, *q.v.*]= $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$: a crystalline alkaline base found in pepper.

Piping crow.=*Banta*: a bird of N. S. Wales.

Pipit. (pi'-pit).=*Anthus*: a lark-like bird, belonging to *Dentrostres*, also called tit-lark.

Pippul. (pi-pul). *P. tree*=*Bo tree*=*Ficus religiosa*.

Pipra. (pi-prā). *Manakin*: a small sparrow-like bird.

Piprae. (pip-rī'nē). [*Pipra*, *q.v.*] *Manakins*:

a family of small sparrow-like birds belonging to *Ampelidae*.

Pirate spider.=*Pirsa piratica*.

Fishes. (pis-sēz). [The Latin name.] =1. Fishes:

vertebrate animals adapted for living in water, which breathe by means of branchiae, have limbs modified into fins, cold red blood, and also median fins; but never either amnion nor allantois. *v. Fish*, *v. Fishes*. 2. The Fishes: the twelfth sign of the Zodiac.

Pisciculus. (pis-ik'-ū-lus) [*L. pisciculus*, little fish.] Stickleback: a small fish belonging to *Acanthopterygii*.

Piscidia. (pis-id'-ā). [*L. piscis*, fish; *cædo*, I kill.] =*Dogwood*: a plant belonging to *Leguminaceae*, the bark of which is used to stupefy fish.

Piscis Australis. (pis-sis aw-strā'lis). [The Latin name.] =*The Southern Fish*: a small southern constellation, of which Fomalhaut is the chief star.

Pisolate. (pi'sō-lit). [*L. pisum*, pea; *Gk. lithos*, stone.] =*Peagrit*: a variety of oolite, in which the grains are of large size. *P. limestone*: intermediate between secondary and tertiary rocks.

Pisophane. (pis'sō-fān). [*Gr. pissā*, pitch; *phanō*, I show.] A mineral named from its resemblance to pitch, chiefly hydrated sulphate of aluminum and iron.

Pistiaceae. (pis-ti-ā'-ē-ē). [*Pistia*, the typical genus.] =*Duck weeds*: plants having stem and leaf in one, forming a frond, on the edge of which are naked, unisexual flowers: belong to *Arales*; also called *Lemnaceae*.

Pistachia. (pis-tā'-shi-ā). [*Pistacium*, the Latin name.] A tree belonging to *Anacardiaceae*, from which mastic is obtained.

Pistil. (pis'til). [*L. pistillum*, pestle.] The central portion of a flower which contains the seed, and which, when ripened, becomes the fruit; consists of ovary, style, and stigma.



Fishes.

Piston, (pis'ton). [The French word.] A disc of wood or iron working air-tight in a cylinder; in a steam-engine the piston is moved to and fro by the force of the steam, which it communicates to the machinery.



Pisum, (pi'sum). [The Latin name.] A plant belonging to Leguminaceae.

Pitch, (pich). [1 and 2. *Pir*, the Latin word; 3 and 4. *F. Piston*.] 1. A hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar; a resin-like variety of bitumen. 2. A resin obtained from *Pinus sylvestris* and other trees. 3. The pitch of a musical note, depending upon the number of vibrations. 4. *P. of a screw*: the distance through which it moves in one turn. *P. stone*: a mineral; (1) a variety of obsidian; (2) a silicate of aluminum. *Mineral P.*=Asphalt. *Concert P.* varies from 512 to 533 vibrations per second for C on the treble clef.

Pitchblende, (pich'blend). [*Pech-blende*, the German name.] An amorphous mineral, chiefly uranium oxide, with copper, lead, iron, &c.

Pitcher, *plant*: 1. A slender climbing plant, which has pitcher-shaped leaves=*Nepenthes*, v. *Nepenthaea*. 2=*Darlingtonia Californica*: a plant of California. *P. leaves*: also called *ascidia*.

Pith, (pith). [*Pit'ā*, the A.-S. word.] The soft, spongy, cellular substance found in the centre of exogenous stems and branches.

Pithecia, (pi-thē'si-a). An American monkey with a bushy tail.

Pithecius, (pi-thē'kus). [Gk. *pithekos*, monkey.] Apes=Simia: tailless monkeys, having teeth in the same number as man. *P. leuciscus*=Gibbon, of Java. *P. satyrus*=Orange-ouang.

Pitta, (pit'ta). A large thrush-like bird, having long legs and a very short tail; found only in Sumatra and adjacent islands.

Pittosporaceae, (pit-to-spo-ris'e-ē). [Gk. *pitta*, gum, *sporos*, seed.] Pittosporads: trees and shrubs, with symmetrical flowers and small embryos, with much albumen, belonging to Berberales, found chiefly in New Holland; named from the resinous seeds.

Pituitary, (pi-tū'i'-ta-ri). [L. *pituita*, phlegm.] Relating to phlegm. *P. body*: in the brain, at the front of the notochord, named from being thought to secrete phlegm.

Placenta, (pla-sen'ta). [L. *placenta*, cake.] A developed condition of the chorion, by which the young is nourished previous to birth, and which in man is discoid in shape; also called "after-birth."

Placentalia, (pla-sen-tā'li-a). [Placenta, q.v.] Term used by Owen for all Mammalia except Marsupialia and Monotremata.

Placentiferous, (pla-sen-tif'er-us). [Placenta, q.v.; *ferro*, I carry.] Bearing a placenta.

Placodus, (plak'o-dus). [Gk. *plax*, plate; *odus*, tooth.] A reptile, known only by fossil remains, found in Muschelkalk rocks; named from having short, flat teeth.

Placoid, (plak'oid). [Gk. *plax*, plate; *oidos*,

form.] *P. fishes*: having irregular bony plates and spines on the skin; rare as fossils.

Placoides, (pla'oi'de-i). [Gk. *plax*, plate; *oidos*, form.] =Selachii; sharks and rays: a sub-division of Elasmobranchii, q.v.

Plagiaulax, (plā'ji-aw-laks). [Gk. *plagios*, oblique; *aulax*, groove.] A mammal, fossil remains of which are found in Purbeck beds; named from the oblique grooves in the teeth.

Plagioclastic, (plā'ji-ō-klas'tik). [Gk. *plagios*, oblique; *klas*, fracture.] *P. minerals*: have cleavages that are oblique to each other.

Plagiostoma, (plā'ji-os'to-ma). [Gk. *plagios*, oblique, *stoma*, mouth.] An oyster-like animal, known by fossil remains found in Lias rocks.

Plagiostomi, (plā'ji-os'to-mi). [Gk. *plagios*, oblique; *stoma*, mouth.] Used by Siebold for a sub-division of fishes, including the shark and ray, forming a sub-division of Elasmobranchii.

Plaice, (plās). [*Platessa*, the Latin name.] =*Platessa vulgaris*: a flat fish, belonging to Pleuronectidae.

Plan, (plan) [L. *planus*, flat.] =Map on a large scale; view looking vertically downward.

Plane, (plān). [L. *planus*, level.] A level surface. *P. geometry*: the geometry of plane surfaces. *P. sailing*, v. Sailing. *P. trigonometry*, v. Trigonometry. *P. of the Ecliptic*: the plane in which the earth moves in its revolution round the sun, and to which the orbits of the other planets closely approximate. *Scotch P.*=*Acer pseudoplatanus*; a tree, named from its broad leaves.

Planes. Shrubs and trees belonging to Urticales=Platanaceae, q.v.

Planetoids, (plan-et-oidz). [Planet, q.v.; Gk. *eidos*, form.] =Minor Planets, q.v.

Planets, (plan'ets). [*Planeta*, the Latin name.] Wandering stars; bodies resembling our globe, belonging to the solar system (i.e., revolving round the sun), which shine only by the reflection of the sun's light. *Superior P.*: those farther from the sun than the earth is; Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. *Inferior P.*: those between the sun and the earth: Mercury, Venus, and possibly Vulcan. *Minor P.*=Asteroids: between Mars and Jupiter; see Minor Planets. *Major P.*: Jupiter and the planets beyond it, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. *Terrestrial P.*: a term used to comprise the earth and the planets approximating to it; Mercury, Venus, and Mars; the planets between the sun and the Minor Planets.

Planimeter, (plan-im'e-ter). [L. *planus*, flat; Gk. *metron*, measure.] Any instrument for the measurement of plane surfaces.

Planorbis, (plan-or'bis). [L. *planus*, flat; *orbis*, circle.] A fresh-water snail-like, molluscous animal, belonging to Gastropoda.

Plantaginaceae, (plan-ta-jin-ā'ce-ē). [Plantago, q.v.] =Rib-worts: herbs belonging to Cotti-sales.

Plantago, (plan-tā'gō). [L. *planta*, sole of the foot.] =Plantain; rib-grass; an herb the type of Plantaginaceae.

Plantain, (plan'tān). [The French name.]

1 *Musa sapientum*: an endogenous tree, resembling the banana, belonging to Musaceae.

2. *Plantago*, an exogenous plant, belonging to Plantaginaceae. Water plantain = *Alisma*. *P. eater* = *Musophaga*, *q. v.*

Plantigrade, (plan'ti-grād). [*L. planta*, sole of the foot; *gradior*, I walk.]

A general term, applied to all animals, such as the bear, badger, and also man, which place the whole sole of the foot on the ground when walking.

Plant-lice = Aphides: insects belonging to Homoptera.

Plants, (plants). [*L. planta*, a young tree] Living beings, usually without sensation, rooted, with no mouth or stomach, composed of binary or ternary compounds, retain carbon, and exhale oxygen, form organic compounds which serve as food for animals, form the vegetable kingdom; few only in sea below 50 fathoms, none below 200 fathoms.

Plants, classification of. *v.* Botanical systems.

Plasma, (plaz'ma). [Gk. *plasso*, I mould.] The colourless fluid of the blood, in which the red and white corpuscles are suspended, a general term for any fluid by which animals or plants are immediately nourished.

Plasmagony, (plaz-mog'o-ni). [Plasma, *q. v.*] The generation of an organism from a plasma, or organic formative fluid.

Plaster of Paris. Calcined and powdered gypsum, used in taking plaster casts, and as a cement; named from being found in large quantities near Paris.

Plastic clay = Woolwich and Reading series, *q. v.* A sub-division of Lower Eocene rocks, the clay is used for pottery.

Plastron, (plas'tron). [Gk. *emplastron*, plaster.] The ventral shell or shield of turtles and tortoises.

Platalea, (plat-al'e-a). [The Latin name.] Spoonbill: a heron-like bird, belonging to Ardeidae; named from the form of its beak.

Platanaceae, (plat-a-nā'se-ē). [Platanus, *q. v.*] Planes: trees, chiefly found in N. America, belonging to Amentales.

Platanus, (plata'nus). [The Latin name.] Plane-tree: a tree, the type of Platanaceae.

Plate, (plāt). [Plat, the French word.] *P. electrical machine*: a plate usually of vulcanite or glass, fixed in a frame, so as to be electrified by friction when made to revolve. *P. girder*: one composed of a number of plates of iron. *P. glass*: a fusible variety of glass, consisting chiefly of silicates of sodium and calcium, named from being cast for use in large plates.

Platessa, (plat-es'sa). [The Latin name.]

Plaice: a flat fish, belonging to Pleuronectidae.

Platinamine, (plat-in-a-min). [Platinum and



Plantain

Amine] $PtH_2N_2O_2$: a platinum base, also called Gerhardt's base.

Platinic, (pla-tin'ik). [Platinum, *q. v.*] Related to platinum.

Platinicum, (pla-tin'i-kum). Term used to express the platinum in Platinamine, and other compounds, in which it occurs as Ptiv.

Platinum, (plat'in-um). [Sp. *platina*, little silver.] Pt.: one of the noble metals: a white, hard, lustrous, tenacious metal, almost infusible; abundant in California. *P., Native*: almost pure, with cubical crystallisation. *Black P.* = *P. black*: finely divided platinum. *P. bases*: basic compounds of platinum and ammonia; *platinamine*, *platosamine*, &c. *P. lamp*: a coil of platinum wire, heated, so as to be luminous, by a galvanic current being passed through it. *Spongy P.*, *v.* Spongy

Plato, (plā'to). [Classical.] A crater in the Moon, 70 miles in diameter.

Platosamine, (plat'ō-sa-min). [Platinum and Amine.] = PtH_2N_2O = Reiset's second base: a basic compound of platinum and ammonia.

Platten, (plat'ten). A plate of wood or iron, used in the printing press, to press the paper on the type.

Platy, (plat'i) [Gk. *platys*, broad.] A prefix, implying breadth.

Platyelminthes, (plat-i-el-min'thēz) [Gk. *platys*, broad, *helmins*, worm.] A sub-division of Annuloida by Rolleston. Tape-worms, &c.

Platymeter, (plat-im'e-ter). [Gk. *platys*, broad; *metron*, measure.] An apparatus to measure the inductive capacity of dielectrics.

Platypus, (plat'i-pus). [Gk. *platys*, broad; *pus*, foot.] Duck-bill: a burrowing quadruped, having wide flattened snout and large flattened claws, found in N. S. Wales = Ornithorhynchus, *q. v.*

Platyrrhine family, (plat'i-rin) [Gk. *platys*, broad; *rhinos*, nostrils.] Quadumanous animals, such as the marmoset, &c., found only in S. America; named from the nostrils being far apart.

Plectognathi, (plek-tog'na-thi). [Gk. *plektos*, connected, *gnathos*, jaw.] A sub-division of fishes, in which the cheek-bones are firmly united with the jaws; *e.g.*, trunk-fishes, file-fishes, &c.

Pleiades, (plī'a-dēz). [Classical.] A group of seven stars, in the shoulder of Taurus; also called the Seven Virgins.

Pleiocene = Pliocene, *q. v.*

Plesiosaurus, (plī-ō-saw'r-us). [Gk. *pleion*, more, *sauros*, lizard.] A marine reptile with large head, short neck, and paddles, resembling those of the plesiosaurs.

Pleochroism, (plē-ōk'rō-izm). [Gk. *pleion*, more; *chroma*, colour.] The variation of colour in some crystals when seen by transmitted light, or in different directions.

Pleonaste, (plē-ō-nast). [Gk. *pleonastos*, abundant.] A dark variety of spinel.

Plesiosauria, (plī-zī-ō-saw'rī-a). [Gk. *pleios*, near; *sauros*, lizard.] = Extinct marine reptiles, found in secondary strata. *v.* Plesiosauros.

Plesiosaurus, (plē-zī-ō-saw'rus) [Gk. *pleios*, near; *saura*, lizard] An oolitic reptile with crocodile-like head, known by fossil remains, chiefly vertebrae, found in Lias and Oolitic rocks, named from its fossil remains being found near those of the ichthyosaurus.

Pleura, (plō'rā) [Gk. *pleura*, rib.] A serous membrane enclosing the lung.

Pleuro, (plō'rō) [Gk. *pleura*, rib.] A prefix, implying some relation to the pleura or lungs.

Pleurodont, (plō'rō-dont) [Gk. *pleura*, rib; *odont*, tooth.] *P. teeth*: those which are fastened by one ends of the fang anchylosing with the jaw.

Pleurodonta, (plō-rō-don'tā) [Gk. *pleuron*, side; *odous*, tooth.] A sub-division of Iguanidae, *q. v.*, having pleurodont teeth.

Pleuronectes, (plō-rō-nek'tez) [Gk. *pleura*, side; *nektes*, swimmer.] = *Pleuronectidae* a family of fishes, in which the body is flattened and the eyes both on one side of the head, includes the plaice, sole, flounder, &c.

Pleuronectidae = *Pleuronectes*, *q. v.*

Pleurotoma, (plō-rō-tō-mā) [Gk. *pleuron*, side; *tome*, incision.] = *Turricula*: a carnivorous molluscan animal, with a univalve shell, found fossil from Oolitic to Pliocene rocks.

Pleurotoma, (plō-rō-tō-mā) [Gk. *pleuron*, side; *tome*, incision.] A gastropodous mollusc, with spiral univalve shell, found in Oolitic rocks.

Plexus, (plek'sus) [L. *plexus*, twisted.] Network, used, especially, for a network of nerves, &c.

Plinth, (plinth) [Plinthos, the Greek word.] A square projecting base, usually forming the lowest portion of a column.

Pliocene, (plī-ō-sen) [Gk. *pleios*, more; *kainos*, recent.] = Upper Tertiary formation: including the Red and White Crag of Suffolk, the Norwich Crag, &c., in which existing species of Testacea are more numerous than extinct species.

Ploceinae, (plō-sī-nē) [Ploceus, the typical genus.] Widow-birds, weaver-birds, &c.: a sub-division of Fringillidae, *q. v.*

Plotus, (plō'tus) [Gk. *plotos*, sailing.] Darter: a large aquatic bird, with long neck, pointed bills, and strong short feet, belonging to Pelecanidae.

Ploughman's spikenard = *Inula*, *q. v.*

Plouer, (plō'vēr) [Pluiver, the French name.] = *Charadrius*: awading-bird, belonging to Charadriidae.

Plum, (plum) [Pluma, the A-S. name.] The edible fruit of Prunus, *q. v.*

Plumbaginaceae, (plum-bā-jin-ā-se-e) [Plumbago, *q. v.*] = Lead-works: herbs, with monopetalous flowers, belonging to Cortusales.

Plumbago, (plum-bā'go) [L. *plumbum*, lead.] 1. The typical genus of Plumbaginaceae, *q. v.* 2. = Graphite, *q. v.*, a modification of carbon.

Plumbic, (plum'bik) [Plumbum, *q. v.*] Related to plumbum or lead; leaden. *P. sulphide* = Galena = PbS.

Plumb-line. [L. *plumbum*, lead.] A small weight, usually of lead, suspended by a string, so that it hangs vertically, used as a standard of vertical position.

Plumbum, (plum'būm). [The Latin word.] = Lead: Pb, or Plv: a soft, bluish-white malleable metal.

Plume-nutmegs = *Altherospermaceae*, *q. v.*

Plumule, (plum'ūl). The growing point of a young plant in its earliest stage of growth.

Pluteiform, (plū'tē-i-form) [Pluteus, *q. v.*] Having the form of the pluteus, *q. v.*

Pluteus, (plū'tē-us). [L. *pluteus*, temporary roof.] = The larva of the Echinus, which is called "painter's easel."

Plutonic rocks, (plū-ton'ik). [Pluto.] = Granites, porphyries, &c.: transformed fossiliferous rocks now devoid of fossils, which resemble volcanic formations, but are more crystalline, and in which tufts or breccias are never found, a sub-division of hypogene rocks, *q. v.*, transmuted and cooled at great depths by great heat; hence called Plutonic.

Pluviometer, (plū-vi-ō-mē-ter). [L. *pluvia*, rain; Gk. *metron*, measure.] An apparatus for the measurement of the quantity of rain.

Pneumatic, (nū-mat'ik) [Gk. *pneuma*, air.] Related to air or other gases. *P. syringe*: a tube in which a piston works air-tight, by the compression of the contained air sufficient heat is generated to ignite a piece of German tinder.

Pneumatics, (nū-mat'iks). [Gk. *pneuma*, air.] The science of the properties of elastic fluids, such as air.

Pneumatocyst, (nū-mat'ō-sist). [Gk. *pneuma*, air; *cystis*, bladder.] An air-sac found in some Hydrozoa, used generally for any small air-bladder.

Pneumo, (nū'mō). [Gk. *pneuma*, air.] A prefix, implying a relation to air or some other elastic fluid.

Pneumogastric nerves, (nū-nū-gas'trik). [Pneumo and Gastric, *q. v.*] The tenth pair of cerebral nerves, supplying the stomach, lungs, liver, and larynx.

Pneumonia, (nū-nū-ni-ā) [Gk. *pneumon*, lung.] The phase of disease called inflammation of the lungs.

Pneumotoka, (nū-nū-ō-tō-ka) [Gk. *pneuma*, breath; *oia*, egg, *tokos*, laying.] Owen's term for a sub-division of Vertebrata, including birds and the greater number of reptiles.

Poa, (pō'a) [Gk. *poa*, fodder.] = Meadow-grass: a plant belonging to Gramineae.

Podargus, (pō-dārg'us). [Gk. *pous*, foot; *argos*, swift.] = Morepork: an Australian bird, a variety of the goat-sucker.

Podophthalmia, (pod-ō-thal'mi-ā). [Gk. *pous*, foot; *ophthalmos*, eye.] = Decapoda: crabs, lobsters, &c.; crustacean animals, whose eyes are on stalks, and whose bodies are divided into twenty somites; they have a carapace, and breathe by branchiae.

Podophyllaceae, (pod-ō-fil-lā'se-ē). [Gk. *pous*, foot; *phyllon*, leaf.] A family of plants, resembling Ranunculaceae.

Podosomata, (pod-ō-sō-mā-tā). [Gk. *pous*, foot; *soma*, body.] = Sea-spiders: a marine sub-division of Arachnida.

Podostemaceae, (pod-ōs-te-mā'se-ē). [Gk. *pous*, foot; *stema*, stamen.] = Podostemata: float-

ing moss-like herbs belonging to Rutales; exogens that approximate to endogens.

Poeppha, (pō-ē-fa) [Gk. *poē*, grass, *phago*, I eat.] A division of Marsupialia, represented by the kangaroo.

Poikilopleuron, (poi-kil-ō-plō'ion). [Gk. *poikilos*, coloured; *pleura*, side.] An extinct reptile belonging to Dinosauria, q.v.

Point. The extreme end of a line, which marks its position without having any space. *Boiling P.*: the temperature at which a given liquid boils. *Freezing P.*: the temperature at which a given liquid freezes.

Pointer. A variety of the dog, used in shooting for his power of finding game.



Pointer Dog.

Pointers. Two stars, Merak and Dubhe, in Ursa Majoris, the line through which points to Polaris.

Poison (pō'zon). [The French word.] Any substance which tends, when mixed with the blood, to destroy life.

Poisonous snakes. Ophiophagus, Naja, Daboia, Trimeresuri, &c.

Polar, (pō'lar). [Polaris, the Latin word.] Relating to the N. or S. Pole, or to the poles of a magnet, &c. *P. bear* = *Ursus maritimus*, a carnivorous variety of the bear. *P. clock*: apparatus attached to a sun-dial, in the northern regions, for the purpose of pointing out the time; the action of it depends on the polarisation of light. *P. distance*: the distance of a star, &c., from the celestial pole, measured along the celestial meridian. *P. lights*, v. *Aurora Borealis* and *Aurora Australis*.

Polaris, (pō-lā'ris). [L. *stella polaris*, star of the pole.] A star very near the north pole of the heavens, and therefore called the Pole-star, q.v.

Polarisation, (pō-lar-i-zā'shun). [Polar, q.v.] *P. of light*: a conversion of an ordinary ray, which vibrates in every plane perpendicular to its direction, into one which vibrates in one plane only, and cannot be doubly refracted; in double refraction the ordinary and extraordinary rays are each polarised, but in different planes. *Angle of P.*: for glass, about 55° with the normal; for water, about 52°; for diamond, about 68°.

Polariscope, (pō-lā'ri-skōp). [Polar, q.v.; Gk. *skopeo*, I see.] An apparatus for detecting polarised light.

Polariser, (pō-lā'r-izer). [Polarisation, q.v.] An apparatus for polarising a ray of light.

Polarity, (pō-lā'r-i-ti). [Polar, q.v.] The property of pointing, or being referred, to opposite poles, as in a magnet, polarised light, &c.

Pole, (pōl). [1. *Pol*, the A.-S. word; 2. L. *polus*, the end of an axis] 1. = Perch: a measure of length = 5½ yards. *Square P.* = 30½ yards. 2. v. *Poles*.

Poles, (pōlz). [v. *Pole*, 2.] 1. Of a magnet: the free ends, which attract more strongly than any other part, one called north, the other south. 2. Of a galvanic battery, one

called positive, the other negative; the extremities where the electric action is apparent.

Pole-cat. = *Mustela putorius*: a weasel-like animal.

Pole-star. The star nearest the N. pole of the heavens; now = a Ursa Minoris, in 6000 A.D. = γ Draconis.



Pole-Cat.

Polemoniaceae, (pōl-e-mō-ni-ā'se-ē). [Polemonium, q.v.] = *Phlox-worts*: herbs, chiefly American, belonging to Solanaceae.

Polemonium, (pōl-e-mō'n-i-um). [*Polemonion*, the Greek name.] = Jacob's ladder = Greek Valerian: a plant, the type of Polymoniaceae, q.v.

Pollards, (pō'lardz). [*Poll*, head.] Trees of which the upper portions have been cut off.

Pollen, (pō'len). [L. *pollen*, fine flour.] A fertilising powder contained in the anthers of flowering plants. v. *Stamen*.

Pollux, (pō'leks). [The Latin word.] = Thumb, q.v.

Pollux, (pō'lüks). [Classical] 1. A bright star in Gemini, once red, now orange. 2. A mineral, about one-third of which is cassium.

Poly-, (pō'li). [Gk. *polys*, many.] A prefix implying many.

Polyadelphous, (pōl-i-a-delfus). [Gk. *polys*, many; *adelphos*, brother.] A term applied to plants of which the stamens are united by the filaments. v. *Stamen*.

Polyads, (pō'l-ads). [Gk. *polys*, many.] = Polyatomic elements: triads, tetads, hexads, &c., q.v.

Polyandrous, (pōl-i-an'drus). [Gk. *polys*, many; *aner*, man.] *P. plants*: those having the stamens numerous, i.e., more than twenty to each flower.



Polyanthus, (pōl-i-an'thus).

[Gk. *polys*, many, *anthos*, flower.] An herb, a variety of the primrose.

Polyatomic, (pōl-i-a-tō'mik). [Poly and Atomic, q.v.] Term used for elements or radicals which have an equivalency greater than one.

Polybasic, (pōl-i-bā'sik). [Gk. *Poly* and *Basic*, q.v.] = Polyatomic, q.v. *P. acids* = Acid salts. v. *Salts*.

Polychroite, (pōl-i-krō'it). [Gk. *polys*, many; *chroma*, colour.] The colouring matter of saffron. v. *Saffranin*.

Polychromatic acid, (pōl-i-krō-mat'ik). [Gk. *polys*, many; *chroma*, colour.] = Aloetic acid, q.v.

Polychrome, (pōl-i-krō'm). [Gk. *polys*, many; *chroma*, colour.] = Esculin: a crystalline substance obtained from horse-chestnut bark, named from the variety of colour when seen by reflected light.

Polychromy, (pōl-i-krō'mi). [Gr. *polys*, many; *chroma*, colour.] Variety of colour, especially as applied to buildings or statuary.

Polycystina, (pōl-i-sis-ti'na). [Gk. *polys*, many; *kystis*, bladder.] Microscopic, siliceous, forma-

minated, bladder-like shells, belonging to Protozoa; also called Radiolaria

Polygala, (pol-i-g'a-l'a). [Gk. *polys*, much *gala*, milk.] = Milk-wort. an herb, the type of Polygalaceae.

Polygalaceae, (pol-i-gal-'a-se-ë). [Polygala, *q. v.*] = Milk-worts: herbs and shrubs, sometimes twining, mostly bitter, with milky roots, belonging to Sapindales.

Polygalic acid, (pol-i-gal-'ik) [Polygala, *q. v.*] = Saponic acid, *q. v.*: named from being obtained from the plant polygala.

Polygamous, (pol-i-ga-'mus). [Gk. *polys*, many; *gamos*, marriage.] Having more wives than one.

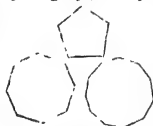
Polyglycerin, (pol-i-glis-'er-in). [Poly and Glycerin, *q. v.*] A condensed variety of glycerin.

Polygastrica, (pol-i-gas-'tri-ka). [Gk. *polys*, many, *gaster*, stomach.] = Infusoria: the name given by Ehrenberg.

Polygenetic, (pol-i-gen-et-'ik). [Gk. *polys*, many, *genesis*, kind.] = Having a variety of kind.

Polygon, (pol-i-'gon). [Gk. *polys*, many; *gonia*, corner.] A figure bounded by more than four straight lines.

Polygonaceae, (pol-i-gon-'a-se-ë). [Polygonum, *q. v.*] = Buckwheats: herbs belonging to Sitenales.



Polygona.

Polygonatum, (pol-i-gon-'a-tum). [Gk. *polys*, many; *gonia*, knee.] A plant belonging to Liliaceae.

Polygonum, (pol-i-g'o-num). [Gk. *polys*, many; *gonia*, knee.] Bistort: snake-root, &c.: an herb, the type of Polygonaceae. *P. aviculare* = Knotgrass. *P. persicaria* = Persicaria.

Polyhalite, (pol-i-ha-'lit). [Gk. *polys*, many; *hals*, salt.] A mineral, chiefly hydrated sulphate of potassium, magnesium, and calcium.

Polyhedron, (pol-i-hē-'dron). [Gk. *polys*, many; *hedra*, side.] A solid having many sides.

Polymeric, (pol-i-mer-'ik). [Gk. *polys*, many; *meros*, part.] Related to polymerides, *q. v.*

Polymerides, (pol-i-mer-i-dēz). [Gk. *polys*, many; *meros*, part.] Compound bodies having the same proportion among the elements (*i. e.*, the same percentage in the composition) with different properties, *e. g.*, olefiant gas, C_2H_4 and oil gas, C_4H_8 .

Polymorphism, (pol-i-mor-'fiz-m). [Gk. *polys*, many; *morphe*, shape.] Variety or diversity of form.

Polynomial, (pol-i-nō-'mi-al). [Gk. *polys*, many; *Gk. nomos*, law.] Used of an algebraic quantity having several terms. *cf.* Binomial.

Polype, (pol-'ip). [Gk. *polys*, many; *pous*, foot.] = Polyp: an individual of Polypi, *q. v.*

Polypetalae, (pol-i-pet-'a-lē).

[Polys and Petal, *q. v.*] Plants, the flowers of which have both calyx and corolla: divided into Thalamiflorae and Calyciflorae.

Polypi, (pol-'i-pi). [Gk. *polys*, many; *pous*, foot.] 1. A



Polyp.

sub-division of Molluscoidea; also used generally for some Coelenterata. 2. Plural of Polypus, *q. v.*

Polyparia, (pol-i-pi-'a-ri-a). De Blainville's term for Anthozoa, Bryozoa, &c.

Polypina, (pol-i-pi-'a). Burmeister's term for Bryozoa and Anthozoa.

Polypodiaceae, (pol-i-pod-i-'a-se-ë). [Polypodium, *q. v.*] = Ferns: plants, fructified by means of spore cases on the back of the leaf or frond, belonging to Filicales.

Polypodium, (pol-i-pō-'di-um). [Gk. *polys*, many; *pous*, foot.] = Polypody: a fern, the type of Polypodiaceae.

Polypogon, (pol-i-pō-'gon). [Gk. *polys*, many; *pogon*, awn.] = Beard-grass: a plant belonging to Gramineae, named from the awns being numerous.

Polyps, (pol-'ips). [Gk. *polys*, many; *pous*, foot.] = Polyp flowers = Animal flowers = Zoophyta, *q. v.*: also called Anthozoa.

Polypus, (pol-'pus). [The Latin word.] A general term for any organism having a number of feet: used especially for fleshy tumours having numerous branches.

Poly-synthetic crystals, (pol-i-sin-thet-'ik). [Gk. *polys*, many; *synthetos*, compound.] Those that are compound, *i. e.*, made up of a number of smaller crystals.

Polythalamous, (pol-i-thal-'a-mus). [Gk. *polys*, many; *thalamos*, chamber.] *P. shell*, having many chambers; *c. a.*, Foraminifera.

Polyzoa, (pol-i-zo-'a) [Gk. *polys*, many; *zoon*, animal.] = Sea-mosses; sea-mats = Bryozoa: minute compound animals, belonging to Molluscoidea, with ciliated arms, having no higher senses, nor organs of locomotion, but a complete intestine and a nervous system, and are usually fixed to foreign bodies.

Pomaceae, (pō-mā-'se-ë). [L. *pomum*, apple.] = Apple-worts: trees and shrubs, belonging to Rosales.

Pomegranate, (pom-'gra-nāl). [L. *ponum*, apple; *granatus*, many-seeded.] A plant belonging to Punica, *q. v.*

Pompilus, (pom-'pi-lus). A small black and yellow wasp, the type of the family Pompilidae.

Pond-weed. Honed *P.* = Zannichellia.

Pone, (pōn). [Gk. *ponos*, labour.] Term proposed by Everett for a dynamical unit of weight.

Pons Varolii, (ponz va-rō-'li-i). [The Latin name.] Formed by the junction, in front of the medulla oblongata, of two sets of fibres from the cerebellum of the brain.

Pontederaceae, (pon-te-dē-'a-se-ë). [S. Pontederia of Padua.] = Pontederads: aquatic herbs, with large flowers, belonging to Liliales.

Poor man's weather-glass = Anagallis arvensis.

Poplar, (pop-'lar). [*Populus*, the Latin name.] = *Populus*, *q. v.* *Black P.* = *Populus nigra*. *Gray P.* = *Populus canescens*. *White P.* = *Populus alba*.



Pomegranate.

Poppy, (pop'pi). [*Papaver*, the Latin name.] = *Papaver*, *q. v.* *Welsh P.* = *Meconopsis*. *Horned P.* = *Glaucium*.

Poppy-words = *Papaveraceae*, *q. v.*

Populin, (pop'ū-lin).

[*Populus*, *q. v.*] = $C_{20}H_{22}O_8$ = A crystalline substance, extracted from the bark and leaves of the aspen.

Populus, (pop'ū-lus).

[The Latin name] = Poplar, a tree belonging to *Salicaceae*. *P. tremula* = Aspen.

Porcelain, (por'se-lin). [*Porcelaine*, the French word.] = China: the finest variety of earthenware, of which kaolin is the chief constituent.

Porcupine, (por'kū-pin). [*L. porca*, pig.

spina, spine.] = *Hystrix*: a nocturnal animal, belonging to *Rodentia*, having the body covered with spines.

Guinea P. = *Erlinizon*.

Porc-words = *Trematoda*, *q. v.*

Pouffera, (por'fe-ra).

[*L. porus*, pore, *fera*, I bear.] *P. vitrea*, a siliceous sponge, the type of *Heteractinellida*, *q. v.*

Poritidae, (por'it-i-dē). [Gk. *poritis*, having pores; *idē*, form] = *Porites* corals, a division of *Madreporacea*, with porous spongy corallum.

Porphyrio, (por'fī-rī-o). [*P. melanotos*, a S. Australian bird, belonging to *Rallidae*.

Porphyry, (por'fī-rī). [Gk. *porphyra*, purple.] Generally, any rock containing crystals not the same as the rock, also a compact felspar rock: a variety of trappean rock.

Porpoise, (por'pus). [*L. porcus*, pig, *pisces*, fish.] = *Delphinus*, a cetacean animal belonging to *Delphinidae*.

Port = Larboard: the left-hand side of a vessel looking towards the bows.

Portal circulation, (portal). Of blood from the abdominal viscera (stomach, intestines, &c.), through the liver to the hepatic vein.

Portal vein, (portal). [*L. porta*, gate.] A vein entering the liver, and formed by the junction of veins from the stomach, intestines, pancreas, &c.

Portland, (port'land). [*P.* in Dorsetshire.] *P. beds*: a sub-division of Upper Oolite, from which is obtained the Portland building stone of Dorsetshire. *P. cement*, a compound of limestone and clay.

Portrait, (por'trat). [The French word.] The painted representation of a person, especially of the features, also used generally for engravings and crayon drawings of this character.

Portugal laurel = *Cerasus lusitana*.

Portuguese man-of-war = *Physalia*, *q. v.*

Portulacaceae, (por-tū-lā'se-ē). [*L. portulaca*,



Poppy.



Porcupine



Porpoise

little door] = *Purslane*: succulent herbs and shrubs, chiefly American, belonging to *Sileneales*, named from the circular opening of the capsule.

Positive, (poz'i-tiv). [*L. positivum*, placed.] In photography, a portrait or view taken with a thin coating of collodion, or other sensitive substance, and finished so as to be itself the picture. *P. crystals*: those in which the index of the extraordinary ray is greater than that of the ordinary ray, *v.* *Refraction*. *P. electricity* = *Vitreous electricity*, *v.* *Electricity*. *P. radicles* = *Basylous radicles*, *v.* *Basylous*.

Post, (pōst). [*L. post*, after.] *P. axial*: portions of organisms that are external or posterior to the axis. *P. meridian* = *Afghanistan*, expressed by *P. M.* *P. pliocene* = *L. c. n. t.* tertiary; rocks in which the shells are all *v.* living species, and the *Mammalia* in part extinct. *P. tertiary*, *v.* *Quaternary*.

Postulates, (pos'tu-lāts). [*L. postulo*, I demand.] Demands made, or matters to be admitted, as bases of discussion.

Potamides, (pot'a-midz). [*Potamus*, the typical genus.] Molluscs, with spiral shells, found in sea and in rivers, all heliozoans.

Potamogeton, (pot-a-moj'ton). [Gk. *potamos*, river, *geton*, neighbour.] An aquatic herb, belonging to *Naiadaceae*.

Potash, (pot'ash). [*Pot* and *Ashes*.] = K_2O = *Dipotassic oxide* = *Potassa*: an alkaline substance obtained from wood ashes, and from potash. *Caustic P.* = *Potassic hydrate* = KHO absorbs water.

Potassiamide, (pot-as'i-a-mid). [*Potassium* and *Amide*.] = *Ammonia* in which part of *H* hydrogen is replaced by *potassium*.

Potassic, (pō-tas'sik). [*Potassium*, *q. v.*] Relating to potassium; containing potassium as an ingredient. *P. bicarbonate* = *Cream of tartar*. *P. hydrate* = *Caustic potash* = KHO . *P. nitrate* = *Saltpetre* = *Nitro* = KNO_3 . *P. sodic tartrate* = *Rochelle salt* = $KNaC_4H_4O_6$.

Potassium, (pō-tas'si-um). [*Potash*, *q. v.*] = *Kalium* = K_2 : one of the alkali metals: a soft bluish-white metal, lighter than water, with an intense affinity for oxygen: found in *alum*, *felspar*, &c.; faintly luminous during oxidation in air.

Potato, (po-tā'tō). [*Potata*, the Spanish name.] = *Solanum tuberosum*: a plant belonging to *Solanaceae*. *Sweet P.* = *Batatas*. *P. starch*, *v.* *Starch*.

Potential energy, (pō-ten'shī-āl). [*L. potens*, that may be.] = *Energy of position*, *v.* *Energy*.

Potentilla, (pō-ten-tī'lī-ā). [*L. potens*, powerful.] = *Cinquefoil*: an herb, belonging to *Rosaceae*, named from its effect as a medicine.

Poterium, (po-tē'rī-um). [Gk. *poterion*, cup.] An herb, belonging to *Rosaceae*. *P. officinale* = *Great burnet*.

Potstones. Very large flints, having a chalk nucleus, found in Upper Cretaceous strata.

Pottery, (pot'tē-rī). [*Pot*.] = *Earthenware*, *q. v.*

Potto, (pot'to). An animal belonging to *Cercopithecidae*. *African P.* = *Lemur*. *American P.* = *Viverra*.

Poultry, (pō'trī). [*Poult*, young chicken.]

Domesticated birds reared for eating: ducks, fowls, geese, turkey, &c.

Poulpe (The French name: Gk. *polypous*, many footed.)=Octopus, *q.v.*

Pound, (pound). [*L. pondus*, weight.] 1. A weight. *P. avoirdupoise*=16 ounces=7000 grains. *P. Troy*=12 ounces=5760 grains. 2. A term of value=20 shillings.

Pouter (pouter). A variety of the pigeon, of which the breast is usually prominent.

Power, (power). [*Pou-*

voir, the French word.] 1. In arithmetic, the continued multiplication of a number by itself, gives the various powers of that number. The 1st and power = Square = The number multiplied by itself; the 2nd power = Cube, &c.

2. Capacity for doing work, as steam-power, water power, &c. Horse P., & Horse P. locomotion moved by steam, water, &c.

Precoc (pre-ko'si-on). [*L. precox*, premature.] Own term for a sub-division of birds, including game and water birds as poultry, ducks, &c.

Præmolar (pre-mo-lar). [*L. præ*, in front of; *molar*, molar teeth.] Bicuspid the molar teeth are preceded by milk molars.

Præsep (pre-sep). (The Latin name) = Bedellæ nebulae group of stars, in Cassiopeia.

Præm (pre-m). (The French word) A large plain, especially of the vast plains of North America, & Pampas.

Prase, (prase). A green variety of quartz.

Præmol (pre-mo-lit). (Gk. *prasios*, green, little, &c.) A mineral, chiefly silicate of alumina, magnesia, iron, &c.

Pratt's theory of the crust of the Earth. The elevations and depressions are caused by unequal contractions in cooling.

Prawn, (prawn). A small crustacean animal, resembling the shrimp.

Precæcon, (pre-æ-con). [*L. præcon*, go before.]

P. q. Equinox the movement of the equinoctial line along the ecliptic which occasions an either recurrence of the equinoxes. *v. Equinox.*

Precipitate, (pre-sip-i-tat). [*L. præcipito*, I cast down.] Solid matter chemically separated from a liquid in which it has been dissolved. *Red P.*: bioxide of mercury. *White P.*: Chloride of mercury and ammonia. *v. Fusible.*

Prehnite, (pre-ni-tit). (Named after the discoverer.) A mineral substance, chiefly silicate of alumina and lime, crystallising in rhombs.

Presbyoptio, (pres-by-op-tik). (Gk. *presbys*, old; *Optic*, *q.v.*) = Longsighted. *v. Presbytim.*

Presbytim, (pres-by-tizm). (Gk. *presbys*, old.) = Longsight: when the focus of the eye is farther off than usual, and only distant objects are distinctly seen.



Pouter Pigeon.



Prawn

Pressirostres, (pres-si-ro-stréz). [*L. pressus*, flattened; *rostrum*, beak.] Plovers, bustards, &c.: birds with long wings and compressed beaks, forming a sub-division of Gallatres.

Pressure gauge=Manometer, *q.v.*

Primary, (pri-ma-ri). [*L. primus*, first.] *P. acids*: organic acids in which one equivalent of hydrogen is replaced by one of an alcoholic radicle. *P. alcohols* = Ordinary alcohols = Wood spirit, in which one equivalent of hydrogen has been replaced by one of methyl, ethyl, &c. *P. coil*, *v. Ruhmkorff's coil*. *P. colours*: red, yellow, and blue; *v. Spectrum*. *P. diamides*: in which one-third of the hydrogen is replaced by an organic radicle. *P. monamides*: in which one equivalent of hydrogen is replaced by an organic radicle. *P. rocks*, *v. Primary rocks*.

Primary rocks=Palæozoic: now applied to all rocks older than Secondary, originally given to all crystalline and unfossiliferous formations, upon the hypothesis that they were the oldest.

Primates, (pri-ma-tis). [*L. primus*, first.] = Man, apes, monkeys, and lemurs: a division of Mammalia marked by a discoidal deciduate placenta, a movable thumb, and incisor teeth being never more than four in each jaw.

Prime, (prim). [*L. primus*, first.] *P. meridian*: that from which longitude is measured, in Great Britain, that of Greenwich. *P. numbers*: these that, like 19, 37, &c., are not divisible by any whole number greater than 1. *P. vertical*: a celestial great circle passing through the east and west points and the zenith.

Primitive, (prim-i-tiv). [*L. primus*, first.] *P. light*: any one of the seven primary colours of the spectrum. *P. rocks*: a name given to granite and other crystalline rocks upon the theory that they are the oldest rocks.

Primordial zone. Term used by M. Barlaude for rocks in Bohemia, corresponding in part to Cambrian rocks, and in which he believed the first animals to have appeared.

Primrose, (prim-rôse). [*L. primus*, first; *Rose*, *q.v.*] = Primula, *q.v.*

Primula, (pri-mu-la). [*L. primulus*, first.] An herb: the type of Primulaceæ. *P. elatior* = Oxlip. *P. vers* = Cowslip. *P. vulgaris* = Primrose: named from flowering early.

Primulaceæ, (pri-mu-lä-se-æ). (Primula, *q.v.*) = Prim-worts, herbs, with beautiful fragrant spring flowers, belonging to Crotaceæ.

Principle, (prin-si-pl). [*L. principium*, beginning.] A general term for any fundamental constituent. *Organic P.*: substances of complex chemical character, containing nitrogen, and forming the characteristic constituents of various vegetable and animal tissues.

Printers' ink. Congealed linseed oil and lamp black.

Prism, (prizm). (Gk. *prisma*, splitting.)

A solid bounded by two parallel plane surfaces and a number of parallelograms; a transparent body, such as glass or rock salt, having regular surfaces, two of them being



Prisma

usually parallel; usually means a solid with three rectangular faces and two triangular ends. *Nicol's P.*, v. Nicol's Prism.

Prismatic, (priz-mat'ik). [*Prisma*, *q.v.*] Relating to a prism. *P. colours*: the seven colours of the spectrum, *v.* Spectrum. *P. system*=Orthorhombic, *q.v.*

Prismatocarpus, (priz-mat-ō-kār'pus). A plant belonging to Campanulaceae. *P. speculum*=Venus's looking-glass.

Pristis, (pri'tis). [*Gk. pristes*, sawor.] = Saw-fish: having a long serrated snout, belongs to *Raidae*.

Privet, (priv'et) = *Ligustrum*, *q.v.* *P. moth* = *Sphinx ligustri*. larvæ feed on privet.

Problem, (problem). [*Problema*, the Latin word.] *In geometry, something that has to be done according to prescribed conditions, and when done demonstrated to be so; generally, any task which is impliedly difficult.

Proboscidea, (prō-boe-sid'e-a) [*Proboscis*, *q.v.*; *Gk. eidos*, form.] Elephants; animals belonging to *Mammalia*, known by their tusk-like incisor teeth, and by the nose being prolonged into a trunk.

Proboscis, (prō-bo'sis). [*The Latin word.*] 1 = Snout; used also for the trunk of an elephant. 2 = *Manubrium*: in *Discophora*. *P. monkey* = *Nasalis* = *Simia nasalis*.

Procellaridae, (pros-el-lā'rī-dē). [*Procellaria*, the typical genus.] Petrels: a family of birds belonging to *Naturores*.

Procellarium, (pros-el-lā'rūm). [*L. procella*, storm.] = *Oceanus procellarum*, the largest of the plains (formerly called seas) on the surface of the Moon; about 90,000 sq. m. in extent.

Processes, (pros'es-sez). *v.* *Floccular*, *Ingrasias*, and *Mammillary*.

Processionary moth = *Cnethocampa* processionæ: march out in armies.

Prochilus, (pro-k'ī-lus). [*Gk. mochelos*, thick-lipped. *P. labialis* = Sloth-bear.

Procoelia, (prō-sē-lī-a). [*Gk. procos*, first, *koilos*, hollow.] A sub-division of *Crocodylus*, *q.v.*; named from the vertebrae being hollow in front.

Procelous, (prō'sē-lus). [*Gk. pro*, front; *koilos*, hollow.] Vertebrae which are hollow in front.

Proculus, (prō'ū-lus). [*Classical.*] A mountain-peak in the Moon.

Procyon, (prō'si-on). [*Gk. pro*, before; *kyon*, dog.] = Precursor Dog: a binary star, the chief star of *Canis Minor*, having a blue colour.

Productus, (pro-duk'tus). [*L. productus*, drawn out.] A brachiopod, found fossil in Permian and Carboniferous rocks; named from one valve of the shell being longer than the other.

Product, (prod'ukt). [*L. productus*, produced.] 1. In chemistry, the result of any synthetic operation. 2. In arithmetic, the result of multiplication.



Productus Horridus.

Proglottis, (pro-glōt'tis). [*Gk. pro-glottis*, point of tongue.] Zooids propagated from a scolex by gemination, which in turn produce ova.

Projection, (prō-jek'shun). [*L. projectus*, stretched out.] The delineation of solids on a flat surface; a branch of descriptive geometry. *Globular P.*: used for map drawing, in which the eye is at some distance (about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the radius) from the surface of the globe. *Gnomonic P.*: in which the eye is supposed to be at the centre of the solid body. *Isometric P.*: in which the plane of projection is equally inclined to three axes at right angles to each other. *Mercator's P.*: by which maps are drawn with the parallels of latitude and the meridians as straight lines; used for navigation. *Natural P.*: stereographic, orthographic, &c., as opposed to *Mercator's P.*, which is artificial. *Orthographic P.*: in which the eye is supposed to be at an infinite distance. *Stereographic P.*: in map drawing, when the eye is supposed to be at the surface of the globe, so that small portions of the earth's surface can be drawn without distortion.

Prolification, (prō-lif-i-kā'shun). [*L. proles*, offspring; *facio*, I make.] = Generation: especially used for the growth of secondary buds. *Median P.*: adventitious bud, springing from centre of flower. *Axillary P.*: adventitious bud, springing from centre of axil. *Lateral P.*: adventitious bud, springing from centre of inflorescence.

Promerops, (piō-mē-rops). [*Gk. pro*, before; *merops*, bee-eater.] = Sun-bird: brilliantly coloured birds, with long tails, belonging to *Upipidae*.



Promerops.

Prominences of sun.

v. *Red P.*

Prominents. = Tooth-backs, *q.v.*

Pronation, (prō-nā'shun). [*L. pronus*, leaning towards.] Turning towards the earth; used specially of the hand when the palm is turned downwards.

Prongback. A variety of the antelope.

Proof plane = Carrier: a small piece of gilt paper, with a non-conducting handle, used to convey electricity from one body to another.

Proof spirit. Alcohol strong enough to ignite gunpowder when burning on it, and having a specific gravity of .920.

Prootic, (prō-ot'ik). [*Gk. pro*, front; *ous*, ear.] An ossification in the auditory capsule.

Propane, (prō'pān). = Hydride of propyle, C_3H_8 ; one of the marsh gas series.

Propeller, (prō-pel'er). [*L. propello*, I urge forward.] *v.* Screw-propeller.



Propellers.

Propionates, (prō'pi-d-nats). [*Propionic*, *q.v.*] Compounds of propionic acid and bases.

Propione, (prō'pi-ōn).

[Propionic, *q.v.*] = $(C_2H_5)_2CO$ = Valeric aldehyde: the ketone of propionic acid.

Propionic acid, (prō-pi-ō'nīk). [Gk. *pro*, first; *piōn*, fat] = $C_3H_7O_2$ = Ethyl formic acid = Metacetic acid. From fermentation of glycerin, &c.; the simplest fatty acid; a pungent crystalline substance; also called Methacetic acid.

Propionitrile, (prō-pi-ō-nī'tril). [Propione and Nitrile, *q.v.*] = C_3H_5N = Ethyl cyanide = Hydrocyanic ether: a colourless, allicaceous, very poisonous liquid.

Propionyl, (prō-pi-ō-nīl) [Propione, *q.v.*; Gk. *hyle*, material.] The radical of the propionic series.

Propodite, (prō-pō-dīt) = Propodium, *q.v.*

Propodium, (prō-pō-di-nūm). [Gk. *pro*, front; *pōds*, foot.] The proximal segment of a Crustacean.

Proportion, (prō-pōr'shun). [*Proportio*, the Latin word.] Equality of ratios, *v. Ratio*. *Harmonic P. v. Harmonic*.

Proposition, (prop-ō-zish'un) [L. *pro*, forth; *pono*, I place.] In geometry, a statement put forward as truth, to be proved by reference to admitted truth.

Propus, (1 pō'pus). A sun-star.

Propyl, (prō-pīl). = $(C_3H_7)_3$ = Hexyl hydride = Sextane: a liquid hydrocarbon also called Trimethyl. Isopropyl: a modification of P.

Propylene, (prō-pi-lēn). [Propyl, *q.v.*] = Triethylene = $3 \text{Propyl} - C_3H_6$: a gas, one of the ethylene series.

Prosolex, *v. Scexlex*.

Prosencephalic, (prō-sen-se-fal'ik). [Gk. *pro*, front; *Cephalic*, *q.v.*] = Frontal: belonging to the front of the cranium or forehead.

Prosenchyma, (prō-sen'ki-ma). [Gk. *pro*, near; *enchymos*, juice.] A vegetable tissue, composed of long pointed cells.

Prosimia, (prō-sim-i-ā). [Gk. *pro*, near; *Simia*, *q.v.*] Giebel's term for lemurs.

Protagon, (prō-ta-gon). [Gk. *protos*, first.] $C_{11}H_{24}N_4PO_3$ a solid glucoside body found in the brain, from which the base neurine is obtained.

Protandry, (prō-tan'dri). [Gk. *pro*, before; *andros*, man.] When the stamens of a plant ripen before the pistil. *cf. Protogyny*.

Protaster, (prō-tas'ter). [Gk. *protos*, first; *aster*, star.] Star-fish, belonging to Ophiuroidea: known only by fossil remains found in Silurian rocks.

Proteaceæ, (prō-tē-ā-se-ē). [Protea, the typical genus] = Proteads: shrubs and trees, with hard woody leaves, belonging to Daphnales.

Protean, (prō-tē-an). [Proteus, who was able to assume various forms.] = Polymorphic: having more than usual variation.

Proteids, (prō-tē-idz). [Gk. *protos*, first; *eidos*, form.] = Nitrogenous proximate principles: gluten, albumen, casein, &c.: compounds of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon: forming one of the primary divisions of food.

Protein, (prō-tē-in). [Gk. *protos*, first] = $C_{15}H_{25}N_4O_5 \cdot H_2O$: the essential principle of food: the only substance by means of which nitrogen can be supplied to the body; exists in many isomeric forms.

Proteles, (prō-tē-lōz). [Gk. *pro*, in front; *teles*, complete.]

A fox-like quadruped, belonging to Carnivora, named from having five digits on front feet. *P. latandii* = Aardwolf.



Proteosaurus, (prō-tē-ō-sau'rūs). [Gk. *protos*, first; *sauros*, lizard = Ichthyosaurus, *q.v.*

Proteus, (prō-tēs). [Classical.] An elongated urodele with permanent gills, and very short legs, found in underground caves, also called Siren and Hypochthon; represents the larval state of the frog.

Prothallum, (prō-thal'li-um). [Pro and Thallum, *q.v.*] The first development of vascular cryptogamic plants.

Protista, (prō-tis'ta). [Gk. *protistos*, very first.] The lowest form of life; microscopical individuals, reproduced only by fission or gemmation, considered as connecting animals and plants, by partaking of the nature of each.

Protochlorides, (prō-tē-klē'rīdz). [Gk. *protos*, first; *Chloride*, *q.v.*] = Monochlorides, *q.v.*

Protococcus, (prō-tō-kōk'kūs). [Gk. *protos*, first; *kōkos*, berry.] A microscopic plant belonging to Coniferaceæ, *q.v.* *P. Nivalis* = Red snow.

Protogyny, (prō-toj'i-ni) [Gk. *protos*, first; *gynē*, woman.] When the pistils of a flower ripen before the stamens. *cf. Protandry*.

Protophyta, (prō-tō-fī'ta). [Gk. *protos*, first; *phuton*, plant.] *v. Endlichia*.

Protoplasin, (prō-tō-plazm) [Gk. *protos*, first; *plasso*, I mould.] = Physical basis of animal and vegetable life: the primitive tissue of an embryo. A soft, inelastic, and albuminous substance which forms the intermediate layer of cells, never found fluid.

Protopteri, (prō-tōp'tēr-i). [Protopterus, *q.v.*] = Mudfishes = Dipnoi, *q.v.*

Protopteris, (prō-tōp'tēr-is). [Gk. *protos*, first; *ptēris*, fern.] A fern-like plant, known only by fossil remains.

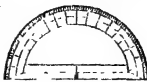
Protopterus, (prō-tōp'tēr-us). [Gk. *protos*, first; *pteron*, fin.] = Lepidosiren, *q.v.*

Protrornis, (prō-tōr'nīs). [Gk. *protos*, first; *ornis*, bird.] A sparrow-like bird, known only by fossil remains, found in Eocene rocks, the oldest known fossil of this kind.

Protosaurus, (prō-tō-rō-sau'rūs). [Gk. *protos*, first; *sauros*, lizard.] = Protosaurus: a lizard-like animal, probably the oldest known, of which fossil remains are found in Permian rocks.

Protozoa, (prō-tō-zō'ā). [Gk. *protos*, first; *zōon*, animal.] The smallest and simplest animals known, forming the lowest subkingdom of animals, including sponges, rhizopods, &c.: have no special organs of nutrition: mostly secrete skeletons: also considered by some naturalists to include Infusoria; the only animals found in any number at great sea depths.

Protractor, (prō-trak'tor). [*L. protraho*, I draw forth.] An instrument used in drawing, for the measuring of angles. *P. nuclide*: one used to extend the leg, arm, &c.



Protractor.

Protyl, (prō'til). [*Gk. protos*, first; *hyle*, material.] A new name for methyl, *q.v.*

Protyle, (prō'ti-len). [*Protyl, q.v.*] = Hydride of methyl = Marsh gas, *q.v.*

Protyle, (prō'ti-le). [*Protyl, q.v.*] A new name for methyle.

Proustite, (pro-n'stit) = Light red silver ore a mineral, chiefly sulphide of silver and arsenic, with hexagonal crystallization.

Proximate, (prōk'si-mīt). [*L. proximus*, near.] *P. analysis*: the separation of a complex substance into its constituent compounds. *P. principles*: organic compounds which are the constituents of more complex organizations.

Prunus, (pi'n'us). [*The Latin name*] = Plum, cherry, apricot, &c a plant belonging to *Drupaceae*. *P. spinosa* = Blackthorn.

Prussian. *P. blue* an hydrated compound of ferrocyanide and iron = Oxalo-nitric. *P. gun*, *v. Gun*.

Prussiate of potash. *Red P.* = Ferricyanide of potassium. *Green P.* = Magnetic ferricyanide of potassium.

Prussic acid, (pi'us'sik) = HCN = Cyanic hydride = Hydrocyanic acid, *q.v.* A colorless, inflammable, volatile, and very poisonous liquid; named from being obtained from Prussian blue.

Psalterium, (saw'l-tēr'i-um). [*Gk. psalterion*, psaltory.] The 3rd stomach of Ruminantia, *q.v.*

Psamma, (saw'ma). [*Gk. psammos*, sand.] Marem-grass: a plant belonging to Gramineae. *P. arenaria* = Sea-reed.

Psaronius, (sa-rō'ni-us). [*Gk. psaros*, speckled.] A tree fern, fossil trunks of which are found in Lower Permian rocks.

Pseudo, (sū'dō). [*Gk. pseudos*, false.] A prefix implying resemblance sufficiently close to deceive a casual observer. *P. alcohols*: have a lower boiling point than true alcohols. *P. erinus*: an encrinure found in Silurian rocks. *P. hæmat*: vascular system of Annelida, a system of contractile vessels, but with no heart. *P. hearts*: contractile cavities in Brachiopoda: *v. Heart*. *P. morphism*: 1. In crystals, when a crystal has the form of one mineral with the composition of another, caused by the loss, gain, or exchange of some of the constituents. 2. *v. Mimicry*. *P. myrma ants*: with large eyes, live in horns of bull's-horn thorn, and hunt singly. *P. neuroptera*: dragon-flies, may-flies, &c. *P. orcin* = Erythrite, *q.v.* *P. podia*: temporary extensions serving for feet, in Rhizopoda, &c. *P. scope*: an optical instrument, which gives a deceptive appearance to an object seen through it. *P. scorpions*: one of Heaven's sub-divisions of Arachnids = Cheliferidae.

Psidium, (sid'i-um). [*Gk. psidion*, pome-

granate.] A plant, belonging to Myrtaceae, found in tropical America. *P. pomiferum* = Guava.

Psilomelane, (si-lom'e-lān). [*Gk. psilos*, smooth; *melas*, black.] An amorphous variety of pyrolusite, chiefly peroxide of manganese; also called Black Hematite.

Psittacidae, (sit'tas'i-dē). [*Psittacus, q.v.*; *Gk. eidos*, form.] Parrots, &c: a family of monogamous birds, belonging to Scansores found in tropics, have strong curved beaks, are gaily coloured, and vocal organs enabling them to utter articulate sounds.

Psittacus, (sit'ta-kus). [*The Latin name*] Parrot: a bird, the type of Psittacidae; is able to imitate the human voice.

Psoralea, (sō-rā'l'e-a). [*Gk. psoraleos*, warted.] Bread-root: a plant, belonging to Leguminaceae, found in N. America.

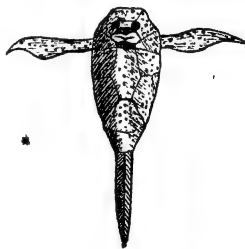
Psychology, (si-kol'ō-jī). [*Gk. psyche*, soul, logos, discourse.] The science of the human mind, and of mental processes generally. *v. Science, v. Geogeny*.

Psychrometer, (si-krom'e-tēr). [*Gk. psychros*, cold, metron, measure.] An instrument used in hygrometry: two thermometers, one in air, the other with the bulb in water, the difference of the two is the measurement of the moisture of the air.

Ptarmigan, (tār'mi-gau). [*Tarmachan*, the Gaelic name.] *Lagopus mutus*: a bird belonging to Tetraonidae.

Pteraspis, (tēr-as'pis). [*Gk. pteron*, wing; *aspis*, shield.] A fish, fossil remains of which are found in Middle Devonian and in Lower Ludlow; the oldest fossil fish known. *v. Osteacoste*.

Pterichthys, (tēr-ik'this). [*Gk. pteron*, wing; *ichthys*, fish.] A fish, with wing-like fins and shelly covering, known by remains found in Old Red Sandstone. *v. Osteacoste*.



Pterichthys.

Pteris, (tēr'is). [*Gk. pteron*, wing] = Fern = Bracken, *q.v.*; named from the wing-like fronds.

Pterocarpus, (tēr-ō-kār'pus). [*Gk. pteron*,



Ptarmigan.

wing; *karpos*, fruit.] A plant belonging to Leguminaceae. *P. marsupium*=Kino tree.

Pterocles, (ter-o-kleez). A bird belonging to Tetraonidae.

Pterodactylus, (ter-o-dak'tilz). [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *daktylos*, finger.] Winged lizard: extinct reptiles, of which one of the digits are prolonged to support a patagium; fossil remains found in Kentish chalk; also called *Ornithocephalus*.

Pterodactylus=*Pterodactylus*, *q.v.*

Pterophora, (ter-o'-fo-ri). [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *phoros*, I bear.] = Plume-moths or feather-bearers: a family belonging to Lepidoptera.

Pteropoda, (ter-op'o-da). [Gk. *pteron*, wing, *pous*, foot.] Small marine carnivorous mollusca which swim by fin-like feet, have shells which are either straight or regularly curved, and are never parasitic; belong to Eucephala, *q.v.*, found from Lower Silurian until now.

Pteropus, (ter-o-pus). [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *pous*, foot.] An animal belonging to Chiroptera. *P. personatus*=Fox-bat.

Pterosauria, (ter-o-saw'-ri-a). [Gk. *pteron*, wing, *saurus*, lizard.] = Flying lizards: extinct reptiles, with large head and long jaws, found in Mesozoic beds, having a wing-like expansion of skin, as in bats: comprise dimorphodon, rhamphorhynchus, and pterodactylus; also called *Ornithosaurus*, *q.v.*

Pterygoid, (ter'-yoid). [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; *eidos*, form.] A bone in the skull of vertebrates; in man called the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.

Pterygoid, (ter-yo'-tus). [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; *ous*, ear.] A lobster-like crustacean, remains of which are found in Old Red Sandstone.

Ptilorhynchus, (til-o-ring'-kus). [Gk. *ptilon*, plume; *rhynchus*, beak.] A bird belonging to Corvidae, found in the tropics. *P. holosericeus*=Bower-bird.

Ptolemaic system, (tol-e-mā'ik). [Ptolemy.] An obsolete system of astronomy, in which the earth was supposed to be immovable, and the sun and stars to revolve round it.

Ptolemæus, (tol-e-mē'us). [Classical.] A plain in the Moon, which is more than 100 miles in diameter.

Pyalin, (tī'a-lin). [Gk. *pyelon*, saliva.] = Salivary diastase: the essential constituent of the saliva = Diastase of germinating barley.

Pubic, (pū'bis). *v.* Innominate bone.

Puccinia, (puk-sin'-i-a). Mildew: a fungus, found on living plants, belonging to Coniomyces; *v.* Mildew. *P. graminis*=Corn-mildew=Ergot.

Puddingstone, (pū'ding-stōn)=Conglomerate, *q.v.*=Pebbly sandstone.

Puddler's-ore. A variety of red hematite.

Pudding, (pud'ding). 1. A process by which carbon and silicon are removed from iron ore. 2. A process by which a mixture of clay, sand, &c., is made water-tight, so that it serves for canals, &c.

Puerperal, (pū-er'-per-al). [*L.* *puer*, child; *pario*, I bring forth.] Belonging to childbirth.

Puff. *P. adder*=Clotho arietans: a viperine snake. *P. ball*=Lycopodium, *q.v.* *P. balls*=Gasteromyces, *q.v.* *P. birds*=Barbets, *q.v.*

Puffing, (puffin). [The French name.] =

Puffinus=Fiatereula arctica: a marine diving-bird, belonging to Lariidae.

Puffing-Bully. A popular name given to an early form of the locomotive steam engine.

Pugmill. A mill for mixing clay, &c.

Pulex, (pū'leks). [The Latin name.] = Flea, *q.v.* *P. irritans*=Common flea. *P. penetrans*=Chigoe, *q.v.*

Pulicaria, (pū-i-kā'-ri-a). [*L.* *pulex*, flea.] Flea-bane: a plant belonging to Asteraceae.

Pulicidae, (pū-i-sī'-dē). [*Pulex*, *q.v.*; *Gk.* *eidos*, form.] A family of insects, belonging to Aphaniptera, of which the flea is the type.

Pulley, (pū'li). [*A.-S.* *pullian*.] A circular wheel, of which the centre is the fulcrum, a wheel on the surface of which a rope or chain works in a groove.

Pulmobranchiata, (pul-mō-brang'-ki-ā-ta). [*Gk.* *pulmo*, lung; *branchion*, gill.] =

Pulmogasteropoda, *q.v.*

Pulmogasteropoda, (pul-mō-gas-ter-op'o-da). [*L.* *pulmo*, lung; *Gk.* *gaster*, belly, *pous*, foot.] = Snails, slugs: animals, belonging to Gasteropoda, who breathe by means of lungs, and move by means of an extensible foot.

Pulmonaria, (pul-mon-ā'-ri-a). [*L.* *pulmo*, lung.] = Lung-wort: an herb belonging to Boraginaceae. 2. A sub-division of Arachnida.

Pulmonary, (pul-mon-ā'-ri). [*L.* *pulmo*, lung.] *P. artery*: conveying blood from the heart to the lungs. *P. vein*: conveying blood from the lungs to the heart. *P. circulation*=Lesser circulation: between the heart and lungs.

Pulmonata, (pul-mon-ā'-ta). [*L.* *pulmo*, lung.] Gasteropoda able to breathe in air, by means of a pulmonary sac.

Pulmonifera, (pul-mon-ifer-a). [*L.* *pulmo*, lung, *fero*, I bear.] = Pulmogasteropoda, *q.v.*

Pulp, (pulp). [*Lat.* *pulpa*, the Latin word.] The semi-fluid softer parts of fruit.

Pulse, (puls). [*L.* *pulso*, I beat; 2. *Puls*, the Latin name.] 1. The throbbing of the arteries, especially as felt in the wrist. 2. A general term for peas, beans, and other leguminous plants.

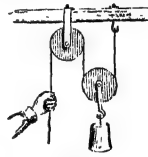
Pulverization, (pul-ver-i-zā'shun). [*L.* *pulver*, I powder.] Reduction of a solid substance to powder.

Pulverulent, (pul-ver'-u-lent). [*L.* *pulvero*, I powder.] = Friable: easily reduced to powder.

Fulvis fulvianans, (pul-vis ful'-mān-ans). [The Latin words.] An explosive compound, consisting of nitre, sulphur, and potassic carbonate.



Puffin.



Pulley.

Puma, (pū'ma). [The Peruvian name.] = Cougar, *q.v.*; also called American lion.

Pumice, (pum'is).

[*Pumer*, the Latin name.] = Lava-froth: a porous variety of trachyte, formed by the action of gases on lava; a variety of amorphous felspar, chiefly silicate of aluminum.



Puma.

Pump. An instrument for raising water.

Air P.: for rarefying or condensing air. *Force P.*: for forcing water above its natural level. *Suction P.* = *Left P.*: for raising water by means of a vacuum.

Punfield beds. [P. in Dorsetshire.] A subdivision of the Wealden formation, containing marine shells.

Punica, (pū'ni-ka). Pomegranate: a plant belonging to Myrtaceae.

Pupa, (pū'pa). [*L. pupa*, doll.] 1. = Nymph = Chrysalis: the condition of an insect, previous to its perfect state; an oblong motionless body, with no external limbs; *v. Aurelia*, *v. Insect life*. 2. A terrestrial univalve, resembling the snail. *P. velata* = Dendropupa, *q.v.*

Pupil, (pū'pil). [*Prupilla*, the Latin word.] An aperture in the iris of the eye, by which light enters.

Punt, (puunt). [*L. pons*, bridge.] A flat-bottomed boat, adapted to shallow water.

Furbeck strata, (pū'r'bek). [P. in Dorsetshire.] The highest beds of the Oolitic series, the fossils of which are mostly fresh-water, contain numerous remains of Mammalia.

Purgative waters, contain sulphate of magnesia and soda, &c. Found at Offen, Kissenegg, Beulah, Cheltenham, Karlsbad, Leamington, &c.

Furkinje's figures. An image of the blood-vessels and yellow spot of the eye, seen in a dark room by the reflection of a ray of light.

Purple. *P. of Cassius*: used for colouring Bohemian glass = Stannate of gold and tin. *P. clover* = Trifolium pratense. *P. copper*: a variety of Erubescite, *q.v.* *P. emperor* = Aparura iris: a butterfly. *P. lily* = Maragon. *P. pigments*: from gold, tin, &c. *Murex* P. = Purple of Cassius, *q.v.*

Purpura, (per'pū-ra). [*L. purpurea*, used for purple dye.] A molluscous animal belonging to Entomostraca.

Purpuric, (per'pū-rik). [*Purpura*, *q.v.*] *P. acid* = Murexan: obtained from uric acid: named from the purple colour of its salts.

Purpurin, (per'pū-rin). [*Purpura*, *q.v.*] $C_{10}H_{12}O_7$: a colouring matter found in madder.

Purreic, (pur're-ik). = Euxanthic acid: a crys-



Purpura.

talline acid substance found in the yellow pigment purree.

Purse. *P. crabs* = Birgus, *q.v.*

Purslane, (pū'r'slān). [*Portulaca*, the Latin word.] = Portulaca. *Water P.* = Lepus = Arumia peplodes.

Pus, (pus). [The Latin word.] A thick yellow liquid, formed during a diseased condition of some portion of the body.

Putchuk, (put-chuk'). An East Indian plant, the fragrant root of which is used as an incense; belongs to Asteraceae.

Putrefaction, (pū-trē-fak'shun). [*Putrefacio*, I make rotten] The resolution of organic substances into inorganic, of which the production of carbonic acid and water is always a part; a successive series of fermentations.

Putty, (put'ti). [*Fr. potée*.] A cement, consisting of whitening and linseed oil, used for joining glass and wood, &c. *P. powder*: bin-oxide of tin, used for polishing.

Puzzuolana, (put-zō-lā'na). [Puzzuoli, a place near Naples.] A volcanic sand, chiefly silicates, which, when mixed with lime, gives it the power of hardening under water; also called Pozzuolana.

Pycnogonida, (pik-no-gon'i-da). [Gk. *pyknos*, thick, *gonē*, knees.] = Pycnogonata: microscopic marine animals, having long legs with thick joints, belonging to Arachnida.

Pygæra, (pi-jē'ra). *P. bucephala* = Buff-tip moth, which mimics dried sticks; *v. Mimicry*.

Pygathrix, (pi-gā-thriks). [Gk. *pyge*, posterior; *thrix*, hair. Cochinchina monkey = Simia nemens.

Pyloridia, (pil-ō-rid'i-a). [Gk. *pylorus*, gate-keeper; *eidos*, form.] Razor-fish, &c.: a family of mollusca, belonging to Lamelli-branchiata.

Pylorus, (pil-ō-rus). [Gk. *pyle*, gate; *ourus*, guardian.] The opening from the stomach into the intestines, by which the digested food passes.

Pyralloite, (pir-al'ō-lit). [Gk. *pyr*, fire; *allos*, another; *lithos*, stone.] A mineral, chiefly silicate of magnesium; named from changing colour when heated.

Pyramid, (pir'a-mid). [*Pyramis*, the Greek word.] A solid, terminating above in a point, all its sides being triangles, and its base a polygon.



Pyramid.

Pyargyrite, (pir-ar'ji-rit). [Gk. *pyr*, fire; *argyros*, silver.] = Dark red silver ore: an ore of silver, chiefly sulphide of silver and antimony, with hexagonal crystallization.

Pyrene, (pi-rēn). [Gk. *pyr*, fire.] = $C_{15}H_{12}$ = Phenylene-naphthalene: a hydrocarbon obtained from coal tar.

Pyrethrum, (pi-rē-thrum). [Gk. *pyr*, fire.] A plant belonging to Asteraceae, named from the hot taste of the root. *P. parthenium* = Fever few.

Pyreheliometer, (pir-hē-li-om'a-ter). [Gk. *pyr*,

fire; Heliometer, *q. v.*] An apparatus for measuring the quantity of the sun's heat received upon the surface of the earth.

Pyridine, (pi'r-i-din). [Gk. *pyr*, fire.] = C_5H_5N . A colourless pungent oil, the type of the pyridine bases.

Pyridine series of organic bases = $CaH_{2n-5}N$: a variety of nitrile bases, corresponding to ammonia, in which the ammonia has been displaced by a triad hydrocarbon; includes pyridine, pucoline, &c.: obtained from coal tar.

Pyroform, . (pi'r-i-form). [L. *pyrus*, pear; *forma*, shape.] = Tapering: pear-shaped.

Pyrites, (pi-rī'tēz). [L. *pyrites*, flint.] A mineral of the iron group, chiefly di-sulphide of iron, FeS_2 , crystallising in cubes: used for its sulphur. *Arvenical P.* = *Mispickel*. *Copper P.* = Sulphuret of copper and iron. *White P.* = Marcasite.

Pyro, (pi'rō). [Gk. *pyr*, fire.] A prefix implying some relation to fire.

Pyrocatechin = $C_6H_6O_2$ = Oxyphehic acid, *q. v.*: obtained from catechin.

Pyrochlore, (pi'rō-klor). [Gk. *pyr*, fire.] = Fluochlore: a mineral, chiefly titanate of calcium.

Pyrochre, (pi'rō-krōa). [Gk. *pyr*, fire; *chroa*, colour.] Cardinal beetle: an insect belonging to Coleoptera.

Pyro-citric, (pi'rō-sit'rik). [Pyro and Citric, *q. v.*] *P. acid* obtained by heating citric acid.

Pyro-electricity. Electricity excited by heat, as when tourmaline becomes electric by being warmed between 10° and 150° C.

Pyro-gallin, (pi'rō-gal'in). [Pyro and Gallic, *q. v.*] = Pyrogallic acid = $C_6H_6O_3$: a crystalline substance obtained from gallic acid by the action of heat.

Pyrohelometer, (pi'rō-hē-l-i-om'e-ter). [Pyro and Heliometer, *q. v.*] = Pyrehelometer, *q. v.*

Pyrola, (pi'rō-la). [L. *pyrus*, pear.] = Winter-green: an herb, the type of *Pyrolaceae*, named from the leaves resembling that of the pear tree.

Pyrolaceae, (pi-rō-lā'se-ā). [Pyrola, *q. v.*] = Winter-greens: herbs belonging to Ericales.

Pyroligneous acid, (pi'rō-lig'ne-us). [Gk. *pyr*, fire; *lignum*, wood.] Impure acetic acid.

Pyrolusite, (pi'rō-lō'sit). [Gk. *pyr*, fire, *lysis*, decomposition.] = MnO_2 : native black oxide of manganese, a friable metallic mineral, much used in chemical processes; belongs to the manganese group.

Pyrometer, (pi-rō-m'e-ter). [Gk. *pyr*, fire; *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the temperature of furnaces, &c. *Daniell's P.*, *v.* Daniell's. *Houldsworth's P.*, a modification of Daniell's. *Wedgewood's P.*, by contraction of baked clay.

Pyromorphite, (pi'rō-mor'fit) = Chlorophosphato of lead, one of the ores of lead.

Pyrope, (pi'rōp). [Gk. *pyropos*, fire-faced.] Fine-garnet: a variety of garnet.

Pyrophorus, (pi'rō-fō-rus). [Gk. *pyr*, fire; *phoros*, I bear.] Any substance which burns spontaneously in air.

Pyrophyllite, (pi'rō-fil'it). [Gk. *pyr*, fire; *phyllon*, leaf.] A variety of talc, chiefly silicate of aluminium.

Pyrothite, (pi'rōr-thit). [Gk. *pyr*, fire.] A mineral, chiefly hydrated silicate of cerium.

Pyrosoma, (pi'rō-sō-ma). [Gk. *pyr*, fire; *sōma*, body.] A phosphorescent aggregation of botrylls, found in some compound ascidians.

Pyrostilpnite, (pi'rō-stil'pinit) = Feuerblende = Fire-blende, a mineral.

Pyrotechny, (pi'rō-tek'nī). [Gk. *pyr*, fire; *techne*, art.] Generally, the application of fire to the arts, specially, the art of making fireworks.

Pyroxanthin, (pi'rōks-an'thin). [Gk. *pyr*, fire, *xanthos*, yellow.] = $C_{21}H_{18}O_4$: a yellow crystalline substance obtained from wood-spirit.

Pyroxene, (pi'rōk-sēn). [Gk. *pyr*, fire; *senos*, stranger.] = Augite: a mineral, chiefly silicate of calcium, magnesium, and iron.

Pyroxylic. *P. spirit* = Methyl hydrate = Wood spirit.

Pyroxylon, (pi'rōks-i-lin). [Gk. *pyr*, fire; *xylon*, wood.] = Gun-cotton: cotton that has been immersed in nitric acid and so oxidised: has properties of combustion and explosion resembling those of gunpowder.

Pyrrhœoris = Scarlet bug.

Pyrrhosa. *P. tinnens*, gives mace.

Pyrrhula, (pi'rō-la) = Bullfinch, *q. v.*

Pyrrrol, (pi'rōl) = C_4H_5N : an oily substance obtained from Dippel's oil.

Pyrus, (pi'rūs). [The Latin name.] Pear, apple, &c.: a plant belonging to Pomaceae. *P. aucuparia* = Roan tree. *P. arva* = Beam tree. *P. communis* = Pear. *P. malva* = Apple.

Pythagorean, (pith-a-gō-rē'an). *P. bean* = *Nacumbium speciosum*.

Python, (pi'thon). [The Latin name.] = Coluber javanicus; *v.* Pythonas.

Pythonas, (pi'thonz) Large snakes, belonging to Colubridæ, found in New World.

Pythonidæ, (pi'thon-i-dē) [Python, *q. v.*, Gk. *eulos*, form.] Large snakes, of which the python is the type.

Pyx, (piks) [Pyxis, the Latin word.] A general term for a box containing any valuable, especially for the box containing sample coins of a new coinage.

Pyxidum, (piks-id'i-um). [L. *pyxis*, box.] A dry deliquescent fruit with a kind of lid.

Q.

Quadrangle, (kwod-rang'gl). [*Quadrangulus*, the Latin word.] A plane surface enclosed by four straight lines; specially used as rectangle; also for a four cornered court, surrounded by buildings.

Quadrans Muralis, (kwod'ranz mū-rā'lis) [The Latin name.] = The Mural Quadrant, a northern constellation of small stars only.

Quadrant, (kwod'rant). [L. *quadrans*, fourth part.] 1. The quarter of a circle. 2. *v.* Sex-

tant. *Q. electrometer* = Henley's electrometer: a pith ball suspended beside a metal rod, its divergence from which, when electrified, marks, roughly, the tension of the electricity.

Quadrate bone, (kwod'-rät). [*L. quadratus*, squared.] = Os quadratum, *v. Quadratum*, Os.

Quadratic equation, (kwod-rat'ik). [*L. quadratus*, squared.] One in which the highest of the terms are raised to the square or second power. *Pure quadratic equation*: one in which the square only of the unknown quantity occurs. *Affected quadratic equation*: one in which the square and first power both occur.

Quadratum, Os. A square bone by which the mandible is joined to the skull in birds and reptiles; in Mammalia its homologue is the malleus.

Quadrature, (kwod'-ra-tür). [*L. quadratus*, squared.] = Squaring. *Q. of circle*: the finding a square equal in area to a given circle. *v. Squaring the circle*.

Quadrilateral, (kwod-ri-lat'er-al). [*L. quatuor*, four; *latus*, side.] A general term for any four-sided figure.

Quadrivalent = Tetra-tomic, *q. v.*

Quadrumanus, (kwod rü'-ma-na). [*L. quatuor*, four; *manus*, hand] Mōhkeas, apes, baboons, &c.: a sub-division of Mammalia; sometimes used as equivalent to Old World monkeys.

Quadrumanous, (kwod-iö'-ma-nus). [*Quadrumanus*, *q. v.*] = Four-handed.

Quadrupeds, (kwod'iö'-pedz). A general term for four-footed animals; of which the males are usually larger and fiercer than the females, especially seals and Scotch deerhounds; fossil remains found from palaeolithic times until now.

Quagmire, (kwag'mir). [*Quake and Mire*.] A soft wet piece of land.

Quagga, (kwag'ga) = *Asinus quagga*: the wild ass of Cape of Good Hope; named from its cry.

Quail, (kwäl). [*Caillé*, the French name.] = Coturnix: a bird belonging to Tetraonidae.

Tufted Q. = Lophortyx.

Quails = Perdix, *q. v.*

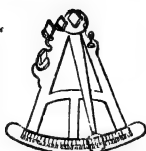
Quaking grass = Briza, *q. v.*

Qualitative, (kwäl'-ta-tiv). [*L. qualitas*, quality.] *Q. analysis*: determination of the nature of the constituents of a compound.

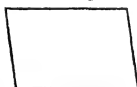
cf. Quantitative.

Quality. *Q. of heat*, term used to express its penetration of various diathermic substances. *Q. of sound* = Timbre, *q. v.*

Quantitative, (kwon'ti-ta-tiv). [*L. quantitas*,



Hadley's Quadrant.



Quadrilateral.



Quail.

extent] *Q. analysis*: determination of the relative quantities in which the constituents of a compound are present in it. *cf. Qualitative.*

Quantities. *Scalar Q.* can be defined by a single numerical specification. *Vector Q.* require three numerical specifications.

Quantity. *Q. of Voltaic electricity* = Current strength = Amount of chemical action.

Quaquaversal, (kwä-kwa-ver'sal). [*L. quæ*, on every side: *versus*, turned.] *Q. dip*: used of strata inclining in every direction.

Quarry, (kwor'ri). [*Carrière*, the French word.] A place where stones are quarried, i. e., excavated and roughly squared.

Quartan, (kwor'tan). [*Quartanus*, the Latin word] Fourth.

Quartane, (kwor'tän). [*L. quartus*, fourth.] = Ethyl, *q. v.*; also *v. Hydrocarbons*.

Quartation, (kwor-tä'shun). [*L. quartus*, fourth] Separation of silver and gold, by the solution of the former in nitric acid; named from the gold never being more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole.

Quartene, (kwor'ten). *v. Hydrocarbons*.

Quarter, (kwor'ter). [*L. quartus*, fourth.] = 28 lbs; *v. Avoirdupois weight*.

Quarters of the Moon. 1st quarter, half illuminated. 2nd quarter, full Moon, the side turned to us being fully lighted. 3rd quarter, half illuminated. 4th quarter, new Moon, almost wholly obscured.

Quartine, (kwor'tin). [*L. quartus*, fourth.] = Crotonylene: C_8H_8 , *q. v.*; also *v. Hydrocarbons*.

Quartone, (kwor'tön). [*L. quartus*, fourth.] *v. Hydrocarbons*.

Quartune, (kwor'tün). [*L. quartus*, fourth.] *v. Hydrocarbons*.

Quartz, (kwortz) [*Quarz*, the German word.] = Spar: native silica, a mineral crystallising in hexagons; infusible, and insoluble, except in hydrofluoric acid, when pure, colourless. Amethyst, cairngorm, cornelian, agate, onyx, &c., are varieties of quartz.

Quartzite, (kwort'sit). [*Quartz, q. v.*] = Quartz-rock: a compact granular metamorphic rock, containing crystals of quartz.

Quassia, (kwos'si-a). [*Quassu*, who first used it] A plant belonging to Simarubaceæ, found in tropical America. *Q. amara* = Bitterwood.

Quassia, (kwos'si-adz). [*Quassia, q. v.*] = Simarubaceæ.

Quassin, (kwos'sin). [*Quassia, q. v.*] = Quassite: $C_{10}H_{12}O_3$: the bitter principle of quassia.

Quata. *v. Ateles*.

Quaternary, (kwa-ter'nä-ri). [*L. quaternarius*, containing four.] = Post Tertiary, and all subsequently deposited rocks.

Quaternions, (kwa-ter'ni-onz). [*L. quaternarius*, containing four.] A branch of mathematics, applicable to three dimensions, by means of the product or quotient of two lines or vectors, depending on a system of four geometrical elements, and expressible by quadrinomial symbols; also called Hamilton's triangle.

Quatre-foil. (kă'tr-foil). [Fr. *quatre*, four; *feuille*, leaf.] = Quarter-foil: an architectural ornament somewhat resembling four leaves.



Quatrefoils.

Quataims. An American race.

Quedius. *Q. fulgidus* = Hornet-beetle.

Queen's metal. An alloy of antimony, tin, bismuth, and lead, the greater part being tin.

Queen-posts. Upright beams in a compound ginder or trussed roof. *c/* King-post.

Queen of the meadows. = *Spiræa ulmaria*, *q. v.*

Quercetates. (kwer's-tāts). [Quercus, *q. v.*] Compounds of quercetric acid and bases.

Quercitannic acid. (kwer-si-tan'nik). [Quercus and Tannic, *q. v.*] = Tannic acid of oak. *v.* Tannic acid.

Quercite. (kwer'sit) [Quercus, *q. v.*] = $C_6H_{10}O_5$; also called Quercin and Sugar of acorus: a variety of sugar obtained from acorns.

Quercitrin. (kwer'si-trin). [Quercus and Citron, *q. v.*] = $C_{23}H_{36}O_{17}$ B.S.: a yellow colouring matter obtained from the bark of the Quercus tinctoria; also called Quercetric Acid.

Quercitron. (kwer'si-tron). [Quercus and Citron, *q. v.*] The yellow bark of Quercus tinctoria: a yellow dye-stuff.

Quercus. (kwer'kus). [The Latin name.] Oak: a tree belonging to Corylaceæ, the timber of which is valuable for its durability. *Q. ilex* = Evergreen oak. *Q. pedunculata* = Common oak. *Q. silver* = Cork oak.

Quernales. (kwer-nā'lez). [Quercus, *q. v.*] Oak, beech, walnut, &c.: trees with monochlamydeous male flowers, and amygdaloid embryos, forming a division of Dicotyledonous Exogens.

Quesal = *Tiogon resplendens*: the royal bud of the Aztecs.

Quichuas. An American race.

Quick grass = *Eritræum repens*.

Quick lime = Pure lime, *v.* Lime.

Quicksilver = Mercury, *q. v.*, named from its mobility and silvery appearance. *Horn Q.* = Horn-mercury = Calomel. *Q. horizon* = Artificial horizon, *q. v.*

Quill. (kwil). [*Q. caulis*, stem.] *v.* Feather.

Quill-wort = *Isotes*, *q. v.*

Quina = Cinchona, *q. v.*

Quinates. (kwîn'āts). [Quinic, *q. v.*] = Kinates: compounds of quinic acid and bases.

Quince. (kwins). [*Cognassier*, the French name.] = *Cydonia vulgaris*: a plant belonging to Pomaceæ.

Quindeagon. (kwîn-dek'a-gon). [*L. quinque*,

five; Gk. *deka*, ten; *gonia*, angle.] A figure having fifteen sides.

Quinia. (kwîn'i-a). [Quinine, *q. v.*] = $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot 3H_2O$: an alkaloid crystalline nitrate base, found in cinchona bark.

Quinic acid. (kwîn'ik). [Quinine, *q. v.*] = Kinic acid = $C_7H_{12}O_6$: obtained from cinchona bark.

Quinine. (kwîn'i-sin). [Quinine, *q. v.*] = $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$: an alkaloid obtained from quinine.

Quimidine. (kwîn'i-din). [Quinine, *q. v.*] = $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot 2H_2O$: a base, probably quinine hydrate.

Quinine. (kwîn'in). [The French word] = $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$: a bitter alkaloid substance, used medicinally for its antifebrile qualities, obtained from cinchona bark. *Hydro Q.* = Hydrated quinine.

Quinoidine. (kwîn'oi-din) [Quinine, *q. v.*, Gk. *oidos*, form] A compound of several bases obtained from quina.

Quinoline. (kwîn'o-lin). [Quinine, *q. v.*] = C_8H_7N = Leukol: an alkaline oily inflammable liquid, the type of the quinoline bases. *Q. series of organic bases* = $C_8H_{2n-11}N$: include cryptidine, lepidine, and quinoline; a variety of nitrate bases.

Quinone. (kwîn'on). [Quinic, *q. v.*] = $C_6H_4O_2$ = Kinono: a yellow crystalline substance obtained by oxidising quinic acid.

Quinonic. (kwîn'o-nik). [Quinone, *q. v.*] Related to, or containing, quinone.

Quinotannic acid. (kwîn'o-tan'nik). [Quinmo and Tannic, *q. v.*] A variety of tannic acid obtained from cinchona bark.

Quinoyl. (kwîn'oil) [Quinone, *q. v.*; Gk. *hyle*, material.] The radicle of the quinone series.

Quinsy. (kwîn'zi). [*Esquinonade*, the French word] A diseased condition of the tonsils of the throat.

Quintal. (kwîn'tal). [The French word.] = 100 kilograms = 2 cwt. nearly.

Quintane. (kwîn'tān). [*L. quintus*, fifth] = Amyl hydride, *v.* Hydrocarbons.

Quintanes. (kwîn'tānz). [Quintane, *q. v.*] C_5H_{12} = Pentanes, *v.* Hydrocarbons.

Quintene. (kwîn'tēn). [*L. quintus*, fifth.] *v.* Hydrocarbons.

Quintine. (kwîn'tin). [*L. quintus*, fifth] = Valerylène: C_5H_8 ; *v.* Hydrocarbons.

Quintone. (kwîn'tōn). [*L. quintus*, fifth.] = Valylene: C_5H_8 ; *v.* Hydrocarbons.

Quintune. (kwîn'tūn). [*L. quintus*, fifth.] *v.* Hydrocarbons.

Quiscaline. (kwis-kal'i-nē). [Quiscalus, the typical genus.] = Grakles: a family of stauring-like birds, belonging to Sturnidae.

Quoins. (kwōinz). [*F. coin*, corner.] = Cornerstones.

Quotient. (kwō'shent). [*L. quoties*, how many times] The result of dividing one number by another; e.g., if 12 be divided by 3, the quotient is 4.

R.

Rabbit, (rab'bit). [*Robbe*, the Dutch name.] A small burrowing animal, resembling the hare, belonging to Rodentia. *R. fish* = *Chumera monstrosa*.

Raccoon. *v.* Racoön.

Race-horse. A bird. *v.* Micropterus.

Racemates, (ras'e-mâts) [*Racemic*, *q. v.*] Compounds of racemic acid and bases.

Raceme, (ra-sém') [*L. racemus*, grape-cluster.] *R. inflorescence*: in which the flowers are arranged on a common axis, as in the currant; the corymb and panicle are varieties of the raceme.

Racemic acid, (ra-sém'ik). [*L. racemus*, grape-stalk] = $C_4H_4O_6$ = Paratartaric acid = A modification of tartaric acid, found in grapes.

Racemifera, (ras-e-mife-ra). [*Raceme*, *q. v.*; *L. fero*, I bear] Ehrenberg's term for starfishes, jelly-fishes, &c.

Racemose, (ras'e-mor) [*Raceme*, *q. v.*] Having the flowers in racemes. *R. glands*: resembling a bunch of grapes.

Rack, (rak). [*A-S. recan*, to extend] In machinery, a flat bar having teeth along it, so as to move, or be moved by, a toothed wheel.

Racoon, (ra-koon') [*F. raton*, small rat.] A badger-like animal, belonging to Carnivora, found in N. America.

Radial, (râ'di-al)

[*Radius*, *q. v.*] 1.

Related to the radius or fore-arm.

2. Related to the radius of a circle.

Radiaria, (râ-di-â-ri-a) [*Radius*, *q. v.*]

Milne-Edwards's term for Radiata.

Radiata, (râ-di-â-ta). [*Radius*, *q. v.*] Originally used by Cuvier

for a sub-kingdom, now broken up; now used generally for any animals having a radiate form. Polyzoa, Coelenterata, Annuloida, and Protozoa, have successively been removed from Radiata, and formed into other divisions. Used by Milne-Edwards as = Zoophytes.

Radiated, (ra-di-â-ted). [*Radius*, *q. v.*] Issuing in rays. *R. animals* = Radiata, *q. v.*

Radical = Radicle, *q. v.*

Radicle, (rad'i-kl). [*L. radix*, root.] 1. = Young root of a plant. 2. In chemistry, a group of atoms capable of combining with other atoms by substitution. *Organic R.* = Compound *R.*, *q. v.* 3. Used generally for root, or commencement, of any organic process. *Compound R.* = A group of elements which enters into various combinations without being readily decomposed by the chemical

changes; *e.g.*, ethyl, methyl, amyl, &c. *Oxides of compound Rs.* = Ethers; hydrated oxides = Alcohols.

Radiola, (râ-di'o-la). [*L. radius*, ray.] All-seed: a small herb belonging to Linaceæ.

Radiolaria, (râ-di-ô-lâ-ri-a), [*L. radiolus*, little radius.] Sea-egg, &c.: animals (mostly marine) belonging to Protozoa, consisting of minute masses of sarcodæ, throwing out pseudopodia, and having sometimes a silicified skeleton.

Radiometer, (râ-di-om'e-ter). [*L. radius*, ray; *Gk. metron*, measure.] Light-mill: an apparatus, working in a vacuum, intended to show the energy of the sun's rays; also called Crookes's apparatus.

Radish, (rad'ish). [*L. radix*, root] = Raphanus: a plant belonging to Brassicacæ.

Horse R. = Hyperanthera

Radius, (râ-di-us). [*L. radius*, spoke.] 1. The inner bone of the forearm, which carries the hand. 2. Any straight line drawn from the centre of a circle to the circumference. *R. vector*: an imaginary line drawn from the sun to a planet.

Radix, (râ'dix). [*The Latin word.*] Root. *R. sumbul* = Musk-root, *q. v.*

Rafflesia, (raf-flé-si-a). [*Sir T. S. Raffles.*] A plant, the type of Rafflesiacæ, *q. v.*

Rafflesiacæ, (raf-flé-si-â-sé). [*Rafflesia*, *q. v.*] = Patna-worts: stemless plants, parasitic on trees, belonging to Rhizogæna.

Rag. *R. stone*: a siliceous stone, used for sharpening. *R. worm* = Mudworm = Limicola, *q. v.* *R. wort* = Senecio Jacobæa.

Ragged Robin = *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, *q. v.*

Raia, (râ'i-a). [*The Latin name.*] = Ray: a fish, belonging to Rauidæ, *q. v.* *R. beatis* = Blue-skate. *Electric R.* = Torpedo, *q. v.*

Raidæ, (râ'i-dé). [*Raia*, *q. v.*; *Gk. eidos*, like.] A family of fishes belonging to Plagiostomi: includes the ray, skate, saw-fish, torpedo, &c.

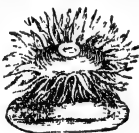
Rail, (râl). [*Rallus*, *q. v.*] = Rallus: a bird, the type of Railidæ, *q. v.*, has short beak and wings, and long legs and feet. *Land R.* = Corn-crake = *Crux pratensis*.

Rain, (rân). [*Réne*, the A.-S. word.] *R. cloud* = Nimbus. *Fossil R.*: small indentations, especially in some New Red Sandstone rocks; supposed to be sun-marks. *R. gauge* = Ombrometer: an instrument adapted to the measurement of the quantity of rain.

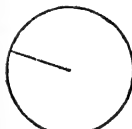
Rainbow. An arch, containing the colours of the spectrum, caused by the refraction of the sun's light in drops of rain; sometimes called Iris.



Raccoon.



Radiate.



Radius.



Rain-gauge.

Raisin, (rā'zin). [*Raisin*, the French word.] = Dried fruit of the vine.

Rallidae, (ral'i-dē). [*Rallus*, *q.v.*, Gk. *eidos*, like.] Coots, rails, &c.: a family of birds, belonging to Grallatores.

Rallus, (ral'us). [The Latin name.] A bird, the type of Rallidae, *q.v.*

Ram, (ram). [The A.-S. name.] 1. = Aries, *q.v.* 2. The male of sheep, &c. *Hydraulic R.*, the piston of an hydraulic press.

Rammelsbergite, (ram-melz-ber'git) = Chloanthite, *q.v.*: a mineral, chiefly arsenide of nickel.

Ramphastidae, (ram-fas-ti-dē). [*Ramphastos*, *q.v.*; Gk. *eidos*, like.] Toucans: a family of scabrous birds.

Ramphastos, (ram-fas'tōs). [Gk. *ramphos*, bird's beak.] = Toucan: a scabrous bird, having a very large beak.

Ramphorhynchus, (ram-fō-ring'ku?). [Gk. *ramphos*, bird's beak; *rhynchos*, snout.] An extinct flying reptile, known by fossil remains found in Middle Oolite and lithographic slate rocks, belongs to Pterosauria.

Rampion, (ram'pion). [L. *rapum*, rape.] = *Physalis*, *q.v.*; also = *Campanula rapunculifolia*.

Ramus, (rā'nus). [L. *ramus*, branch.] = Half of the mandible, in animals belonging to Mammalia. In Mammalia, articulated with the temporal bone; in birds and reptiles, articulated with the skull by means of the os quadratum.

Rana, (ra'na). [The Latin name.] A small animal belonging to Amphibia, unknown in Australia and S. America. *R. bufo* = Frog. *R. bombina* = Bombinator. *R. rugosa* = Bull-frog.

Ranales, (ra-nā'lez). [L. *rana*, frog.] Plants with monochlamydeous flowers, forming a division of Hypogynous Exogens.

Rancidity, (ran-sid'i-ti). [L. *rancidus*, rank.] Mustiness: not observed in pure oils or fats.

Raniceps, (ran'i-seps). [L. *rana*, frog. *caput*, head.] Tadpole-fish: a fish belonging to Gadidae.

Ranunculaceae, (ra-nun'kū-la-see-ē). *Ranunculus*, *q.v.* = Crowfoots: herbs, acrid and often poisonous, belonging to Ranales.

Ranunculus, (ra-nun'kū-lus). [L. *rana*, frog] = Butter-cup, crowfoot, &c.: an herb, the type of Ranunculaceae. *R. acris* = Crowfoot. *R. ficaria* = Pile-wort. *R. lingua* = Serpent's tongue.

Rapa, (rā'pa). [The Latin name.] = Turnip: a plant belonging to Brassicaceae.

Rapaces, (ra-pā'es). [L. *rapax*, plundering.] An order of birds made by Milne Edwards = Raptores, *q.v.*

Rape, (rāp). [*Rapum*, the Latin name.] = *Brassica napus*: a plant, resembling the cabbage. *R. oil*: from the seeds.

Rapes, (rāps). *Broom R.* = Orobanchaceae, *q.v.* *Fir R.* = Monotropaceae, *q.v.*

Raphanus, (raf'a-nus). [Gk. *rha*, quickly; *phano*, I appear.] = Radish: an herb, with edible root, belonging to Brassicaceae, named from its rapid growth.

Raphides, (raf-i-dēz). [Gk. *raphis*, needle.]

Crystals found in the cells of some of the higher plants

Raphiolepis, (raf-i-ō-lē'pi a) = Indian hawthorn.

Raptores, (rap-tō'rēz). [L. *raptor*, robber] = Birds of prey: eagles, kites, vultures, &c.; a primary division of birds.

Raptoria, (rap-tō'r-i-a). [L. *raptor*, robber.] = Snatchers: insects belonging to Orthoptera, including the mantis; not known in England.

Ra-ra, (rā'rā) = *Phytotoma*, *q.v.*
Ras alagne. [Arab. = Head of the Serpent] The chief star of the constellation Serpent bender.

Rasores, (ra-zō'rēz). [L. *rado*, I scrape.] = Fowls, pigeons, &c.: birds, feeding on seeds, making nests on the ground, and with but feeble powers of flying. *v.* Gallinae.

Raspberry, (rasp'ber'ri). [Rasp and Berry] = Rubusideus: a plant belonging to Rosaceae.

Rastegna. A French edible dish, of which the opulet is the chief constituent.

Rat, (rat). [Ret, the A.-S. name.] = *Mus rattus*, *q.v.* *Kangaroo R.* = *Macropus minor*. *Musk R.* = *Ondatra*. *Russian musk R.* = *Mygale*. *R. hare* = *Lagomys*. *R. mole* = *Sjalax*.

Ratchet, (rach'et). A circular wheel, with teeth on the circumference, by which it can be moved or its motion stayed.

Ratel, (rā'tel) = *Mellivora capensis*: a weasel-like animal, belonging to Ursidae; also called *Viverra mellivora*.

Ratio, (rā'shi-o). [The Latin word.] The rela-

Ratchet-wheel.

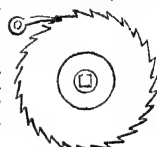
tive values of two quantities of the same kind, the number of times which one contains the other. *Anharmonic R.*: not harmonic. *v.* *Harmonic R.* *Harmonic R.*, *v.* *Harmonic*. *Inverse R.*, when an increase of one quantity produces a decrease of another, as when more power requires less time for a given quantity of work.

Ratitae, (rat'i-tē). [L. *rotis*, raft] Birds whose sternum is flat: *c.* *Carnatiæ* = Ostriches, emus, &c.; also called *Struthionidae*, *q.v.*

Rattan, (rat'tan). [*Rōlan*, the Malay name] = Calamus: a small variety of the palm tree, the stem of which is used for walking-sticks &c.

Rattle, (rat'tl). A name given to some plants from the rattling of the ripe seeds. *Red R.* = *Pedicularis*, named from its red flowers. *Yellow R.* = *Rhinanthus Crista galli*, has yellow flowers.

Rattle-snake = *Crotalus horridus*, *q.v.*, found only in America. *R. fern* = *Batrachium Virginicum*. *R. weed* = *Eryngium*.



Ratchet-wheel.



Rattle-snake.

Ravelin, (rav'lin). [The French word.]

A triangular projecting portion of a fortification.

Raven, (rā'vn). [*Ilrāfen*, the A.-S. name.] = *Corvus corax*: a bird, usually black, belonging to Corvidae.

Ray, (rā). [*Radius*, the Latin word.] A fish: *Raja*. *Bent* *R* = *Rhinobatis*. *Eagle* *R* = *Myliobatis*. *Electric* *R* = *Torpedo*. *Horned* *R* = *Cephaloptera*. *Sting* *R* = *Triglon*.

Ray, (rā). 1. *Raia*, the Latin name. 2. *Radius*, the Latin word. 1. = *Raia*, &c.: a flat fish; *mobianchin*. 2. A line of light. *Ordinary* *R.*: in double refraction, the ray which follows the ordinary rule of refraction. *Extraordinary* *R.*: in double refraction, the ray which does not follow the ordinary rule of refraction. *R. grass* = *Rye*, *q.v.*

Ray's classification of plants—

Flowerless.

Flowering.

Dicotyledones.

Monocotyledones.

Rayed animals = *Radialia*, *q.v.*

Rays. *v.* Actinic *R.* and Herschel's *R.*

Razor. *R. bill*: a bird belonging to *Nata-tora*. *R. shell* = *Solenopsis* a burrowing mollusc; also called *Razor* fish.

Reading, (red'ing). [*R* in Berkshire.] *R. beds*, *v.* Woolwich and Reading beds.

Real, (ré'al). [*L. res*, thing.] *R. image*, *v.* Image. *R. focus*, *v.* Focus.

Realgar, (ré'algar). [The French word.] = As_2S_2 = Red sulphide of arsenicum: a mineral, with oblique crystallization, belonging to the arsenic group.

Reaumur's thermometer, in which the freezing point of water is 0 and the boiling point 80, the distance between being divided into 80 equal parts or degrees.

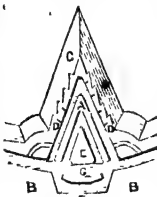
Reaumuriaceae, (rō-mū-ri-ā-se-ē). [*Reamur*.] = *Reaumuriads*: shrubs, with scale-like leaves, belonging to *Guttiferales*.

Recent, (rē'sent). [*Recent*, the Latin word.] *R. rocks*, with fossil shells and Mammalia, all of living species.

Receptacle, (re-sep'ta-kl). [*Receptaculum*, the Latin word.] = *Torus*, the disc of the flower, which supports the sexual organs.

Reciprocals, (rē-sip'rō-klz). [*L. reciproco*, I interchange.] The quotients of the division of unity by a given series of numbers, *e.g.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ are the reciprocals of 2 and 3.

Reckoning. *v.* Dead-reckoning.



Ravelin

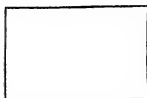
A, ravelin; B, bastion; C, glacis; D, covered way; E, cavalier; F, curtain; G, ditch.



Ray.

R. grass = *Rye*, *q.v.*

Rectangle, (rek'tang-l). [*L. rectus*, right; *Angle*, *q.v.*] = Oblong: a figure formed by four straight lines, all the angles being right angles, but the opposite sides only being equal.



Rectangle.

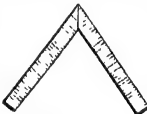
Rectangular, (rek-tang'ū-lar). [*Rectangle*, *q.v.*] Oblong: having the form of a rectangle.

Rectum, (rek'tum). [*L. rectus*, straight.] The extremity of the large intestine which opens outwardly.

Recurvirostra, (re-ker-vi-ro's'tra). [*L. recurvus*, bent back; *rostrum*, beak.] A wading bird, with curved beak; also called *Avocet*, *q.v.*

Red, (red). [*Rad*, the A.-S. word.] *R. ant* = *Formica sanguinea*. *R. antimony* = *Kermesite*, *q.v.* *R. bole*: a clay coloured by oxide of iron. *R. breast* = *Erythraea* = *Robin* red-breast. *R. coral*, *v.* *Coral*. *R. crag*. One of the older *Phocene* beds, with marine shells, found in Suffolk. *R. dyes*: madder, alizarin, logwood, &c. *R. flames*, *v.* *R. prominences*. *R. grouse* = *Lagopus* *Scoticus*. *R. lead* = *Minium*, *q.v.* *R. ochre*: a variety of red hematite. *R. phosphorus* = *Amorphous phosphorus*. *R. pigments* = *Ochre*, *bole*, *chrome*, *mercury*, &c. *R. prominences*: seen in total eclipses of the sun, from 30 to 70 thousand miles in extent. *R. races*: *Andian*, *Pampean*, *Guaran*, &c. *R. sandstone*, *v.* *Red Sandstone*. *R. silver ore*: *Dark R* = *Pyrrargyrite*; *Light R* = *Proustite*. *R. snow* = *Protococcus nivalis*. *R. stars*: *Aldebaran*, *Antares*, *Arcurus*, *Fomalhaut*, *Beteiguese*. *R. valerian* = *Centranthus ruber*. *R. vitriol* = *Botryogen*, *q.v.* *R. weed* = *Papaver* *rheas* = *Red poppy*.

Redan, (re-dan). [The French word.] A field work, shaped like a V, with the apex towards the enemy.



Redan

Redoubt, (re-dout'). [*Redoute*, the French word.] A small enclosed fort.

Redruthite, (red'rō-thit). [*Redruth*, in Cornwall.] A variety of chalcocite, *q.v.*; an ore of copper.

Reducing flame of blowpipe. The portion where incomplete combustion takes place, so that any oxydised substance is deprived of its oxygen.

Reduvius, (re-dū-vi'us). *v.* *Fly-bug*.

Reed, (rēd). [*Hyrod*, the A.-S. name.] = *Phragmites*, *q.v.* *Sia* *R.* = *Marram grass*, *q.v.* *R. bus* = *Sparganium*. *R. mare* = *Typha*. *R. warbler* = *Salicaria strepera*. *R. wren* = *R. warbler*, *q.v.*



Redoubt.

Reef, (rēf). [*Riff*; the German word.] A range of rocks rising but little above the surface of the water.

Re-entering angle. One of which the angle points inwards.

Reflecting, (re-flek'ting).

[*L. reflecto*, I turn backwards.] *R. surface*: one which throws back light, heat, &c. *cf.* Refraction. *R. tele-*

scopes = Catoptric telescopes: in which the image is reflected from a metallic mirror to the eye-piece.

Refracted, (re-frak'ted). [*L. refractus*, broken up.] *v.* Refraction.

Refracting, (re-frak'ting). [*Ita refrango*, I break up.] Causing refraction, *q.v.* *R. telescopes* = Dioptric telescopes: in which the rays are brought to a focus by refraction through lenses.

Refraction, (re-frak'shun) [*L. refrango*, I break up.] A deflection of rays of light, sound, or heat, when they pass from one medium to another, as from air to water, in a direction oblique to the common surface. *Double R.* = When two rays of light come to the eye from one point in an object viewed through a doubly-refracting substance, such as Iceland spar; one being called the ordinary ray, the other the extraordinary ray. *Index of R.*: the ratio between the sines of the incident and of the refracted angles. *i.e.*, of the angles which the lines make with the common surface of the two media. *Prismatic R.*, *v.* Spectrum.

Regelation, (iſ-jel-ā'shun). [*L. re*, again; *gelatio*, freezing.] The freezing together of two partially thawed substances, as of two pieces of ice.

Regions of plants. Arranged according to their general character and locality. *Iberian R.* = evergreen plants in humid districts. *Forschammer's R.* of marine plants. &c.

Regnault, (rā'nault). [*M. Regnault*.] *R.'s hygrometer*, *v.* Hygrometer.

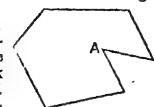
Regular animals. Burmeister's term for Radiata, Bryozoa, and Anthozoa.

Regulus, (reg-ū-lus). [*L. regulus*, petty king]

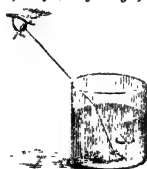
1. The pure metal obtained by smelting.
2. The chief star in Leo; also called Cor Leonis and the Lion's Heart.
3. A bird, belonging to Sylviidae.

Rein-deer = *Cladonia rangiferina*: scarce, apparently dying out; the only deer of which both sexes have horns.

R. period: traces of



Re-entering Angle



Refraction.



Reindeer.

which are found in S. of France, intermediate between Palaeolithic and Neolithic: marked by remains of reindeer, mammoth, &c. *R. moss* = *Ceonomyces rangiferina*: a lichen.

Reinforce, (rē-in-fors'). The thick portion of a gun, near the breech.

Reiset's bases. 1st B. = Platodiammine, *q.v.* 2nd B. = Platosammone, *q.v.*

Relay, (rē-lā'). [*F. relais*, relaxation.] A voltaic or magnetic battery which is set in action by one previously at work.

Relief. In sculpture, the projection of figures from the groundwork. *High R.* = Alto R., *v.* Alto-relievo. *Low R.* = Bas R., *v.* Basso-relievo.

Remains. *Human R.*, *v.* Human remains. *Organic R.* = Fossils, *q.v.*

Remora, (ren-ō-rā). [*L. remora*, obstacle.] = *Echeneis remora*: a fish which attaches itself temporarily, by a sucking disc, to some large fish, for purposes of locomotion.

Renaissance, (rē-nā-sānz). [The French word.] A style of architecture, common in the 16th century, which followed the general use of Gothic architecture, named from being to some extent a revival of classic styles.

Renal, (rē-nal). [*L. renes*, kidneys.] Belonging to the kidneys.

Reniform, (ren-i-form). [*L. renes*, kidneys.] = Kidney-shaped.

Rennet, (ren-net). [*Germanen*, A.-S. to curdle.] = The inner membrane of *Abomasum*: used to cause milk to coagulate. *Cheese R.* = *Gallum vernum*.

Repeating circle. An instrument used for surveying instead of the sextant.

Reproduction, (rē-prō-duk'shun). The replacing of lost portions, or increase of number, of individuals: the latter takes place when growth begins to cease. *Sexual R.* = Gamogenesis. *Non-sexual R.* = Fission, gemination, &c.

Reptiles, (rep'tilz). [*Reptiles*, the Latin name.] = *Reptalia*, *q.v.* *Natural history of R.* = Herpetology.

Reptalia, (rep-ti-lā). [*L. repto*, I crawl.] Tortoises, crocodiles, serpents, &c.: vertebrate animals, usually with horny epidermis, four limbs, and cold red blood, resembling Manmaha in having an amnion and an allantois, but differ in having each ramus in several pieces and not articulating directly with the skull; also named *Lyzencephala*, *q.v.*, and *Muscle Animals*, *q.v.*

Repulsion, (re-pul'shun). *Magnetic R.* = Diamagnetism, *q.v.*

Reredos, (rē-dos, or rē-re-dos). [*Arrière dos*, the French name.] A screen, usually of wood or stone, placed at the back of the altar, above it.

Reseda, (re-sē-da) = *Mignonette*: an herb with small flowers, the type of *Resedaceæ*. *R. lutea* = Base rocket.

Resedaceæ, (re-sē-dā-ē-ē). [*Reseda*, *q.v.*] = Weld-worts: herbs, with fleshy petals, belonging to *Cistaceæ*.

Residual air, which remains in the chest and cannot be expelled = usually about 80 cubic inches.

Resilience, (re-zil'i-ens). [L. *resilio*, I spring back.] = Rebounding = Elasticity.

Resins, (rez'inz). [*Residit*, the Latin word]

Brittle inflammable substances obtained from plants, mostly oxidised essential oils: when subjected to friction they become electric. *Fossil R.*: amber, asphalt, ozocerite, &c.

Resinous electricity = Negative electricity: developed on resinous surfaces by friction

Resist pastes. Substances used in dyeing to prevent the colouring matter acting on the parts where they are applied.

Resistance, (re-zis'tans). *Electric R.*: the force required to electrify a given body, and therefore the resistance to the passage of a current. *Unit of R.*: Jacob's, French, Ohm's, &c.; v. Electro-magnetic units.

Resonance, (rez'ô-nans). [L. *resono*, I resound] The prolongation of sound. v. Sound.

Resorcin, (re sor'sin). [Orcin, q.v.] = $C_6H_6O_2$: a white crystalline substance.

Respiration, (res-pi-râ'shun). [L. *respiro*, I breathe again.] The removal from the blood of carbonic acid and steam, and the transfer into it of oxygen, effected by lungs or branchiæ.

Respirative, (re-spi-râ-tiv). [Respiration, q.v.] Performing respiration. *R. animals*: Oken's term for Articulate.

Respirator, (res-pi-râ'tor). [L. *respiro*, I breathe again.] An apparatus for warming the inhaled fresh air by means of the heat contained in the exhaled breath.

Rest-harrow = Ononis: named from its long roots arresting the harrow.

Restiaceæ, (res-ti-â-s-e-æ) = Cordleaves: herbs, with glaucous flowers, belonging to Glumales.

Resultant, (re-zul'tant). [L. *resulto*, I leap back] In dynamics, the force arising from two or more combined forces acting on one point, which is equal to their sum only when they act in the same straight line, and in the same direction.

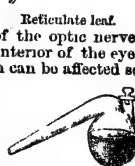
Retene, (ret'en) = $C_{18}H_{18}$: a hydrocarbon, obtained in the distillation of coal tar: also called Tetramethyl anthracene.

Reticulate, (re-tik'u-lât). [L. *reticulum*, small net.] The same as fibrous, but with the fibres crossing each other irregularly.

Reticulum, (re-tik'u-lum). [L. *reticulum*, small net.] The 2nd stomach of Ruminants: named from its honeycombed structure.

Retina, (ret'i-na) [L. *rete*, Reticulate leaf. net] The termination of the optic nerve, which spreads over the interior of the eyeball in a thin layer, which can be affected so as to cause the sensation of sight.

Retort, (re-tort'). [L. *re-tortus*, bent back.] A vessel, usually of glass, consisting generally of a bulb and long neck; used for distilling in chemical operations.



Retrenchment, (re-trench'ment). A work of fortification constructed within, or behind, another.

Return shock. In electricity; v. Shock.

Retuse, (re-tûs'). [L. *retusus*, blunted] Very blunt

Retzius's division of the human race—

With long heads = Dolichocephali.

With short heads = Brachycephali.

Revetment, (re-vet'ment). [*Reclément*, the French word] A facing of wood, stone, &c., used to give permanence to the steep incline of an embankment.

Revolutions of the Moon. *Nodical R.* in 27d. 5h. 6m., in which the Moon revolves round the Earth. *Synodical R.* in 29d. 12h. 44m., in which the Moon returns to the same position relatively to the Sun. Every 18 years 19 days the Sun, Moon, and Earth return to precisely the same relative positions; this period was called Saros by the ancient astronomers.

Revolver, (re-vol'ver.) A fire-arm with a number of chambers fitted to one barrel, so that, all being loaded, they can be discharged in rapid succession.

Reynard, (râ'nard). [Ger. *regin*, thought; *hart*, strong] = Fox, q.v.; named from its cunning.

Rhabdammina, (rab-dam'min-a) [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod.] *R. obysaronum*: a bright orange rhizopod, very hard; its case contains phosphate of iron, the only example known.

Rhabdoceli, (rab-do-sê-li). [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod.] Used by Siebold for a sub-division of Turbellari: animals having elongated and rounded bodies.

Rhætic beds, (rê'tik). [Rhætia, in Lombardy] = Penarth beds of England = Fossiliferous beds of limestone between the Trias and Liass formations.

Rhamnaceæ, (ram-nâ'se-æ). [Rhamnus, q.v.] = Rhamnads: shrubs and trees belonging to Rhamnales.

Rhamnales, (ram-nâ'lez). [Rhamnus, q.v.] Plants, with monodichlamydeous flowers and compound ovary, forming a division of Perigynous Exogens.

Rhamnus, (ram'nus). [Gk. *rhamnos*, white thorn.] = Buckthorn: a shrub, with small flower, the type of Rhamnaceæ. *R. frangula* = Berry-bearing alder.

Rhamphastidæ, (ram-fas'ti-dê). [Gk. *rhamphos*, bird's beak.] = Toucans: birds with very large beaks, belonging to Scansores.

Rhamphorhynchus, (ram-for-ing'kus). [Gk. *rhamphos*, bird's beak; *rhynchos*, beak.] A pterosaurian, or flying-lizard; of which remains are found in Oolite rocks.

Rhea, (rê'a). 1. = Rhea: a bird belonging to Struthionidæ; called American ostrich. 2. A star.

Rheadic, (rê'a-dik). *R. acid* = Papaveric acid.

Rheas. v. Rhea.

Rhenite, (ren'it). [River Rhine.] A mineral, chiefly hydrated phosphate of copper.

Rheostat, (rê'stât'). [Gk. *rheos*, current; *statos*, standing.] An instrument for measuring the resistance of any given substance

to the passage through it of a galvanic current.

Rheotome, (rê-tôm) [Gk. *rheos*, current; *tome*, cutting.] *v* Break.

Rhesus monkey, (rê'sus)=*Macacus rhesus*.

Rheum, (rê'um). [*Rheon*, the Greek name.]

[Rhubarb: a plant belonging to Polygonaceæ.

Rhinaesthetics, (rî-nâ-sthet'iks). [Gk. *rhin*, nose; *aisthês*, perception.] Odoresensations.

Rhinanthus, (rî-nan'thus) [Gk. *rhin*, nose; *anthos*, flower.] Yellow-rattle: a plant belonging to Scrophulariaceæ.

Rhine loess. Beds belonging to Post-Pliocene rocks.

Rhinencephalic, (rî-nen-se-fal'ik). [Gk. *rhin*, nose; *encephalon*, brain.] Nasal: belonging to the front of the cranium.

Rhinoceros, (rî-nos'e-rôs). [*Rhinoceros*, the Greek name.]

A large quadruped belonging to Pachydermata; found in S. Africa and India only; fossil remains found in Pliocene and Pleistocene rocks. *P. baird*=*Buceros rhinoceros*; found in India.



Rhinocryptis, (rî-nô-krip'tis). [Gk. *rhin*, nose; *cryptos*, hidden.] Mud-fish, *q.v.*

Rhinolophus, (rî-nol'o-fus) [Gk. *rhin*, nose; *lophos*, crest.] Vampire bat. a variety of the bat, *q.v.*

Rhizanthæ, (riz'anthis). [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *anthos*, flower.] = Rhizogens: root parasites, plants which have no foliage leaves, apparently intermediate between flowering and flowerless plants.

Rhizobolacæ, (riz'-ô-bol'-i-se-ô). [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *bolæ*, casting.] Rhizobols: large trees, with leathery palmate leaves and large flowers, belonging to Guttiferales.

Rhizocarpeæ, (riz'-ô-kar'pe-ô). [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *karpos*, fruit.] Maraleacæ, *q.v.* Vascular cryptogamic plants, which branch like ferns.

Rhizocephala, (riz'-ô-sef'a-la). [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *kephala*, head.] Crustacean parasite animals, which bury their heads in the bodies on which they live. A division of Pectostraca; locomotive when young.

Rhizodont, (riz'-ô-dont). [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *odous*, tooth.] Teeth with branching fangs, which ankylose with the jaw.

Rhizogens, (riz'-ô-jenz). [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *gennao*, I produce.] Parasitic plants, with scales for leaves, forming a primary division of flowering plants.

Rhizoids, (riz'oids). [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *eidôs*, form.] Root-like appendages.

Rhizome, (riz'ôm). [Gk. *rhizoma*, rooting.] A prostrate stem, which throws out fresh rootlets.

Rhizomorpha, (riz'-ô-mor'fa). [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *morphe*, shape.] A fungus, sometimes phosphorescent; named from resemblance to a root.

Rhizophaga, (riz'-ô-fa-ga). [Gk. *rhiza*, root;

phago, I eat.] A division of Marsupialia, represented by the wombat.

Rhizophoracæ, (riz'-ô-fô-râ-se-ô). [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *phoreo*, I bear.] Mangroves: tropical littoral shrubs and trees, with polypetalous flowers, the seeds of which germinate before falling, belonging to Myrtales.

Rhizopoda, (riz'-ô-pô-da). [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *pous*, foot.] Simple gelatinous bodies, mostly microscopic, forming a division of Protozoa, which can extend at will any portions of the body as pseudopodia, which resemble roots in appearance. "Life without organization;" a class of Infusoria, as arranged by Hæwen and by Ehrenberg.

Rhizostoma, (riz'-ô-stô-ma). [Gk. *rhizo*, root; *stoma*, mouth.] A genus of Aclephæ, *q.v.*

Rhodi, (rô'di). [Rhodium, *q.v.*] A prefix implying the presence of rhodium.

Rhodium, (rô'di-um). [Gk. *rhodon*, rose.] Rh: one of the noble metals, a very hard, white, almost infusible metal, usually found with platinum.

Rhododendron, (rô-dô-dên'dron). [Gk. *rhodon*, rose, *dendron*, tree.] An evergreen shrub, belonging to Ericaceæ, having handsome flowers.

Rhodoménia, (rô-dô-mên'i-a). [Gk. *rhodon*, rose.] An edible sea-weed.

Rhodonite, (rô'don-it). [Gk. *rhodon*, rose.] A metallic mineral, with oblique crystallization, chiefly silicate of manganese, belongs to the manganese group.

Rhodospérmeæ, (rô-dos-sper'mo-ë). [Gk. *rhodon*, rose; *sperma*, seed.] A sub-division of Algae, *q.v.*

Rhodymeniaceæ, (rô-di-men-i-ô-se-ô). Algae, forming a sub-division of Rhodospérmeæ. *R. palmato*=Dulse.

Rhomb, (romb or rom). [*Rhombus*, the Latin word.] A figure formed by four equal straight lines, the angles of which are not right angles, as in the diamond *Fresnel's R.*, *v.* *Fresnel*. *R. sparæ*=A mineral, chiefly carbonate of calcium.

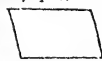


Rhomb

Rhombohedral system, (rom-bô-hê'dral). *R. system of crystallization*: in which the axes make equal angles and the parameters are equal.

Rhombohèdron, (rom-bô-hê'dron). [Rhomb, *q.v.* Gk. *hedra*, seat.] A solid figure bounded by six equal rhombs.

Rhomboid, (rom'boid). [Rhomb, *q.v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A four-sided figure in which none of the angles are right angles, and the opposite sides only are equal.



Rhomboid

Rhombus, (rom'bns). [The Latin name.] A fish belonging to Pleuronectidæ. *R. nazimusi*=Bannock fluke=Turbot.

Rhubarb, (rô-barb). [*Rhubarbe*, the French name.] A plant belonging to Polygonaceæ. *Monk's R.*=*Rumex* *Alpinus*.

Rhumb, (rum). A point of the compass. *R. line*: a line drawn towards a given point of

the compass, so that it cuts all the meridians it crosses at the same angle.

Rhus, (rus). Sumach: a plant belonging to Anacardiaceae.

Rhynchos, (rin-ké'a). [Gk. *rhynchos*, beak.] = Painted snipe. *v.* Snipe.

Rhynchophora, (ring-kof-o-ra) [Gk. *rhynchos*, beak; *phoreo*, I bear] = Weevils. a primary division of beetles, also called Tetanura.

Rhynchosaurus, (ring-ko-saw'rus) [Gk. *rhynchos*, beak; *saura*, lizard.] A reptile, known by fossil remains found in Texas rocks.

Rhynconella, (ring-kô-nel'la). [Gk. *rhynchos*, beak. A genus of Brachiopoda, found from Silurian period until now.

Ribbands. Pieces of quartering, or squared timber, used to keep the timbers of a ship in their places.

Ribbon *R. fish* = Gymnetrus. *R. worm* = Nemertida, *q. v.*

Ribes = Grossulariaceae: shrubs belonging to Grossales. *R. grossularifolium* = Gooseberry. *R. rubrum* = Red currant = Wild currant.

Rib-grass = Plantago = Plantain, *q. v.*

Rib-worts = Plantaginaceae, *q. v.*

Ribs. Slender curved bones, extending from the spine, in vertebrate animals. *False R.* that do not reach to the sternum or breastbone. *True R.* connect the spine and breastbone.

Ricciaceae, (riks-i 'sê-s) = Crystal-worts: small aquatic plants belonging to Muscales.

Riocoli. *R.*'s map of the Moon: in which the nomenclature of Langren is restored.

Rice, (ris). [*Oryza*, the Latin name.] = *Oryza sativa*: a plant belonging to Gramineae, grown only in warm and damp districts, the grains of which are much used as food, being chiefly composed of starch. *R. bird* = Java sparrow = *Loxia oryzivora*. *R. grass*: a name used for the small bright spots on the photosphere of the sun, or in its atmosphere. *R. weevil* = *Sitophilus oryzae*: lives on rice. *R. paper*: made from pith of Arabia papyrifera.



Rice

Ricinus, (ris'in-us). [*L. ricinus*.] Castor-oil plant.

Riocchet, (rik'ô-shê) [The French word] Bounding. *R. jing*: so that the shots strike the ground once or twice before the object aimed at is reached.

Rifled gun. With two or more spiral grooves in the surface of the bore, so that the projectile has a rotatory motion; shorter than smooth-bore guns for the same charge. *cf.* Musket.

Right, (rit). [*Riht*, the A.-S. word.] *R. angled* = Oblique = Perpendicular. *R. ascension*: the distance of a heavenly body from the first point of Aries, measured along the celestial equator. *R. handed* = Dextral. *R. whale*, *v.* Whale.

Rigor mortis, (ri'or mortis). [The Latin words.] The stiffness of death.

Rigel, (ri'gel). A blue star: the lower western star in the quadrilateral of Orion.

Rilles, (rilz). Marks on the Moon's surface, probably trenches.

Rime, (rim). [*Hyrm*, the A.-S. word.] Hoarfrost; congealed dew.

Ring. *R. digit* = Fourth finger. *R. dove* = Columba palumbus. *R. formations*: on surface of Moon, supposed to be not volcanic, there being no central cone; also called Walled Plains and Ramparted Plains. *R. thrush* = *Merula torquata*. *R. vortex*: represented by a number of small circles placed side by side so as to form a larger circle, like beads on a string.

Ringed, (ringd) *R. snake* = Coluber natrix. *R. worms*: Hæven's term for Annulata.

Rings, (ringz). *Fairy R.*: term applied to small places where the grass is especially luxuriant. *R. of Saturn*: the principal are named A, B, C; *v.* Saturn. *Newton's R.*, *v.* Newton's. *Nobili's R.*, *v.* Nobili's.

Ringworm, (ring'wern). [Ring and Worm, *q. v.*] An eruptive disease, named from the circular form of the eruptions.

Rinman's Green. A pigment owing its colour to oxides of cobalt and zinc; also called Cobalt-green.

Ritteric rays = Actinic rays of light, *q. v.*: those which are most capable of chemical action.

River, (riv'er). *R. hog* = Potamochoerus penicillatus = Hydrochærus. *R. horse* = Hippopotamus. *R. snails* = Paludina, *q. v.*

Rivinus's classification of plants. Made in 1690, according to the corolla.

Roach, (rôch). [*Reochke*, the A.-S. name.] = *Leuciscus rutilus*: a fish belonging to Cyprinidæ.



Roach

Road metal = Stone for road making.

Roads, (rôdz). *Parallels* *R. of Glen Roy*: three parallel lines of beach. *v.* Roy.

Roan, (rô'an) *P. tree*: a tree belonging to Pyrus, also called Mountain Ash.

Roast-beef plant = *Iris foetidissima*.

Robber, (rob'ber). *R. crabs* = Paguridæ, *q. v.*

Robert, (rob'ert). *Herb R.* = *Geranium Robertianum*.

Robertsonia, (rob-ert-sô'n-i-a). *R. umbrosa* = London pride; also called Saxifraga umbrosa.

Robin, (rob'in). *Golden R.* = Baltimore oriole. *Ragged R.* = *Lycinus flos cuculi*. *R. redbreast* = *Erythaca*.

Robinia, (rô-bin'i-a). [M. Robin] A plant belonging to Leguminosæ. *R. pseudoacacia* = Bastard acacia; also called Locust Tree.

Robur, (rô'ber). [The Latin word.] = British oak = *Quercus robur*.

Robur Caroli, (rô'ber kar'o-li) = King Charles's oak: a southern constellation, formed by Halley in 1676, of a portion of Argo Navis.

Rocella, (rôk-sel'la). [*Orchella*, the Spanish word.] A lichen, found on rocks and walls near the sea. *R. fusi-formis* = Mauritius weed. *R. tinctoria* = Archal, *q. v.*; also called Orchilla, *q. v.*

Rochelle salt, (rô-shel') = $\text{KNaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$: hydrated tartrate of sodium and potassium.

Rock, (rok). [*Roche*, the French word.] Any

solid material, whether in large or small pieces, which forms part of the earth's crust. *Fayencell R.*=Millstone grit, *q.v.* *R. cark*=A fibrous variety of asbestos. *R. croas*=Atabius. *R. crystal*=A pure colourless variety of quartz. *R. formation, v. Petrology.* *R. hair lichen*=*Alectornis jubata*. *R. leather, v. Asbestos.* *R. moss*=Cudbear lichen=*Lecanora tartarea*. *R. oil*=Mineral naphtha. *R. rose*=*Cistus*, now called *Helianthemum*. *R. salt*: beds of chloride of sodium, or common salt. *R. slaters*=Lugia, crustaceans belonging to Isopoda. *R. warbler*=*Origma*=*Saxicola solitaria*.

Rocks. Classified as aqueous, metamorphic, plutonic, and volcanic.

Rocket, (rok'et) [*Roquette*, the French name] = *Diploclatix* an herb, belonging to Brassicaceae. *London R.*=*Sisymbrium* *ino.* *Sea R.*=*Cakile*. *Yellow R.*=*Barbarea*.

Rocking-stone=*Lugan, q.v.*

Rod *Golden R.*=*Solidago*

Rodentia, (rô-den'shia). [*L. rodens*, gnawing.] =Gnaws: gnawing animals, belonging to Mammalia, including rats, squirrels, hares, beavers, porcupines, &c.

Rods and **Cones** of the eye: minute cone like bodies and rods forming the surface of the retina in contact with the pigment cells lining the choroid.

Roe, (rô), [*Cl. rogen*, spawn] Ovary and eggs of fish. *S. t.*

R.=Milt=Testes of male fish. *R. back* [*rdh*, the A.-S. name], an animal belonging to Cervidae. *R. stone*=Oolite, *q.v.*, named from the egg-like appearance of the excretions.

Roger's nomenclature. [Mr. Rogers, an American geologist.] Of geology, especially of American rocks.

Rolandi. *Fissure of R.* in the brain.

Roller. A crow-like bird, belonging to Corvidæ.

Rolleston's classification: of animals. [Professor R. of Oxford.]

Vertebrata.

Alantouidea.

Mammalia.

Sauropsida.

Anallantouidea.

Ichthyopsida.

Mollusca

Odontophora.

Anodontophora.

Molluscoidea.

Arthropoda.

Tracheata.

Branchiata.

Vermes.

Annulata.

Annuloida.

Echinodermata.

Celenterata.

Protozoa.



*Roebuck

Roman. *R. architecture*: derived chiefly from the Greek; marked by a circular arch and profusion of sculpture. *R. cement*: a compound of pozzuolana and lime.

Romanesque, (rô-ma-nesk'). [Roman, *q.v.*]

Related to, or derived from, the Roman. *R. architecture*: intermediate between Roman and Gothic, marked by circular arches, decorative doorways, small windows, and square massive towers.

Rood, (rood). [2. A.-S. *rôd*, cross] 1.=36½ square yards=¼ acre. 2. A representation of the Holy Cross. *R. loft*: a gallery to support the holy rood.

Roof, (rôof). [*Hrof*, the A.-S. word] The upper and outer covering of a building.

Caro R.=*Mansard R.*, *q.v.*

Gable R.: terminating in a gable, *q.v.*

Lipped R. formed by four sloping sides.

Mansard R.: formed of two sets of rafters, the upper being the more inclined.



Mansard roof.

Rook, (rôk) [A.-S. *roaca*, chattering] A bird, belonging to Corvidæ.

Root, (rôot) [*Rad*, the Danish word.] 1. In

mathematics: the number required as the basis to produce, by involution, a given number; *e.g.* 4 is the square root of $4^2=4 \times 4=16$, 5 is the square root of $5^2=5 \times 5=25$. 2. is the cube root of $2^3=2 \times 2 \times 2=8$. Square root written thus: $\sqrt{\quad}$, or $\sqrt[2]{\quad}$, *e.g.*, square root of 9 is written $\sqrt{9}$, or 9; cube root is written thus: $\sqrt[3]{\quad}$. 2. In botany, that part of a plant which fixes it to the ground, or whatever it may grow on: generally descends into the ground, and never has leaves, scales, or buds.

Man R.=*Ipomea leptophylla*, *v. Man R.* *fibres of mushroom*=*Mycelium*. *R. hairs*=*trichoids*

Roric figures. [*L. ros*, dew.] =Breath figures, *q.v.*

Rorqual, (rô'kwal) [Norw. *rorqualus*, a whale with folds.] =*Baleenoptera musculus*: a whale *v. Cetacea*.

Rosa, (rô'za). [The Latin name] =Rose: a shrub with large flowers, the type of Rosaceæ.

R. canina=Dog rose. *R. rubiginosa*=Sweet briar.

Rosaceæ, (rô-zâ'se-ê). [*Rosa, q.v.*] =Rose-worts: herbs and shrubs with polypetalous flowers, belonging to Rosales: include strawberry, rose, bramble, apple, pear, plum, &c.

Rosales, (rô-zâ'lez). [*Rosa, q.v.*] Plants with monodichlamydeous flowers and apocarpous fruits, forming a division of Perigynous Exogens, and including Rosaceæ, Fabaceæ, &c.

Rosaniline, (rô-zan'î-lîn) [Rose and Aniline.] =Magenta = $C_{20}H_{19}N_3 \cdot H_2O$ = Aniline red, one of the aniline dyes.

Rose, (*rōz*). [*Rosa*, *q.v.*]=*Rosa*, *q.v.* *China R.*=*Hibiscus rossi-chinensis*. *Christmas R.*=*Helleborus niger*. *Dog R.*=*Rosa canina*. *R. beetles*=*Cetoniidae*. *R. of Jericho*=*Anastatica hieracuntina*. *R. Murr.*=*Rosmarinus*: belongs to *Lamiaceae*. *R. root*=*Sedum rhodiola*. *R. saffly*=*Hylotoma*, *q.v.* *R. tangles*=*Ceramicia*, *v. Algae*. *R. wood*=*Timber of Physocalymna floribunda*, &c. *R. worts*=*Rosaceae*.

Roscine, * (*rō'zin*). [*Rose*, *q.v.*] A rose-coloured dye-stuff obtained from aniline.

Rosin, (*roz'in*). [*Resin*, *q.v.*] = *Colophony*: the solid residue of distilled turpentine; a compound of several hydrocarbons.

Rosso-antico, (*ros-so-an-tā'kō*). [*The Italian name.*] A red-veined variety of marble.

Rostellaria, (*ros-tel-lā'ri-a*). A gastropod, having a long, spiral, univalve shell.



Rostellaria

Rostrum, (*rostr'um*). [*Rostrum*, beak.] 1. The anterior end of the carapace in crustacean animals. 2. Used generally as=Beak.

Rot, (*rot*). [*A-S. rotan*, to putrefy.] To decay. *Dry R.*=*Polyporus destructor*. *Meiurus haelmanni*, &c.: fungi which de-stroy wood. *White R.*=*Hydrocotyle*, *q.v.*

Rotating pendulum=*Conical pendulum*=*Gyromor*, *q.v.*

Rotatoria, (*rot-tā'ri-i-a*). [*R. rota*, wheel.] = *Rotifera*, *q.v.*

Rotation, (*rot-tā'shun*). [*R. rota*, wheel.] Revolution upon an axis, like the spinning of a top, as in the Sun, Moon, Earth, and other planets, &c. *R. of crops*: a recurring series of different crops grown on the same ground.

Rotatory, (*rot-tā-to-ri*). [*R. rota*, wheel.] *R. muscles*, *v. Muscles*. *R. polarization*: when a ray of plane-polarised light changes the plane in which it is polarised to the right or to the left, owing to its passage through Iceland spar, sugar, &c.

Rothliegende=*Red-layers*: a rock belonging to the Permian system.

Rotifera, (*rot-tī-fe-ri*). [*Rota*, wheel; *fero*, I bear.] = Wheel animalcules = *Rotatoria*: minute aquatic animals (removed from Infusoria to Scolecidea) having vibrating cilia, in appearance resembling wheels, and living in colonies.

Rotbølla, (*rot-bel'la*). [*C. Rotbøll*, a Danish botanist.] = *Hard grass*: a plant belonging to *Graminaceae*.

Rotten-stone. A soft earthy mineral, chiefly silicate of aluminum and carbon.

Rouge, (*rōzh*). [*Fr. rouge*, red.] Ferric oxide, used as a red cosmetic.

Round. *R. worm*=*Ascaris lumbricoides*.

Rove-beetles=*Brachelytra*, *q.v.*

Rowan-tree=*Pyrus aucuparia*.

Roxburghiaceae, (*roks-ber-gi-ā-se-ā*) = *Roxburgh-worts*: twining shrubs of India, with large showy flowers and tuberous roots, belonging to *Dietyogens*.

Royal. *R. fern*=*Osmunda*.

Roy. Parallel roads of Glen Roy: three terraces, varying in breadth from 10 to 70 feet, and following the contour of the glen; probably three lines of beach, marking successive rises in the land.

Rubber. *Indian R.*=*Caoutchouc*, *q.v.* *Fulcanised Indian R.*=*Caoutchouc* and sulphur.

Rubble, (*rub'bl*). Accumulations of angular rock fragments, also used for rough stone and brick work.

Rubellite, (*rub-el-lit*). [*L. ruber*, red; *Gk. lithos*, stone.] A red variety of tourmaline.

Rubeola, (*rub-el-o-la*). [*L. ruber*, red.] An eruptive disease, resembling scarlet fever and measles.

Rubia, (*rub-i-a*). [*L. rubens*, red.] = *Madder*: an herb belonging to *Galiaceae*, which gives a red dye.

Rubiaceae, (*rub-i-ā-se-ā*). [*Rubia*, *q.v.*] = *Galiaceae*, *q.v.*

Rubiacic acid, (*rub-i-ā-sik*). [*Rubia*, *q.v.*] = *C₁₂H₁₈O₇*: obtained from madder.

Rubian, (*rub-i-an*). [*Rubia*, *q.v.*] The bitter principle of madder.

Rubidia, (*rub-id-i-a*). [*Rubidium*, *q.v.*] = *Rb₂O*: rubidic oxide=Oxide of rubidium.

Rubidic, (*rub-id-ik*). [*Rubidium*, *q.v.*] Having rubidium as a constituent.

Rubidic, (*rub-id-ik*). [*L. ruber*, red.] = *C₁₁H₁₇N*: one of the pyridine bases.

Rubidium, (*rub-id-i-um*). [*L. rubidus*, dark red.] = *Rb*: one of the alkali metals, a white soft metal, found in vegetables, with such intense affinity for oxygen that it burns in contact with either air or water, its spectrum has dark red bands.

Rubus, (*rub-us*). [*The Latin name.*] = *Blackberry*, &c.: an herb or shrub, belonging to *Rosaceae*. *R. chamaemorus*=*Cloudberry*. *R. fruticosus*=*Blackberry*. *R. idaeus*=*Raspberry*.

Ruby, (*rub-i*). [*L. ruber*, red.] A red transparent variety of corundum, or native alumina. *Oriental R.*=*Spinel*. *R. toiled flies*=*Chrysididae*, belonging to *Hymenoptera*.

Rudd. [*A-S. rād*, red.] A carp-like fish, belonging to *Leuciscus*, also called *Red-eye*.

Rudder. [*Rödher*, the A-S word.] An apparatus to govern the direction in which a moving ship goes.

Rudistes, (*rud-is'tes*). An acephalous mollusc, with bivalve shell, peculiar to Upper Cretaceous beds.

Rue, (*rō*). [*Ruta*, the Latin name.] = *Ruta graveolens*: an herb belonging to *Rutaceae*.

Rue-worts=*Rutaceae*, *q.v.*



Ruff=*Machetes pugnax*: a wading bird, very pugnacious; belongs to Scolopacidae; named from its ruff-like neck feathers.

Ruffed. *R. grouse* =

Bonasa, or Bonasia, *q. v.*

Ruffallic acid= $C_8H_4O_4$.

H_2O = Farellic acid; obtained from gallic acid.

Rugose, (*rō'gōs*). [*L.*

rugosus, wrinkled.] Extinct corals, named from their wrinkled appearance

Ruff

Ruhmkorff's coil, (*rum'korfs*) • [Herr R.]

An apparatus for making and breaking a galvanic current with great rapidity, and so generating a secondary current, consisting of two coils of covered wire, one coil being in connection with a galvanic battery, the current through which, at the moment it is made or broken, induces a secondary current in the other coil; also called Inductorium and Induction Coil.

Rule=*N. rna*, *q. v.*

Rule-of-three. The problem of three out of four terms in proportion being given in order that the fourth may be found, also called Proportion.

Rulers. *Marquus R.*; *v. Marquis*.

Rum. [A corruption of the W. Indian word.]

Spirit distilled from sugar-cane, molasses, &c.

Rumanyos. A European race.

Rumex, (*rō'meks*). [The Latin name.] Dock: a plant belonging to Polygonaceae. *R. alpinus*=Monk's rhubarb.

Rumen, (*rō'men*). [*L. rumen*, throat.] The first stomach of ruminant animals

Rumia, (*rō'mi-a*). *R. eructagala*=Brimstone moth.

Ruminantia, (*rō-min-an'shū*). [*L. ruminor*, I chew again.] Hoofed animals, such as the sheep, which have a series of four stomachs, frontal horns, and cloven hoofs. Ruminant animals with sharp canine teeth, have usually no horns. *v. Ruminatio*.

Rumination, (*rō-mi-nā'shun*). [*Ruminatio*, the Latin word.] The chewing of food after it has been swallowed; practised by animals belonging to Ruminantia, who have several stomachs, from the second of which the food is again returned to the mouth for remastication.

Runners=*Cursores*, *q. v.*

Running water. *Force of R.*; *v. Force*.



Rupert's drops. Small globules of suddenly cooled glass, having a long thin projection; when the end of this is broken off the globe breaks up into small fragments.

Rupicapra, (*rō-pi-kā'pīa*). *R. tragus* = Chamois, *q. v.*

Ruppellia, (*rup-pel'li-a*). A crab-like animal.

Rupture, (*rup'tū*). [*L. rupio*, I break.] The breaking of any portion of the intestines; also called Hernia. *R. wort*=Hernia, *q. v.*

Ruscus, (*rus'kus*)=Butcher's-broom: a plant belonging to Liliaceae.

Rush, (*rush*). [*Ruscum*, the Latin name.]

=Juncus: a plant belonging to Juncaceae.

Dutch R.=Equisetum hyemale. *Flowering R.*=Butomus. *Wood R.*=Luzula. *R. grass*

=Illecebrum.

Rushes=Juncaceae, *q. v.*

Russet, (*rus'set*). [*L. ruscus*, red.] A colour compounded of orange and purple.

Russia. *R. leather*; *v. Leather*.

Russian. *R. musk-rat*=Mygale. *v. Derman*.

Rust, (*rust*). [The A.-S. word.] Oxide of iron, especially when formed by the exposure of iron to damp air; also used generally for any metallic oxide so formed.

Rusticated masonry. Having the intervals between the stones marked by grooves.

Ruta, (*rō'ta*). [The Latin name.] Rue: an herb, the type of Rutaceae.

Rutaceae, (*rō-tā'se-ō*). [*Ruta*, *q. v.*] = Rue-woorts: trees and shrubs, belonging to Rutales.

Rutales, (*rō-tā'lēs*). [*Ruta*, *q. v.*] Plants with monochlamydeous flowers, forming a division of Hypogynous Exogens; including Connaraceae, Anantaceae, Rutaceae, &c.

Ruthenic, (*rō-thē'nīk*). [Ruthenium, *q. v.*] *R. anhydride*=RuO₃=Ruthenic acid.

Ruthenium, (*rō-thē'nī-um*)=Ru⁸⁸: one of the noble metals; a hard, brittle, almost infusible metal, usually found with platinum.

Rutic acid, (*rō'tik*). [*Ruta*, *q. v.*]=C₁₀H₁₆O₃=C₈H₁₂O₂=Capric acid, obtained from cocoa-nut oil, butter, &c.

Rutile, (*rō'til*). [*L. rutile*, red.] =Titanite, *q. v.*

Rutylene, (*rō'ti-lēn*). [*Rutyl*, *q. v.*]=C₁₀H₁₂: a hydrocarbon of the olefine series.

Rutyl, (*rō'til*). [*Ruta*, *q. v.*; *Gk. hyle*, material.] =Capryl, *q. v.*

Rye, (*ri*). [*Rige*, the A.-S. name.] =Secale cereale. *R. grass*=Lohum.

Rynchops, (*rin'kops*). [*Gk. rhyngchos*, beak.]

=Rhynchops: an aquatic bird, belonging to Palnipedes, with very long bill, also called Shearwater, from its habit of skimming the surface of the water.

S.

Sable, (*sā'bl*). [*Zabel*, the German name.] A weasel-like animal belonging to Mustelidae=Martes zibellina. *American S.*=Pine marten

Sabot, (*sa-bō*). [*F*

sabot, shoe.] A



Sable.

wooden stand for a shell, serving to keep it steady while being fired.

Saccharic acid, (*sak-kar'ik*). [*L. saccharum*, sugar.] =C₆H₁₀O₈: obtained from sugar.

Saccharimeter, (*sak-ka-rim'e-ter*). [*L. saccharum*, sugar.] An instrument for analysing sugars, by examining the effect upon polarised light.

Saccharine, (sak'ka-rin). [*L. saccharum*, sugar.] *S. group of organic compounds*=Amylaceous group=Hydrates of carbon? sugars and starches: sucrose, lactose, dextrose, starch, gum arabic, &c.; found abundantly in plants.

Saccharomyces, (sak-ka-rū-mī'sēz). [*L. saccharum*, sugar; *mykes*, mushroom.] Yeast-fungi= Ferment of beer, of flour-leaven, of must of wine, &c.; small round cells, growing in fluids, and causing alcoholic fermentation, belonging to Ascomycetes.

Saccharose, (sak'ka-rōw) [*L. saccharum*, sugar] =Cane-sugar=Sucrose, v. Sugar. *Hydrated S*=Dextrose.

Saccharous, (sak'ka-rus). [*L. saccharum*, sugar] Relating to sugar. *S. fermentation*=one of the varieties of fermentation, of which sugar is one of the chief products.

Saccharum, (sak'ka-rūn). [*L. saccharum*, sugar] A plant belonging to Gramineæ. *S. officinale*=Indian salt. *S. officinarum*=Sugar-cane.

Saccular, (sak'kū-lai). [*L. sacculus*, little sack] Sack-like.

Sack-tree=Antennia, q.v. The bark is taken off bodily and used as sacks.

Sacrum, (sā'krum). [*L. os*, bone; *sacrum*, sacred.] The vertebrae which, together with the ilia, form the pelvis, formed by the anchylosis of the sacral vertebrae.

Sadalmelik. [The Arabic name.] =a Aquarii: chief star of the constellation Aquarius.

Safety. *S. lamp*, an oil lamp surrounded by a fine metallic gauze, which absorbs the heat of the flame and prevents it lighting any exterior gas. *S. valve*: an opening in a steam-boiler, covered by a loaded valve, so that the steam can escape when its tension is sufficient to raise it.



Safety lamp

Safflower, (saff'low-er). [Saffron and Flower.] =*Carthamus tinctorius*, from which a red dye-stuff is obtained

Saffron, (saff'ron). [Saffron, the French word.] =Dried stigmas of *Crocus sativus*, a yellow dye-stuff. *Bastard S.*=*Carthamus tinctorius*. *Meadow S.*=*Colchicum*.

Sagina, (sa-jī'na)=Pearl-wort: a small herb belonging to Caryophyllaceæ.

Sage, (sāj). [The French name.] =*Salvia*: an aromatic herb belonging to Lamiaceæ. *Wood S.*=*Teucrium scorodonia*.

Sagging, (sag'ging). [A-S. *sigan*, to sink down.] The strain in a ship's timbers which tends to break it in half across the keel, as when unduly laden amidships. cf. Hogging.

Sagitta, (saj'it-ta). [*L. sagitta*, arrow.] 1. =The Arrow: one of the northern constellations, containing a rich cluster of stars, Messier Sagitta. 2. =Chetognatha, q.v.

Sagittaria, (saj-i-tā'ri-a). [*L. sagitta*, arrow.] =Arrow-head: an herb belonging to Alismaceæ.

Sagittarius, (saj-i-tā'ri-us). * [The Latin name.] The Archer: the ninth sign of the zodiac; one of the autumnal signs.



Sagittarius

Sago, (sā'go). [*Sagu*, the Malay name.] A variety of starch obtained from the sago palm.

Sagoin, (sa-go'in). [The American name] =Sagomin: a monkey belonging to Calthiina, q.v.

Sahlite, (sah'lit) [Sahlia, in Sweden; Gr. *lithos*, stone.] =Malacoth: a dark-green variety of pyroxene.



Sagoin

Sail-fish = *Selachius maximus*: a shark-like fish belonging to Equulidae.

Sailing. *Great Circle S.* =Tangent *S.* *Middle latitude S.*: in which the mean latitude of the course is taken as the basis. *Oblique S.*: finding the true course of a vessel, from its apparent course and the force of a given current. *Plane S.*: calculated on the assumption that the earth is flat. *Traverse S.*: finding the distance, in a straight line, between two points in the course of a ship. *Tangent S.*: in which the course is a series of tangents to a great circle of the globe.

Sainfoin, (sān'foin). [Fr. *sain*, wholesome; *foin*, hay] =*Onobrychis sativa*: a plant belonging to Leguminaceæ. *Moving S.*=*Hedysarum gyrans*.

Sajou, (saj'ew)=*Cebus*, q.v.

Sajous, (saj'ewz)=*Cebidae*, q.v.

Sakis, (sā'kis). Monkeys having long, bushy, non-prehensile tails, especially those belonging to Pithecia.

Salamanders, (sal-a-man'darz). [*Salamandra*, the Latin name.] Amphibious animals belonging to Urodela, q.v.



Salamander

Salamandroids, (sal-a-man'droidz). [Salamander, q.v.; Gk.

eidos, form.] Animals belonging to Urodela, q.v., which resemble the Salamander.

Sal ammoniac, (sal am-mō'n-ak). [*L. sal*, salt, *ammoniac*, of ammonia.] = NH_4Cl =Hydrochlorate of ammonium: a mineral found in cubic crystals in volcanic districts.

Salp, (sal'p). A variety of starch, from *Orchis mascula*, of which bassorin, q.v., is the chief constituent.

Sal gem=Rock-salt.

Salicaceæ, (sal-i-kā'se-ē). [*L. salix*, willow.] =Willow-worts: trees and shrubs with apetalous flowers, belonging to Amentales.

Salicaria, (sal-i-kā'ri-a). [*L. salix*, willow.] A bird belonging to Sylviadæ, *v.* Warbler. *S. palustris*=Marsh warbler.

Salicin, (sal'i-sin). [*L. salix*, willow.] = $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$: a crystalline glucoside substance found in the bark of the willow, which breaks up into glucose and saligenin.

Salicornia, (sal-i-kor'ni-a) [*L. sal*, salt, *cornu*, horn] A plant belonging to Chenopodiaceæ, named from the form of the branches. *S. herbacea*=Marsh samphire=Glass-wort.

Salicylamide, (sal-i-sil'a-mid). [Salicyl and Amide, *q.v.*] = $C_7H_7NO_2$: an amide of the salicylic series.

Salicyl, (sal'i-sil). [*Salix*, *q.v.*; Gk. *hyle*, material.] = C_7H_5O : the radicle of the salicylic series, which is not known as a separate compound.

Salicylates, (sal'i-sil-lits). [Salicylic, *q.v.*] Compounds of salicylic acid and bases.

Salicyl hydride=Salicylic acid= $C_7H_5O_2$ =Oil of spiræa: a fragrant oil obtained from the plant spiræa.

Salicylic acid, (sal'i-sil-ik). [Salicin, *q.v.*] = $C_7H_5O_3$: a crystalline substance obtained by acting on salicin with caustic potash.

Salicylic series of compounds, having salicyl as a constituent compound.

Salient, (sal'i-ent). [*L. saliens*, leaping] Projecting. *S. angle*: one pointing outwards; *cf.* Re-entering angle.

Salimeter, (sal-im'e-ter). [*L. sal*, salt; Gk. *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the amount of salt present in any given solution.

Saline, (sā'lin or sa-lin'). [*Salinus*, the French word] Salt-containing salt as a constituent. *S. earth*: nitre, rock-salt, borax, natron, &c.

Saliva, (sa-lī'va). [*L. saliva*, spittle.] A watery fluid, which converts starch into grape-sugar, secreted by the parotid submaxillary and sublingual glands.

Salivation, (sal-i-vā'shun). [*Saliva*, *q.v.*] A profuse discharge of saliva; also called Ptyalism.

Salix, (sā'liks). [The Latin name]=Willow: a plant, the type of Salicaceæ. *S. caprea*=Sallow=Goat willow. *S. myrsinæ*=Mountain willow. *S. myrtilloides*=violet osier.

Sallow, (sāl'ō). [*Salomig*, the A.-S. name] =Salix caprea. *v.* Salix.

Salmon, (sam'un). [*Salmo*, the Latin name.]

=Salmo salar: a fish, the type of Salmonidæ, found in seas and rivers: begins as a higher animal than a frog and ends as a lower. *Stages of S.*: parr, grise, salmon.

Salmonidæ, (sam'on-i-dē). [Salmon, *q.v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Salmon, trout, &c.: a family of fishes belonging to Malacopecterygii.

Salpa, (sāl'pa). A molluscous animal, the type of Salpina, *q.v.*

Salpiana, (sāl'pi-anz). [*Salpa*, *q.v.*] Acephalous mollusca, forming a sub-division of Tunicata, in which there are alternate generations; i.e., a solitary *S.* produces a chain

of embryos, each of which, in turn, produces a solitary salpian. *v.* Tunicata.

Salpiadæ, (sāl'pi-dē). [*Salpa*, *q.v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form] =Salpina, *q.v.*

Salsify, (sals-i-fi)=Tragopogon pinnatifidus, *q.v.*

Salsola, (sāl'sō-la). [*L. salsus*, salt.] =Salt-wort: plants found on sea-shores, belonging to Chenopodiaceæ.

Salt, (sawlt). [*Sealt*, the A.-S. word] 1 = Chloride of sodium: common salt. 2. A chemical term originally expressing a compound of an acid and a base, but now used in a much wider sense. *Mar S.*: *v.* H. on. *Indian S.*=Saccharum officinale. *S. tree*=Halimodendron, *q.v.* *S.-wort*=Salsola, *q.v.*

Salts. *v.* Salt, 2. *Haloid S.* resemble sea-salt. *Hydro-S.* contain an acid of which hydrogen, and not oxygen, is an important constituent. *Neutral S.*: those that are neither acid nor alkaline. *Org-S.* consist of an acid and a base, each containing oxygen.

Saltatoria, (sal-tā-tō'ri-a). [*L. saltator*, jumper.] =Jumpers: a division of Orthoptera, including grasshoppers.

Saltetre, (salt-p'et-er). [*Salt*, *q.v.*; *L. petreus*, of the rock] = KNO_3 =Nitre=Potassic nitrate, a crystalline substance used in gunpowder to supply the oxygen required for the complete combustion of the sulphur and carbon, which are the other ingredients.

Salvadoraceæ, (sal-vā-dō-rā'sō-rē). [*S. Salvador*] =Salvadoradæ: shrubs and trees with leathery leaves, belonging to Eucleaceæ. *S. persea*=Mustard-tree.

Salvator, (sal-vā'tor). [The Latin name.] =Safe-guard: a large American lizard.

Salver-shaped=Hypocrateriform: having somewhat the form of a tray used of flowers, the corollas of which spread open widely.

Salvia, (sāl'vi-a) [*L. salveo*, I heal.] =Sage: an herb belonging to Lamiaceæ. *S. verbenacea*=Clary

Samara, (sā'ma-ra). [*L. samara*, seed of elm] A thin, wing-like, indehiscent fruit, containing but few seeds.

Sambucus, (sam-bū'kus). [Gk. *sambyke*, sack-but.] =Elder: shrubs and trees belonging to Caprifoliaceæ. *S. ebulus*=Dane-wort.

Samuel=Snocco, *q.v.*

Samolus, (sam'ō-lus)=Brook-weed: an herb belonging to Primulaceæ.

Samphire, (san'fir)=Crithmum, *q.v.* *Golden S.*=Inula arithmoides.

Samydaceæ, (sam-i-dā'se-tē)=Samyds: trees and shrubs, chiefly tropical, with apetalous axillary flowers, belonging to Violales.

Sanadin, (san'a-din). A crystalline variety of orthoclase, or potash felspar.

Sand, (sand). [The A.-S. name.] =Very small stones. *Green S.*: rocks between Wealden and Chalk. *S. battery*: a weak constant battery: zinc, copper, and sharp sand in dilute sulphuric acid; very portable. *S. box-tree*=Hura, *q.v.* *S. crabs*=Oceypoda. swift-footed crabs, which live only on land. *S. eel*=Amodytes tobianus. *S. leek*=Allium scorodopasum. *S. lizard*=Lacerta agilis. *S. hopper*



=*Talitrus locusta*: a crustacean. *S. murina* = *Cotile riparia* boresholes in sand rock. *S. paper* = *Tringa*. *S. shot*: small balls, from 14 oz. to 1 lb., named from being at one time cast in sand-moulds. *S. stars*, v. *Ophiuride*. *S. tubes*, v. *Fulgurites*. *S. worms* = *Nereis versicolor*, belongs to *Errantia*.

Sandal, (san'dal). [The Arabic name.] *S. wood*, of *Santalum album*. *Red S.* = *Pterocarpus santalinum*.

Sandarach, (san'da-rak). *S. tree* = *Callitris quadrivalvis*, yielding a resin called sandarach.

Sandsmelt = *Atherina presbyter*, *q.v.*

Sandstone. An aggregation of grains of sand. *Pebble S.* = *Puddingstone*. *New Red S.* = *Trias*, *q.v.* *Old Red S.* = *Devonian*, *q.v.*

Sanguiferous system, (sang-gwif-er-ous). [*L. sanguis*, blood; *fero*, I bear.] Includes heart, ventricles, aorta, &c., the system of vessels adapted to the circulation of the blood.

Sanguisorba, (sang-gwis-or'ba) = Burnet: a plant belonging to *Sanguisorbaceae*, also called *Poterium*.

Sanguisorbaceae, (sang-gwis-or-b'ae-ë). [*Sanguisorba*, *q.v.*] = *Sanguisorb*: herbs and shrubs, with small apetalous flowers, belonging to *Rosales*.

Sanicle, (san'ikl). [*L. sano*, I heal.] = *Sanicula*: an herb belonging to *Aparaceae*.

Santalaceae, (san-ta-l'ae-ë). [*Santalum*, *q.v.*] = *Sandalwood*: shrubs and trees, with small apetalous flowers, belonging to *Asarales*.

Santalum, (san'ta-lum). A tree with fragrant wood, the type of *Santalaceae*. *S. album* = *Sandal-wood*.

Santonin, (san'to-nin) [*Gk. santonion*, worm-wood.] A crystalline substance obtained from wormwood.

Sap, (sap). [The A.-S. word.] 1. In fortification, a method of digging trenches by placing baskets full of earth in front of the men. 2. The fluid which plants absorb from the earth, corresponding somewhat to the blood of animals. *Milky S.*: a sign of cantharous. *S. balls* = *Polyporei*: fungi belonging to *Hymenomyces*.

Sapajous, (sap'a-jö) [*Saguassa*, the Brazilian name.] = *Cebus*: an arboreal monkey of N. America having a long tail; mild and lively in manner. *Brown S.* = *Capuchin monkey*.

Sapan-wood, (sa-pan'). [A corruption of the Brazilian name.] A dye-wood.

Saphirine, (saf'i-rin). [*Sapphire*, *q.v.*] A blue variety of *spinel*, *q.v.*

Sapindaceae, (sap-in-dü-se-ë). [*Sapindus*, *q.v.*] = *Soap-worts*: horse-chestnuts, &c., trees, shrubs, and herbs, often poisonous, with small irregular flowers, belonging to *Sapindales*; also called *Esculaceae* and *Hippocastaneae*.

Sapindales, (sap-in-dä-lës). Plants with mono-



Sand-piper

dichlamydeous flowers, forming a division of *Hypogynous Exogens*.

Sapindus, (sap-in'dus). [*Sapo Indicus*, Indian soap.] A tropical plant, the type of *Sapindaceae*, named from the berries being used as soap.

Saponaria, (sap-ö-nä'ri-a). [*L. sapo*, soap.] = *Soap-wort*: an herb belonging to *Caryophyllaceae*, named from the leaves being used as soap; also called *Fuller's herb*.

Saponic acid, (sap-ö-nik). [*Saponin*, *q.v.*] = *Esculic acid*: obtained from *saponin*; also called *Polygalic acid*.

Saponification, (sap-on-ifi-kä'shun). [*L. sapo*, soap, *facio*, I make.] Conversion into soap, *v. Soap*.

Saponin, (sap'ö-nin). [*Saponaria*, *q.v.*] = *C₂₆H₄₄O₁₈*, a glucoside substance obtained from the soap plant *Saponaria*.

Saponite, (sap'ö-nit). [*L. sapo*, soap.] = *Steatite*, *q.v.*: a mineral, chiefly silicate of *magnesia*.

Sapota, (sap-ö-ta). [*L. sapa*, soap.] A plant belonging to *Sapotaceae*. *S. Muelleri* = *Bully tree*.

Sapotaceae, (sap-ö-tä'se-ë). [*Sapota*, *q.v.*] = *Sapotads*: shrubs and trees, chiefly tropical, often milky, with monopetalous flowers, belonging to *Rhamnales*.

Sappan-wood, *v. Sapan-wood*.

Sapphire, (saf'ir). [*Sappharus*, the Latin name.] A transparent variety of *corundum*, or native *alumina*, usually blue, a rare gem.

Sap-wood = *Alburnum*, *q.v.*

Saraceno, (sar-a-sen'ik) = *Arabic*. *S. architecturae* = *Arabian architecture*, *q.v.*

Sarcocollads, (sar-kö-kol'ladz). [*Gk. sarx*, flesh; *kolla*, glue.] = *Peneceae*, *q.v.*

Sarcodaria, (sar-kö-dä'ri-a). [*Gk. sarx*, flesh.] Used by *Milne-Edwards* for *Infusoria* and *Sponges*.

Sarcode, (sar'küd). [*Gk. sarx*, flesh, *kudos*, way.] Gelatinous substances, approximating to flesh, forming the body in *Protozoa* and *Infusoria* = *Rudimental flesh*: a variety of muscular tissue, *q.v.*

Sarcocephalus, (sar-kö-sof'a-lus). [*Gk. sarx*, flesh, *kephale*, head.] *S. esculentus* = *Guinea peach*.

Sarcolemma, (sar-kö-lem'ma). [*Gk. sarx*, flesh; *lemma*, skin.] A tough, elastic membrane, acting as a sheath or covering to the muscles.

Sarcophaga, (sar-kö-fa-ga). [*Gk. sarx*, flesh; *phago*, I eat.] = *Sarcophile*: carnivorous *Mar-supialia*; also used generally for any flesh-eating animals.

Sarcorhamphus, (sar-kö-ram'pus). [*Gk. sarx*, flesh.] A vulture-like bird. *S. papa* = *King vulture*.

Sarcosine, (sar-kö'sin). [*Gk. sarx*, flesh.] = *C₂H₇NO₂*: a crystalline alkaloid substance found in *kreatine*.

Sarcostemma, (sar-kö-stem'ma). [*Gk. sarx*, flesh; *stemma*, crown.] A plant belonging to *Asclepiadaceae*. *S. glaucum* = *Ipecacuanha* of *Venezuela*.

Sardine, (sär'dën). [*Sardinia*.] A small her-ring-like fish = *Young pulchards*.

Sardonyx, (sar'dō-niks). [The Latin name.] A variety of the onyx.

Sargasso Sea, (sār-gas-seo). [Sp. *sargazo*, sea weed.] A marine prairie, 3,000,000 of square miles, in the middle of the Atlantic. v. *Sargassum*.

Sargassum, (sār-gas'sum). [Sp. *sargazo*, sea-weed.] An edible sea-weed: a plant belonging to Fucoaceæ. *S. seas*: seas of gulf-weed.

Sariama=*Microdictylus*, q.v.

Sarkine, (sar'kin). [Gk. *sarr*, flesh.] = *Hypoxanthine*, v. *Xanthine*.

Sarkolactic acid, (sar-kō-lak'tik). [Gk. *sarr*, flesh, *lactic*, q.v.] A variety of lactic acid obtained from flesh.

Sarkosine, (sar-ko-sin). [Gk. *sarr*, flesh.] = *Sarcosine*, q.v.

Saros, (sar'ō)=Meton's cycle=18 solar years, 15 days, 10 hours, after which the eclipses recur in the same order on the same days.

Sarothamnus, (sar-ō-tham'nus). A plant belonging to Leguminaceæ. *S. scoparius* = Broom.

Sarraceniaceæ, (sar-ra-sen-ni-ā'se-ō) = *Sarraceniads*: N. American bog herbs, with pitcher-shaped leaves, belonging to Ranaleæ.

Sarsaparilla, (sar-sa-pa-ril'la). [*Zarsaparrilla*, the Spanish name.] = *Smilax*: an evergreen climbing shrub, the root of which is used medicinally.

Sarsaparillas=*Smilacaceæ*, q.v.

Sasin, (sas'in). An Indian variety of the antelope.

Sassolite, (sas'sō-lit). [*Sasso*, in Italy.] = *Sassolin*, a mineral occurring in anorthic crystals, which are almost entirely boracic acid.

Satellites, (sat'el-lits). [*L. satellites*, companion.] = *Moons*, q.v.

Satin. *S. bird*: a bird belonging to

Corvidæ. *S. spar*: 1.=Fibrous gypsum: a variety of native sulphate of lime. 2. A variety of arragonite, or native carbonate of lime. *S. wood*=Wood of *Swietenia chloroxylon*.

Saturation, (sat-ū-rā'shun). [*Saturatio*, the Latin word.] 1. When one substance has absorbed, or dissolved, as much of another as it has capacity for absorbing or dissolving, it is said to be saturated. 2. When an acid is entirely neutralised by an alkaline substance, or vice versa, it is said to be saturated.

Saturn, (sat'ern). [Classical.] One of the larger planets: the sixth planet from the Sun, at a distance of about 872 millions of miles; diameter about 70,000 miles, year about 30 of ours: has eight moons and three surrounding rings. *S. satellites* or *moons*: Titan, Japetus, Ithra, Dione, Tethys, Lincoladus, Mimias, and Hyperion.

Saturni, (sa-ter'ni). [Saturn, q.v.] *Arbor S.* = Lead tree, q.v.

Saturnia, (sa-ter'ni-a) [Saturn, q.v.] *S. atlas* = *Atlas* moth: builds pensile nest. *S. paronid* = Emperor moth.

Saturnian, (sat-er'ni-an). [Saturn, q.v.] Belonging to Saturn.

Saua, (saw'ba) = Leaf carrying ant = *Cecodoma cephalotes*: an ant, found in Amazonia, living on leaves of trees.

Sauce-alone=*Sisymbrium albania*.

Sauria, (saw'ri-a). [Gk. *saura*, lizard.] = *Lizards*, v. *Lacertilia*. Sometimes used as including *Lacertilia* and *Crocodylia*.

Saurian, (saw'ri-an). [Gk. *saura*, lizard.] Reptilian: relating to reptiles.

Saurichthys, (saw-rik'this). [Gk. *saura*, lizard, *ichthys*, fish.] A fish known only by fossil teeth found in Liass rocks.

Sauropsida, (saw-rop'si-da). [Gk. *saura*, lizard; *opsis*, likeness.] = *Reptiles* and *birds*: a primary division of *Vertebrata*, marked by the presence of air-breathing lungs, amnion, allantois, and a complex ramus, and the absence of branchiae.

Sauropterygia, (saw-rop-ter'y'i-a). [Gk. *saura*, lizard, *pteryx*, wing.] Extinct aquatic, marine, carnivorous reptiles. *Nothosaurus*, *Plesiosaurus*, &c. = *Plesiosauna* of Huxley, with long necks.

Sauraceæ, (saw-ō rā'se-ē). [*Saururus*, typical genus.] = *Saururids*: marsh herbs, with naked flowers, belonging to *Piperaleæ*.

Saurura, (saw-ō'rē). [Gk. *saura*, lizard; *oura*, tail.] = *Archaeopteryx*, q.v.: extinct birds, having lizard-like tails, only one species known.

Saussure's hygrometer=*Han-hygrometer*.

Saussurite, (saw'sū-rit). [M. Saussure.] A mineral, a variety of feldspar, chiefly silicate of aluminum, also called *Axonite*.

Sauvagesiaceæ, (saw-va-jus-i-ā'se-ē). [M. Sauvages.] = *Sauvageads*: tropical S. American herbs and shrubs with polypetalous flowers, belonging to *Violaceæ*.

Savoys, (sa-vo'y). *S. cabbage*: a variety of *Brassica oleracea*.

Saw-fish=*Pristis antiquorum*.

Saw-fly=*Tenthredo*: an insect belonging to *Hymenoptera*, having the ovipositor modified into a double saw.

Saw-wort=*Serratula*, q.v.

Saxicola, (saks-i-k'o-la). [*L. saxum*, rock: *colo*, inhabit.] A bird, belonging to *Sylviadae*. *S. oenanthe*=*Wheat-eat*. *S. rubicola*=*Stone chat*. *S. solitaria*=*Rock warbler*.

Saxifraga, (saks-i-fra-ga). [*L. saxum*, rock; *frango*, I break.] = *Saxifrage*: a plant, chiefly found on rocks, the type of *Saxifragaceæ*, secretes a fluid which catches flies. *S. umbrosa*=*London pride*.

Saxifragaceæ, (saks-i-fra-gā'se-ē). [*Saxifraga*, q.v.] = *Saxifrages*: small herbs, belonging to *Saxifragales*.

Saxifragales, (saks-i-fra-gā'lēz). [*Saxifraga*, q.v.] Plants with monodichlamydeous



Sasin



Saw-fish

flowers, forming a division of Perigynous Exogens.

Saxon. *S. architecture* * characterised by semicircular or triangular doorways and arches and small windows.

Scabbard fish = *Lepidopus argyreus*: a fish belonging to *Tetraodon*.

Scabiosa, (skā-bi-ō'sā). [*L. scabiosa*, scab.] = Scabious: an herb belonging to *Dipsacaceae*; named from being used in skin diseases. *S. succisa* = Devil's bit.

Scad, (skad) = Horse-mackerel = *Scomber trachurus* = *Caranx trachurus*: a fish belonging to *Scombridae*.

Scagliola, (skal-yō-lā). [*Scagliuola*, the Italian name.] Artificial marble: a composition of gypsum, isinglass, glue, &c., made to imitate marble.

Scala media, (skā-lā mē-dī-ā). [The Latin name.] A tubular expansion in the cochlea of the human ear, between the scala vestibuli and scala cochleae, serving the function of a key-board, of which the extremities of the auditory nerve are the keys.

Scalar, (skā-lar). [*L. scala*, ladder.] *S. quantity*: does not involve direction. Ex., the volume of a figure or mass of a body.

Scalariform, (ska-lar'ī-form). [*L. scala*, ladder.] = Ladder-like.

Scal-fish. A fish belonging to *Rhombus*, *q.v.*

Scale, (skāl). [*L. scala*, ladder.] 1. Any regular succession of intervals. 2. An instrument graduated, usually at regular intervals. 3. *Scales*. Musical *S.*: a succession of musical sounds, also called keys. Chromatic *S.*: one of thirteen consecutive semitones. Diatonic *S.*: *S.* Diatonic Scale. *Kahermonic S.*: one having small intervals. *S. of hardness*, *v.* Hardness.

Scalene, (skā-lēn'). [*L. scalenus*, unequal.] *S. triangle*: one having no two of the sides of equal lengths.

Scales 1. Musical *S.*, *v.* Keys: the notes of musical scales are usually expressed by signs written on staves of five lines for treble and five lines for bass notes. 2. *Thermometric S.*, *Celsius's S.* = Centigrade *S.*, *Fahrenheit's S.*, and *Reaumur's S.*, *v.* each word. 3. A variety of horn, in the form of plates, found on fishes and some other animals. *Ctenoid S.*: with rough edges. *Cycloid S.*: smooth and horny. *Ganoid S.*: covered with enamel. *Placoid S.*: detached, often spinous.

Scale-insects = *Coccidae*: kept by ants in their cells for the honey-like fluid which they exude.

Scale mosses = *Juncgermanniaceae* = *Hepaticae*: small moss-like plants.

Scalenehedron, (ska-lēn-ō-lē-dron) [*Gk. skalenos*, unequal; *hedra*, seat] A solid figure bounded by twelve equal scalene triangles.

Scallop, (skal'lop) [*Escallop*, the French name.] = *Pecten Jacobaea*: an oyster-like animal.

Scalops = Shrew mole = *Sorex aquaticus*: an animal belonging to *Insectivora*.

Scalpel, (skal'pel). [*Scalpellum*, the Latin word.] = Dissecting knife.

Scaly. *S. lizard* = *Zootoca vivipara*.

Scammonic, (skam'mo-nik). [*Scammony*, *q.v.*] *S. acid* = Salapic acid: obtained from scammony.

Scammony, (skam'mo-ni). [*Scammonia*, the Latin name.] = *Convolvulus scammonia*.

Scandinavian floral region. Characterised by fir trees and berries.

Scandix, (skan'diks). [*Gk. scandix*, chervil] = Shepherd's needle: an herb belonging to *Apiaceae*. *S. pecten* = Venus's comb.

Scansores, (skan-sō'rez). [*L. scando*, I climb.] A sub-division of *Insectivora* = Climbing birds, woodpeckers, cuckoos, juncos, trogons, &c., all of which build closed nests.

Scansoria, (skan-sō'ri-ā). [*L. scendo*, I climb] = *Didelphis*, *q.v.*

Scantlings, (skan'tlingz). [*Fr. chantel*, corner-piece.] Pieces of wood, such as rails, &c., of small size.

Scaphite, (skaf'it). [*L. scapha*, a boat] An ammonite-like cephalopod, found only in Cretaceous rocks.

Scaphoid, (skaf'oid). [*Gk. scapha*, boat, *oidos*, form] One of the tarsal bones, *q.v.*

Scapolite, (skap'ō-lit). [*Gk. skapros*, rod; *lithos*, stone.] = *Weinertite*. A mineral, chiefly silicate of aluminum and calcium.

Scapula, (skap'ū-lā). [The Latin name.] = Shoulder-blade: a triangular bone at the back of upper side of the thorax, connecting the arm and trunk; in birds called "side bone."

Scapular, (skap'ū-lar). [*Scapula*, *q.v.*] *S. arch* = Pectoral arch, *q.v.*

Scapulars, (skap'ū-larz). [*Scapula*, *q.v.*] Feathers covering the humerus and scapula.

Scarabæus, (ska-ra-bē-us). [The Latin word.] A beetle found in warm countries, belonging to *Coleoptera*.

Scarf-skin. [*Scarf*, *q.v.*] = *Epidermis*, *q.v.* = Cuticle.

Scarfing. [*Scarp*, *q.v.*] Joining two pieces of timber by cutting away a part of each, and fastening by glue, nails, bolts, &c., so that the joint is not noticeable.

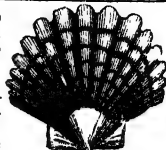
Scarlatina, (skār-lā-tē-nā). [*Scarlatine*, the French word.] Scarlet fever: a contagious, eruptive, febrile phase of disease.

Scarlet. *S. bug* = *Pyrrhocoris*: an insect belonging to *Heteroptera*. *S. fever* = *Scarlatina*, *q.v.* *S. runner* = *Phaseolus multiflorus*.

Scarp = *Escarp*, *q.v.*

Scelidosaurus, (skel-i-dō-saw'rus) [*Gk. skelis*, leg; *saurus*, lizard] An extinct reptile belonging to *Dinosauria*, known only by large hollow limb-bones found in *Lias* rocks.

Scépæce, (ske-pā-sē-ō). [*Gk. skēpa*, covering] = *Scépad*: tropical trees with leathery leaves, belonging to *Euphorbiales*.



Scallop-shell



Scalene triangle

Scheat— β Pegasi: the second star in the constellation Pegasus.

Scheele's green, (shē'lez) [C. W. Scheele, a Swedish chemist.] = $\text{Cu}_2\text{As}_2\text{O}_5$: arsenite of copper; a green pigment.

Scheelite, (shē'lit) [C. W. Scheele, of Sweden] = CaWO: a mineral, chiefly calcic tungstate.

Scheererite, (shēr'er-īt) [Herr Scheerer.] A mineral resin, also sometimes called Naphthalin.

Schiller. A walled plain in the Moon, more than 100 miles in diameter.

Schist, (shist) [Gk. *schistos*, split.] A general term for foliated clayey rocks; γ Slate. *Argillaceous S.* = Clay slate. *Crystalline S.*, v . Hypogene. *Mica S.*, v . Mica.

Schizandraceae, (skiz-an-drā'se-ē) [Gk. *schizo*, I split; *aner*, man.] = Kalsurads, trailing shrubs with small flowers, belonging to Menispermatales, named from the stamens being joined at the apex.

Schizocarps, (skiz'ō kārps) [Gk. *schizo*, I split, *karpōs*, fruit] The whole of a compound fruit when the parts appear separate.

Schizodus, (skiz'ō-dus) [Gk. *schizo*, I split; *odus*, tooth.] A bivalve mollusc, known by shells found in Permian rocks.

Schistose, (skiz'tōs) [Gk. *schizo*, I split] Foliated; "splitting easily into layers."

Scholium, (skō'l-um) [Gk. *scholion*, the Greek word.] A commentary or appendix.

Schooner, (skō'nei) [The Dutch word.] A small vessel with two or three masts.

Schorl, (shorl) [Sw. *skorl*, brittle] A black opaque variety of tourmaline, common in tin mines.

Schorlomite, (shorl'o-mit) [Schorl, $q.v.$] A mineral, chiefly silico-titanate of iron and calcium.

Schrankia, *S. uncinata* = Pink sensitive plant of New Mexico.

Sciatic nerve, (si-at'ik) [Gk. *schion*, hip-joint.] The largest human nerve.

Sciatica, (si-at'ika) [Sciatic, $q.v.$] An inflammatory affection of the sciatic nerve, also used generally for any rheumatic disease of the hip or thigh.

Science, (si'ens) [L. *scientia*, knowledge.] = Classified by Herbert Spencer as: 1. *Abstract S.* = Logic and mathematics; 2. *Abstract Concrete S.* = Mechanics, chemistry, physics, &c.; 3. *Concrete S.* = Astronomy, geology, biology, sociology, &c. *S. of language* = Glottology. *Medical S.*: divided into heteropathy and homoeopathy. v . Medical Science. *Natural S.* = Physical S.: the knowledge of the laws governing the forces of Nature.



Schizodus



Schooner

Scincidae, (sing'si-dē) [Scincus, $q.v.$ Gk. *skinos*, form.] A family of lizards, which connect lizards with serpents.

Scincus, (sing'us) [The Latin name] = Skink: an African reptile, the type of Scincidae.

Scienza labrax, (si-ō'na) = Labrax, $q.v.$ A fish: also called Bass.

Scilla, (sil'ia) [Classical.] A plant belonging to Liliaceae. *S. maritima* = Squill. *S. nutans* = Bluebell.

Sciotic, (si-ōp'tik) [Gk. *skia*, shadow; *optikos*, belonging to sight] Relating to the camera obscura, $q.v.$ *S. gull* = A ball, having a lens fixed in it, capable of motion on its axis, used to admit light to the camera obscura, $q.v.$

Scirpus, (sir'pus) [The Latin name.] A plant, related to Liliaceae. *S. lacustris* = Bulrush.

Scirrhus, (skir'us) [Skirros, the Greek word.] A hard tumour, a phase of the disease called cancer.

Sciuridae, (si-ū'i-dē) [Sciurus, $q.v.$] Squirrels; a family of Rodentia, $q.v.$

Sciurus, (si-ū-us) [The Latin name] Squirrel: a small gnawing animal, the type of Sciuridae. *S. Madagascariensis* = Aye-aye, $q.v.$

Scleranthaceae, (sklor-an-thā'se-ē) [Scleranthus, $q.v.$] = Scleranthus: small weedy herbs, belonging to Ficoidales.

Scleranthus, (sklor-an'thus) [Gk. *skleros*, hard, *anthos*, flower] = Knowel: a small herb, the type of Scleranthaceae.

Sclerobasis, (skler-ō-bā'sik) [Gk. *skleros*, hard, *basis*, foundation] A coral with soft parts round a hard central body.

Sclerodermic, (skler-ō-der'mik) [Gk. *skleros*, hard, *derma*, skin] Hard-skinned.

Sclerotic, (skle-rot'ik) [Gk. *skleros*, hard] The white opaque part of the eye-ball, in some lower vertebrata somewhat bony; contains the vitreous humour of the eye. v . Scleritica.

Scleritica, (skle-rot'i-ka) [Gk. *skleros*, hard] The eye-ball, the front portion of which is the cornea; in man it is fibrous; in lower animals sometimes partially ossified.

Scolecida, (skō-lē'si-da) [Skolex, $q.v.$ Gk. *skolos*, form] Entozoa, &c.: animals, mostly parasitic, having a water-vascular system, a division of Annelulida, including flatworms, threadworms, and Rotifera.

Scolex, (skō'leks) [Gk. *skolos*, worm] Larva of scolecida, the head, or root, of a tape-worm.

Scolopacidae, (skol-ō-pa'i-dē) [Scolopax, $q.v.$ Gk. *skolos*, form.] Woodcock, plover, snipe, &c.: a family of birds, belonging to Galliniformes.

Scolopax, (skol'ō-paks) [The Greek name] Woodcock: a bird, the type of Scolopacidae, $q.v.$ *S. gallinula* = Jack-snipe.

Scolopendra, (skol-ō-pen'tura) [The Greek name] = Centipede: a small animal, belonging to Myriapoda, having a slender flattened body.

Scolopendridæ, (skol-ō-pen'dri-dē). [Scolopendria, *q. v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A carnivorous sub-division of Myriapoda, *q. v.*

Scolopendrium, (skol-ō-pen'drī-um) [The Greek name.] = Hart's tongue, *q. v.*

Scomber, (skom'ber). [The Latin name.] Mackerel, the type of Scomberidæ. *S. pylengys* = Bonita.

Scomberidæ = Scomberidæ, *q. v.*

Scomberidæ, (skom'berī-dē) [Scomber, *q. v.*, Gk. *eidos*, form.] = Scomberidæ: mackerel, tunny, sword-fish, &c., a family of fishes, belonging to Acanthopterygii

Scopelus, (skop'e-lus). [L. *scopulus*, sea-rock.] A salmon-like fish, belonging to Salmonidæ. *S. Humboldtii*—Argentine.

Scops, (sko'ps) = Strix scops.

Scops-eared owl = *Ephialtes* scops.

Scoria, (sko'ri-a). [The Latin word.] Cinders of lavas: used generally for dross or slag

Scorodite, (skō'ro-dit). A mineral, chiefly composed of iron and manganese

Scorpion, (skor'pi-on) [Scorpio, the Latin name.] An insect belonging to Pedipalpi, the largest of Arachnida, *q. v.* *Pulver* = *Eophrynus*, belong to Arachnida. *S. diversus* = *Phoripoda*, *q. v.*, named from the abdomen resembling that of a scorpion. *S. grass* = *Myosotis*, *q. v.*

Scorpio, (skor'pi-ō). [The Latin name.] 1. = The Scorpion: the eighth sign of the Zodiac, one of the autumnal signs, of which Antares is the chief star. 2. A burrowing stinging spider.



Scotch, *S. fir* = *Pinus sylvestris*. *S. pebbles* a banded variety of agate. *S. sawfly* = *Lophyrus*. *S. thistle* = *Onopordon*, *q. v.*

Scowed anchor. Having the cable tied to the shank, so that it can be pulled up by the shank if it become fixed.

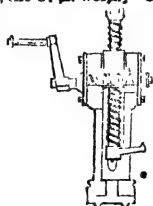
Screamer, *S. bird* = *Palamedea cornuta*, *q. v.* A bird of S. America.

Screen, (skrēn). A partition in a building (especially in a church) reaching only part of the distance from the floor to the roof.

Screw, (skrō). [*Serue*, the O. E. word.] One of the mechanical powers, *q. v.* *S. blade* the blade of a screw-propeller.

S. jack: an apparatus for lifting heavy bodies a short distance. *S. propeller*: an apparatus by which the force of steam is applied to moving vessels in water. *S. thread*, *r. Thread*.

S. pile: one which is screwed into the ground. *S. pines* = *Pandanus*, *q. v.*

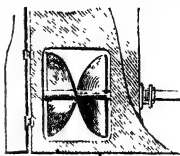


Screw-jack.

Fossil S.: cast of the interior of a spiral univave shell.

Micrometer S., *v. Micrometer*.

Serofula, (skrof'ū-la). [The Latin word.] A phase of disease, in which tumorous and ultimately ulcers are formed.



Screw-propeller.

Scrophularia, (skrof'ū-lā'rī-a). [Scrofula, *q. v.*]

Scrophulariaceæ, (skrof'ū-lā-rī-ā'se-ē). [Scrofula, *q. v.*] Fig-worts: herbs and shrubs with monopetalous flowers, belonging to Bignoniales.

Scruple, (skrō'pl). [*Scrupule*, the French word] = 20 grains. See Apothecaries' Weight in Tables.

Sculpin, *r. Skulpin*.

Sculpture, (skul-ptūr). [*Sculptura*, the Latin word.]

Representation by form, *cf.* Painting, or representation by colour and form.



Sculpin.

includes carving, engraving, modelling, &c. *S. writing* = Hieroglyphic, *q. v.*

Scurvy, (sker'vi) A phase of disease, caused by insufficient nutriment, characterised by debility and internal bleeding from various parts, &c., especially caused by want of vegetable food. *S. grass* = *Cochlearia*, *q. v.*

Scuta, (skū'ta). [L. *scutum*, shield.] Plural of *Scutum*, *q. v.*

Scutella, (skū-tel'la). [L. *scutellum*, little shield.] A variety of sea-urchins: animals belonging to Echinodermata, circular in form; intermediate between star-fish and echinus.

Scutellaria, (skut-el-lā'rī-a). [L. *scutella*, scale.] = Skull-cap: an herb belonging to Labiate.

Scutes, (skūts). *r. Scutum*.

Scutiles. Openings allowing communication between the different decks of a ship.

Scutum, (skū'tum). [L. *scutum*, shield.] One of the bony plates, or scutes, into which the derma of crocodiles, &c., are hardened.

Scutum Sobieski, (skū'tum sō-bi-es'ki). [The Latin name.] = The Shield of Sobieski: a northern constellation, of small stars only.

Scyllium, (sil'li-um). A fish, belonging to Squidæ; also called Dog-fish and Bounce.

Scylodermata, (sil-lō-der-ma-ta). Leuckart's term for Holothuræ and Sipunculida, forming a division of Coelenterata.

Seytosiphon. An edible sea-weed belonging to Algae.

Sea. The great body of water covering areas of subsidence, forming the greater part of the earth's surface, having an average depth of about 2 miles, but a great part of which is not more than 1500 fathoms in depth. The temperature of the sea in tropical and temperate regions probably averages 6° C., but is probably never below -3.5° C. The plants

are few below 50 fathoms; none below 200 fathoms. At extreme depths only animals belonging to Protozoa are found. *S. anemone* = Actinidae. *S. bear* = Otaria = Phoca ursina. *S. blubber*: animals belonging to Coelenterata. *S. breum* = Pagellus centrodontus. *S. calf* = Seal. *S. caterpillars* = Polynoe. *S. centipedes* = Nereidae: animals belonging to Errantia. *S. cone* = Tricheus manatus = Manatee. *S. crane* = Palmurus. *S. cucumbers* = Pentacta. *S. daisy* = Bellia. *S. devil* = Lophus piscatorius. *S. ducks* = Fuliginina. *S. dust* = Trichodesmium. *S. eagle*, v. Halietus. *S. egg* = Roe of Echinus: edible. *S. fan* = Gorgonia, v. Gorgonidae. *S. fox*, v. Fox-shark. *S. horses* = Aphisia. *S. heat* = Frankenia. *S. horse* = Hippocampidae. *S. kale* = Crumbe. *S. lavender* = Aggregatæ. *S. league* = 3½ miles nearly. *S. lemons* = Doridae. *S. lilies* = Encrinetes: roseable sea-stars and sea-urchins; on long stems fixed to the seabottom. *S. lion* = Otaria jubata. *S. lizards* = Enaliosauria. *S. loach* = Rock ling = Mustella vulgaris, 6 to 18 feet long. *S. mat* = Flustra. *S. mice* = Aphroditaceæ. *S. mile* = Knot = 6082 feet. *S. moss* = Bryozoa. *S. mouse*, v. *S. mice*. *S. nest* = Holtenia Carpenteri: a siliceous sponge, somewhat like a bird's nest in form. *S. nettles* belong to Actinaria, q.v. *S. otter* = Lutrina. *S. pens*: animals belonging to Actinozoa. *S. pink* = Aranea. *S. red* = Marram grass. *S. rocket* = Cakile: a plant belonging to Brassicaceæ. *S. shrubs* = Gonioides. *S. slugs* = Opisthobranchiata, which have shells when young. *S. snail* = Liparia. *S. spiders* = Pantopodi. *S. swallow* = Ternæ. *S. unicorn* = Narwhal. *S. wreaths* = Echinidea. *S. weed* = Alga. *S. wife* = Acantholabrus Yarelli. *S. willow*, v. Gorgonia. *S. woman*, v. Fata morgana. *S. worms*: belong to Errantia, q.v. *S. wracks* = Zosteraceæ, also = Fucales.

Seal, (sej). [*Seal*, the A.-S. name.] = Phoca: a carnivorous aquatic animal belonging to Pinnigrada. *Shouted S.* = Se. elephant. *Phoca leonina*. **Seals** = Phocidae.

Sealing-wax. A mixture of shellac, turpentine, &c.

Seasons. Spring: when the sun passes through Aries, Taurus, and Gemini. Summer: when the sun is highest at noon, and passes through Cancer, Leo, and Virgo. Autumn: when the sun passes through Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius. Winter: when the sun is lowest at noon, and passes through Capricorn, Aquarius, and Pisces. v. Zodiac.

Sebaceous glands, (se-bā's-us). [*S. sebum*, tallow.] Connected with the hair, secreting fatty matter.

Sebacic acid, (se-bā'sik). [*S. sebum*, tallow.] = C₁₆H₃₂O₄: obtained from olein.

Sebastes, (se-bas'tes). A fish belonging to



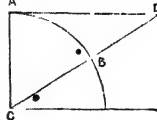
Seal.

Acanthopterygii. *S. Norvegicus* = Norway haddock.

Sebetens = Cordiaceæ, q.v.

Secale, (se-kā'le). [The Latin name.] A grass-plant belonging to Gramineæ. *S. cereale* = Rye.

Secant, (se'kant). [*L. secō*, I cut.] 1. In any right-angled triangle the secant of any one of the angles is the ratio of the hypotenuse to the side joining the angle with the right angle, e.g., $\frac{CD}{AC}$ = secant of angle A.



Secant.

UCA. 2. Generally, any cutting line.

Secondary. *S. acids*: derived from organic acids by the substitution of two equivalents of an alcoholic radicle for two of hydrogen. *S. battery*: a number of metal plates, usually platinum, with pieces of moistened cloth between, which, after being connected for a time with a galvanic battery, become in turn the origin of a current. *S. colours*: orange, green, purple. *S. currents*: 1. In voltaic battery, smaller currents within the battery; 2. Induced currents, q.v. *S. notes*: softer notes produced when a musical note is sounded. *S. strata* = Mesozoic = Cretaceous, Jurassic, and Tertiary, originally used for all aqueous and fossiliferous strata; not found in any oceanic island, except New Zealand.

Secretary-bird = *Gypogeranus serpentarius*, q.v.

Secretions, (se-krē'shunz) [*L. secretum*, I separate.] *Salivary S.*, v. Saliva. *Gastric S.*, v. Gastric juice. *Pancreatic S.*, v. Pancreatic fluid. *Renal S.* of urine, by the kidneys. *Skin S.* = Perspiration; the last two are also called excretions.



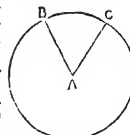
Secretary bird

Sectility, (sek-til'i-ti). [*L. secō*, I cut.] The property of being easily cut into slices.

Sector, (sek'tor). [The Latin word.] 1. An instrument for geometrical drawing. 2. The portion of a circle included between two radii.

Sectorial teeth = Dens carnassiers = Cutting teeth.

Secular, (sek'ū-lar). [*Secularis*, the Latin word.] Periodical, occurring at or through long intervals of time.



C A B, sector.

Sedge, (sej). [*Segg*, the A.-S. name.] = Carex; q.v. *S. warbler* = *Salicaria phragmitis*: found near river sides.

Sedges = Cyperaceæ, q.v.

Sedilia, (sē-dī-lī-a). [L. *Sedilium*, the Latin word.] Seats near the altar, on the south side of a chancel.

Sedimentary formations, *v.* Aqueous formations.

Sedum, (sē'dūm). [The Latin name.] = Orpine, stone-crop: a succulent herb belonging to Crassulaceae.

Seed, (sēd). [*Seed*, the A.-S. name.] = Ovale and contents; resulting from fertilisation: consists of an embryo and its receptacle or envelope. The portion of a plant which is capable of development into a similar plant.

S. buds = Ovules? *S. lac*, *v.* Lac.

Segment, (seg'mēt). [*Segmentum*, the Latin word.] A portion cut off.

Segmentation, (seg-men-tā'shun). [Segment, *q.v.*] 1. Specially = Division of yolk. earliest stage of development. 2. Generally, any division into parts.

Seine, (sēn) [The French word.] A draught net.

v. Nets.

Seismic, (sē'smīk) [Gk *seismos*, earthquake.] Relating to earthquakes.

Seismology, (sē-mō-lō-jī). [Gk *seismos*, earthquake, *logos*, discourse.] The science of the causes and effects of earthquakes, or "wave-shells" of motion of the earth's surface.

Selachia, (se-lāsh-i-a) [Selachius, *q.v.*] = Placoider sharks, dog fishes, &c. fishes forming a sub-division of Elasmobranchii.

Selachus, (se-lā-kus). [Gk *selachos*, a cartilaginous fish.] A large shark: belongs to Squalidae. *S. maximus* = Basking shark = *Squalus maximus*.

Selaginaceae, (sel-ā-jī-nā'-e-ē). [Gk. *selagōn*, lycopodium.] = Selagins: herbs, chiefly of Cape of Good Hope, between Eschidae and Ugnonales.

Selection, (sē-lek'shun). [*Selectio*, the Latin word.] Natural *S.*: the survival of those plants and animals best fitted for continuous existence under given conditions, and the gradual extinction of those not so adapted.

v. Darwinism.

Selenates, (sel-e-nā'ts). [Selenic acid, *q.v.*] Compounds of selenic acid and bases.

Selenic acid, (se-len'ik) [Selenium, *q.v.*] = Dihydric selenate = H_2SeO_4 : an acid resembling sulphuric acid. *Hydro S.* = H_2Se : an inflammable gas; also called seleniuretted hydrogen.

Selenides, (sel-e-nīd's). [Selenium, *q.v.*] Rare mineral substances: compounds of selenium and another element.

Selenite, (sel-e-nīt) A crystalline variety of gypsum, *q.v.*

Selenites, (sel'e-nīts). [Selenium, *q.v.*] 1. Compounds of selenium acid and a base. 2. Name used for the imaginary inhabitants of the Moon.

Selenitic, (sel-e-nīt'ik). [Selenite, *q.v.*] Relating to, or containing, selenite. *S. cement*: a compound of lime, gypsum, and sand.

Selenium, (sel-ē'n-ūm). [Gk. *selene*, moon.]

= Se : one of the sulphur group, *q.v.* A solid substance, resembling sulphur, but darker and heavier.

Seleniuretted hydrogen = Hydroselenic acid = Dihydric selenide = H_2Se : a colourless inflammable gas, resembling hydrosulphuric acid.

Selenography, (sel-e-nō'grā-fi). [Gk. *selene*, moon, *grapho*, I write.] The description of the Moon.

Selenographical, (sel-e-nō'grāf-i-kāl) [Selenography, *q.v.*] Relating to the description of the Moon.

Selen-sulphur. A mineral containing selenium and sulphur.

Selipsh. An American race.

Sella Turcica, (sel-la-tēr'si-ka). [The Latin name.] = Turkish saddle: a depression in the sphenoid bone.

Semaphore, (sem'a-for). [G. *sema*, sign, *phorco*, I bear.] An apparatus for showing signals to be seen at a distance.

Semicircle, (sem-i-sei'kl). [L. *semis*, half; Circle, *q.v.*] = Hemisphere, half a circle.

Semilunar valves. Between the ventricles of the heart and the great arteries.

Semitic, (sem-i-tī'k). [Semit, son of Noah.] *S. languages*: Arabic, Babylonian, Ethiopian, Hebrew, and Syrian.

Semitone, (sem-i-tūn). [L. *semita*, half; Tone, *q.v.*] = Half a tone. *v.* Tone.

Semnopithecus, (sem-nō-pi-thē'kus). [Gk. *semonos*, venerable, *pithekos*, ape.] A large long-tailed Asiatic monkey, having short arms, a small thumb, and ischial callosities; walks on all fours.

Sempervivum, (sem-per-viv'ūm). [L. *semper*, always, *vivo*, I live.] = House-leek; a succulent herb belonging to Crassulaceae.

Senebiera, (sen-e-bi'ā-ia). [Senebier, a Swiss botanist.] = Wart-cress, an herb belonging to Brassicaceae.

Senecio, (sen-ē'si-ō). [L. *senex*, old.] An herb belonging to Asteraceae. *S. vulgaris* = Groundsel.

Senna, (sen'na). A purgative drug, obtained from the plant Cassia, belonging to Leguminaceae, and from others.

Sensation, (sen-sā'shun). [*Sensus*, the Latin word.] = Feeling: mental impressions derived, by means of the senses, from external objects.

v. Senses.

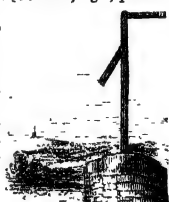
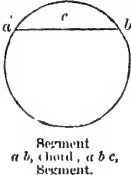
Sensations = Opsaisthenes = Feeling. *v.* Sensation.

Sense animals = Sensual animals: Oken's term for Mammalia.

Sensea, (sen'sea). [L. *sensus*, perception.] Five *S.*: seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and feeling. *v.* Sensation.

Sensible. *S. horizon*. *v.* Horizon.

Sensitive. *S. animals*: *v.* Lamarck's classification. *S. flacca*: which quiver, and are sometimes extinguished, when a suitable



musical note is sounded. *S. plants*: whose leaves move when stimulated by touch or by the chemical action of corrosive substances, e.g., *mimosa*, *diomaea*, &c. *Pink S. plant*=*Schiankia uncinata*.

Sensory organs. The organs of the senses of hearing, seeing, tasting, smelling.

Sensual. *S. animals*: *v.* Oken's classification.

Sepal, (sép'al). [*Sepalum*, the Latin term.] A calycine leaf *v.* Calyx.

Sepia, (sép'i-a). [The

Latin name] 1.=Cuttle-fish, *v.* Sepiade.

=Indian ink, a black

secretion of the Indian

cuttle-fish. *S. colouring*

matter of china=

Oxide of iron.

Sepiade, (sép'i-a-dé)

[*Sepia*, *q.v.*] Cuttle-

fishes, *q.v.*: a sub-division of Cephalopoda, *q.v.*

Sepostaire, (sép'o-stâi)=Cuttle-bone. Internal

shell of a cuttle-fish.

Sepoy, (sép'oy). [*Sepakot*, the native word]

A native of Hindostan employed in the

British army.

Septa, (sép'ta) [The Latin word] Radiating

plate. *a* coral cell or *a* small division.

Septane=Heptane, *q.v.*

Septine=Heptane a hydrocarbon of the

Acetylene series *v.* Hydrocarbon.

Septum, (sép'tum). [The Latin word.] Singu-

lar of septa, *q.v.*

Seralbumin, (s'é-r'al-bû'nin)

[*Serum* and *Albumin*, *q.v.*] A

variety of Albumin, *q.v.*

Seraphim. A Scotch local

name for pterygatus, an Old

Red Sandstone crustacean

Serein Rain falling from a

cloudless sky.

Serematitis, (ser-é-mi-tâ'tis). *aaa* Septa

[*L. serenitas*, clearness]—Mare Serematitis:

an elliptical plain on the Moon's surface,

about 430 miles in diameter, supposed to

have been the bed of a former sea.

Series. 1. In mathematics, a number of

terms, increasing or decreasing according to

some law. 2. A group of compounds, each

containing the same radicle.

Seriform. *v.* Allicae.

Serous membranes. Membranes secreting a

serous fluid; lining the cavities of the chest,

lungs, &c.

Serpens, (ser'pens). [The Latin name] =The

Serpent: a large northern constellation, of

which Unakalkay is the chief star.

Serpent, (ser'pent). [*Serpens*, the Latin name]

v. Ophidia. *Glass S.*=Augustus ventralis. *v.*

Ophiurus.

Serpentarius=The Serpent-bearer=Ophiu-

chus, *q.v.*

Serpentine, (ser'pen-tin)= $MgFeSiO_3$. 1. A

compact amorphous rock, usually of varie-

gated colours, chiefly silicate of magnesium,

containing oxide of iron; one of the meta-

morphic rocks named from the serpent-like

veins; also called Green Marble. 2. Ophi-

lite: a crystalline variety, crystallising in



aaa Sepale



aaa Septa

rhombs, belonging to the Serpentine group. *S. group of minerals*: includes serpentane, talc, steatite, and kaolin, all soft and light substances, which have a greasy feel. silicates of aluminum or magnesium.

Serpentis, (ser-pen'tis). [The Latin name.] Belonging to the serpent.

Serpents. *v.* Ophidia. *S. eyes*=Bufonites, *q.v.*

Serrata, (ser-rat'u-lâ). [*L. serrata*, little saw.] =Saw-wort: an herb belonging to Asteraceae.

Serricornes, (ser-ri-kor'néz). [*L. scroa*, saw; *cornu*, horn.] =Sternox: a family of beetles, belonging to Coleoptera.

Serryia. An African people.

Sertularian, (ser-tû-lâr'i-an) [*L. sertula*, a gulf] Belonging to Sertularidae

Sertularidae, (ser-tû-lâr'i-dé) [Sertularia, the typical genus, (Gk. *sedos*, foam)] A sub-division of Hydrozoa: also called Thecophora

Serum, (sér'um). [*L. serum*, watery.] A clear liquid, of yellowish colour, one of the constituents of coagulating blood=the plasma after fibrin is taken from it by the corpuscles in coagulating a compound of water, albumen, and various salts

Service-tree=*Pyrus torminalis*.

Seselinæ, (ses-é-lî-né). A sub-division of Umbellifera.

Sesleria, (ses-lér'i-a). [Sig. Sesler, an Italian botanist] Moor-grass: a plant belonging to Gramineæ.

Sesqui, (ses'kwî) [The Latin word] A prefix implying a combination of two chemical elements in the ratio of 2 to 3: as Fe_2S_3

Sesqui-oxides. Of the type H_2O_3 in which two atoms of a metal combine with three atoms of oxygen

Sessile, (ses'sil) [*L. sedo*, I sit.] Having no stalk. *S. carupedis*=Balaunda. *S. leaf*, one having no stalk.

Seta, (sê'ta). [*L. seta*, bristle.] Any stiff hair-like process

Setaceous, (sê-tâ'she-us). [Seta, *q.v.*] Bristle-like.

Setæ, (sê'tê). [Seta, *q.v.*] Bristles.

Setigerous, (sê'ty'ér-i-us) [*L. seta*, bristles, *gero*, I carry.] Having bristles: used especially of some locomotive *Amphibia*.

Setter, (sê'tér). A variety of the dog, trained to find birds.

Seventh. In music, the interval between any note and the one six notes above it, as between A and G, B and A, &c.

Sex, *v.* Sexes.

Sexagesimal, (sêks-a-jesh'-mal). [*L. sexagesimus*, sixtieth.] Belonging to 60: used for the English system of arc measurements, in which a degree equal 60 minutes, and a minute equal 60 seconds.

Sexes, (sêks'é-). [*Sexus*, the Latin word] Male and female: marked chiefly by difference in generative functions, but also usually by many secondary differences.

Sextane=Hexane, *q.v.*

Sextant, (sêks'tant). [*L. sextans*, sixth part.] An instrument for measuring the angular distance of objects; resembles the quadrant, but measures only 60° instead of 90°.

Sextine=Dialyl, *q.v.*

Sexton. *S. beetle*=Burying beetle, *v.* Necrophorus.

Sexual, (sok's-u-al) [*Sexes*, *q.v.*] Relating to differences of sex *S. affinity* power for hybridization. *S. reproduction*=Gamogenesis, *v.* Genesis.

Shackle-joint. *v.* Joint.

Shad, (shad). [*Schade*, the German name.]

Clupea alosa: a herring-like fish, belonging to Clupeidae.



Shaddock, (shad'-dok). [*Captain Shaddock*] *Citrus decumana*: an orange-like plant, belonging to Aurantiaceae.

Shades. Colours mixed with black. *cf.* Hue and Tint.

Shaft, (shaft). [*Scapt*, the A.-S. word] 1. =Axis: a general term for a long cylindrical body. of small diameter: small shaft = Spindle. 2. The upright portion of a column, between the base and the capital. 3. The vertical entrance to a pit or mine.

Shafting=Shaft, *q.v.*

Shag=*Pelecanus cristatus*

Shagreen, (sha-grēn'). [*Chagrin*, the French word] Dried skins covered with small bony processes, as in the shark, ray, &c.

Shale, (shal). [*Ger. schale*, shell.] =Consolidated mud: clay condensed by pressure, usually in laminae, which are plastic in water.

Shamoy=Chamois, *q.v.*

Shamrock, (sham'-rok). [*Irish, shamrock*, trefail.] =*Trifolium repens*.



Shark, (shark). [*Carcharus*, the Latin name] A carnivorous fish, *Shamrock* belonging to Squalidae, having an elongated, tapering body, and several rows of teeth. *Basking S.* =*Squalus maximus*. *Fox S.*=*Charcharias vulpes*. *Hammer-headed S.* =*Zygæna malleus*.



Sharp, (shārp). In music, a note raised half a tone.

Shears, (shērz). An apparatus, consisting essentially of two or more pieces of timber, joined at the top, used, with tackle, for raising or lowering heavy weights.

Shear-steel. Steel adapted for cutting tools.

Shear-water=Rynchops, *q.v.*

Sheep, (shēp)=Ovis an animal belonging to Ruminantia. *S.'s bit* = *S.'s scabious* = *Jasione*. *S. rot*=*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*.

Sheer-plan. Of a ship: vertical and lengthways.

Sheer-water=Shear-water, *q.v.*

Sheet-anchor. The Rocky Mountain Sheep, heaviest, used in extreme cases.



Sheldrake, (shel'drāk). [*Sheld*=variegated, and *Drake*] =*Tadorna*: a variety of the duck; a bird belonging to Anatidae.

Shell, (shel). [*Scell*, the A.-S. word.] 1. A general term for a hard covering, as of an oyster, a nut, &c.; *v.* Shells. 2. In artillery, a hollow iron shot, filled with explosive substances, *v.* Bomb, when small enough to be thrown by hand=Grenade. *Mortar S.*, *v.* Mortar. *Razor S.*, *v.* Razor. *S. insects*=Entomostrea, *q.v.* *S. limestone*=*Muschelkalk*, *q.v.*

Shellac, (shel'lak). *v.* Lac.

Shells 1 Coverings, formed of carbonate of lime, secreted by molluscos and other animals, *v.* Shell 2. Hollow projectiles, filled with explosive combustibles or bullets. *Ear S*=*Habotidae*, *q.v.*

Shepherd's. *S. needle*=*Scandix*. *S. purse*=*Capsella*.

Sherardia, (she-rār'di-a). [*Mr. Sherrard*] =*Field-madder*; an herb belonging to Rubiaceae.

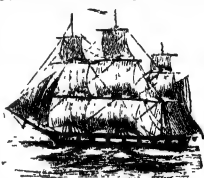
Shickard. A walled plain in the Moon, more than 100 miles diameter.

Shield. *S. fern*=*Aspidium*. *Water S.*=*Hydropeltidae*.

Shift=Fault, *q.v.*

Shingle=Pebbles, *q.v.*

Ship, (ship). [*Scip*, the A.-S. word.] A large vessel of wood or iron, adapted for a means of transport across the water. *Guinea S.*, *v.* Guinea.



Shock. *Electric S.*: in static, or frictional, electricity, the discharge of an accumulation of electric force through the body: in dynamical, or chemical, electricity, the series of shocks of a series of secondary currents. *v.* Galvanic S. *Return S.*: when a discharge of electricity between the earth and a cloud is immediately followed by a second discharge, between the earth and another cloud, the second discharge is called the return shock.

Shoddy, (shod'di). Old wool, obtained from worn-out blankets, carpets, &c.

Shooting stars=*Meteors*=*Bolides*, *q.v.*

Shore-weed=*Litorella*, *q.v.*

Short. *S. headed*=*Brachycephalic*, *q.v.* *S. sight*=*Myopy*, *q.v.*

Shot, (shot). [*A.-S. scyte*, a blow.] *Case S.*, *v.* Case-shot. *Grape S.*, *v.* Grape-shot.

Shrapnel-shell. [Named from the inventor.] Filled with bullets, which are dispersed when the shell bursts.

Shrew, (shroo). [*Screeawa*, the A.-S. name.] =*Sorex*=*Shrew-mouse*, small animals belonging to Insectivora; also called *Erd-shrew*. *Elephant S.*=*Macroscelides*. *S. mole*=*Scalops*.

Shrikes, (shrikes). *Lanius*: a migratory bird belonging to *Dentirostres*; also called *Butcher-bird*.

Shrimp, (shrimp). [A.-S. *scryman*, to dry

up.] 1. = Crangon: a small crustacean animal, the type of Crangonidae, belonging to Podophthalma, *q. v.* 2. *Fairy S.* = *Chirocephalus diaphanus*. *Fresh-water S.* = *Gammarus pulex*. *Glass S.* = *Erichthys*. *Opossum S.* = *Myxus*.



Shrimp

Shrouds, (shroud). Long ropes, extending from the mast-head to the sides of a ship.

Shrub, (shrub) [*Scrob*, the A.-S. name] A plant of smaller size than a tree, but larger than an herb. *Sea-shrubs* = *Goroniidae*.



Shrouds.

Shunt, (shunt). [*Shun*.] In electricity, a wire diverting a part of the current.

Shushwabs. An American people.

Siampang. A variety of the gibbon, *q. v.*

Sibbaldia, (sib-bal-di-a). [*Mr. Sibbald*.] A plant belonging to Rosaceae.

Sickle. A group of stars, of which Regulus is the chief, in the constellation Leo, having the form of a sickle.

Sidereal, (si-dé-ral). [*L. sidus, stars*.] Relating to the stars. *S.-day*: the time occupied by the rotation of the Earth, as measured by the recurrence of the first point of Aries. *S.-time*: the angular distance of the first point of Aries and the meridian of Greenwich. *S.-year*: the time occupied by a complete revolution of the earth, as measured by the recurrence of some fixed star = 365 days 6 h 10 m nearly.

Siderite, (sid'-ér-it) [*Gk. sideros, iron*.] A variety of chalybite, *q. v.*

Siderolites, (sid'-o-lits) [*Gk. sideros, iron; lithos, stone*.] = Meteorites, when chiefly of iron.

Sideroxylon, (sid-er-oks'-i-lon). [*Gk. sideros, iron; xylon, wood*.] An evergreen tree, belonging to Sapotaceae; also called Iron-wood. **Sidus, (si'-tus).** [*The Latin word*.] A star, or a group of stars.

Siebold's classification of animals—

Vertebrata.

Mammalia.

Aves.

Reptilia.

Monopnoea.

Nonmostylica.

Streptostylica.

Dipnoa.

Pisces.

Teleostei.

Ganoidi.

Plasmodobranchii.

Marsipobranchii.

Leptocardi.

Arthropoda.

Insecta.

Arachnida.

Crustacea.

Mollusks

Cephalopoda.

Cephalophora.

Accephala.

Vermes.

Annulati.

Rotatori.

Turbellari.

Helminthics.

Zoophyta.

Echinodermata.

Acetophla.

Polypa.

Protozoa.

Rhizopoda.

Intusorga.

Siemen's unit of resistance=1 metre of pure mercury, 1 sq. millimetric in section, at 32° F = 956 Ohm.

Sienite=Syenite, *q. v.*

Sighing. A prolonged inspiration.

Sight, (sit) [*Sicht*, the A.-S. word] Perception by means of the eye. *Long S.*=Presbyopia. *Short S.*=Myopia.

Sigillaria, (sig-il-lar-i-a) [*L. sigilla, small image*] Coal-plants the bark and stems of which are found in carboniferous strata, with roots passing down into fire-clay beneath. Named from the shape of the leaf-scars.

Sigmoid, (sig'moid). [*Gk. sigma, the Greek S, cidos, form*.] Curved like the letter S.

Signature, (sig-ni-tür). In music, the marks at the beginning of each staff, showing how many of the notes are to be raised or lowered a semitone.

Signs of zodiac. The twelve divisions of the zodiac, each occupying 30°. *Northern*: Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo. *Southern*: Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces. *v. Zodiac*.

Silau, (si-lä'us). = Pepper-saxifrage: an herb belonging to Apocynae.

Silenaceae, (si-len-äe-ä). [*Silene, q. v.*] A sub-division of Caryophyllaceae.

Silenales, (si-le-nä'les). [*Silene, q. v.*] Plants, with monochlamydeous flowers and compound fruits, forming a division of Hypogynous Exogens.

Silene, (si-lé-ne). [*Classical*.] Catchfly, *q. v.* *S. acaulis*=Moss campion.

Silex, (si'leks). [*L. silex, flint*] Impure siliceous acid: flint

Silhouette, (sil'oo-et). [*M. Silhouette*] A profile likeness, usually black.

Silica, (sil'-i-ka). [*L. silex, flint*] = SiO_2 : siliceous anhydride=Silicic dioxide=Silicic acid a crystalline substance, of which quartz, agate, amethyst, and chalcedony, are nearly pure specimens. *S. group of minerals*: includes quartz, chalcedony, and opal.

Silicates, (sil'-i-käts). [*Silica, q. v.*] = Felspar, mica, hornblende, clays, &c.: natural mineral compounds of silicic acid with one or more metallic bases. *Ortho-S.*=Normal S.

Siliceous, (si-lis'us) [Silica, *q.v.*] Flinty.
S. rock=sandstones of flint-grains.

Silicea, (si-lis'ia) [Silica, *q.v.*] $S. acut$ = SiO_2 = S anhydride. *Silica* has feeble acid properties. *S. ether*= $(C_2H_5)_2SiO_2$ =Diethyl silicate. *S. tetra-fluoride*=Fluoride of silicon; a fuming gas, which acts on glass.

Silicides, (sil'i-sidz'). [Silica, *q.v.*] Compounds of silicon with a metal.

Silicium, (sil-i-shi-um). [Silica, *q.v.*]=Silicon, *q.v.*

Silicon, (sil-i-kon). [Silica, *q.v.*]=Silicium= Si^{40} , the chief constituent of flint, a very abundant solid element. *S. group* of minerals=Silicon, titanium, tin, zirconium; tetrad elements.

Silicula, (si-lík'u-la). [The Latin word.] A fruit, consisting of a frame and two valves, a short variety of the silqua.

Siliqua, (sil'ik-wa). [The Latin word.] A long fruit, consisting of a frame, to which the seeds adhere, and two valves, which open one on either side.

Siliqueae, (sil-i-kwó-é). [Siliqua, *q.v.*]=Cruciferae, *v.* Brassicaceae.

Silk, (silk). [*Sale*, the A.-S. word.] A fine strong thread produced by the silkworm, *S. cotton*=Bombyx cecia. *S. moth*=Bombyx Cynthia. *S. worm*=Bombyx mori.



Silkworm.

Sillago, (sil'la-go) *S. domum*=Lady-fish.

Sillimanite, (sil'i-man-it). A mineral, chiefly silicate of aluminum.

Sillock, (sil'lok)=Merlangus carbonarius also called Coal-fish.

Silurian, (si-lu'rian) [Silures, ancient inhabitants of Shropshire, &c.] A division of Primary rocks, between the Devonian and Cambrian, occupying nearly all Wales, and large tracts in N. England, Scotland, Ireland, and in Europe generally, also in America and Australia, characterised by abundance of brachiopod fossils.

Siluridae, (si-lu'ri-dá). [Silurus, *q.v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Sheat fishes; a family of fishes belonging to Malacocephali.

Siluroid, (si-lu'roid) [Silurus, *q.v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] *S. fishes*=Siluridae, *q.v.*

Silurus, (si-lu-rus). A large fish, the type of Siluridae.

Silver, (sil'ver) [Silvor, the A.-S. word.] =Argentum=Ag', one of the noble metals, a white, hard, malleable, tenacious, lustrous metal, valuable for its beauty, and as a good conductor of heat and electricity. *S. fir*=Abies picea. *S. fulminant*, *v.* Fulminates. *S. glance*=Sulphide of Silver=Ag₂S=Argentite, *q.v.* *S. group* of minerals includes silver, kerate, argentite, stephanite, pyrrargyrite, and proustite. *S. haired monkey*=Grison. *S. tree*=Arbor Diaboli, *q.v.* *S. weed*=Potentilla anserina. *Horn S.*=Kerargyrite.

Nickel S.=German S.: an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc.

Simaruba, (sim-a-rô'ba)=Quassia, *q.v.*: the type of Simarubaceae.

Simarubaceae, (sim-a-rô-bâ-se-é). [Simaruba, *q.v.*=Quassias: bitter tropical trees and shrubs, belonging to Rutales.

Simia, (sim'i-a). [The Latin name.] =Pithecius, *q.v.* *S. maura*=Negro monkey. *S. sylvestris*=Barbary ape.

Simiade, (si-mi'a-de) [Simia, *q.v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Apes and monkeys; a sub-division of Primates, *q.v.*

Simoom, (si-môom'). [Arabic, *samma*, pot.] A hot dry wind, blowing from April to June. **Simosaurus**, (sim-ô-saw'rus). [Gk. *sono*, snub-nose, *saura*, lizard.] A genus of Plesiosaurs, *q.v.* extinct marine reptiles.

Simple equation. One in which all the terms are of the first power only, as $x+9=8x-2$.

Sinai. *Manna* of S =Manna.

Sinapine, (sin'a-pin). [Sinapis, *q.v.*]=C₁₂H₁₃NO₃. An alkaline substance found in white mustard.

Sinapis, (si-nâ'pis) [The Latin name.] Mustard: a plant belonging to Brassicaceae, also considered as a sub-genus of Brassica, *q.v.* *S. alba*: white mustard. *S. arvensis*=Charlock.

Sinapoline, (sin-ap'ô-lin) [Sinapis, *q.v.*] A crystalline base, obtained from mustard.

Sinapital, (sin-sip'i-tal). [Sinaput, *q.v.*] Relating to the sinaput.

Sinaput, (sin-sip'ut). [L. *semi*, half, *caput*, head.] The upper part of the head.

Sine, (sin). [L. *senus*, curve.] In any right-angled triangle, the ratio of the side opposite an angle to the hypotenuse is the sine of that angle;

e.g. $\frac{ab}{ad}$ =Sine of angle

dob; also $\frac{ba}{ad}$ =Sine of angle

adb. *S. compass*: a magnetised needle suspended at the centre of a vertical circuit, so arranged that when a current passes, and the coil and needle are in the same vertical plane, the sine of the angle through which the needle is deflected is the measure of the intensity of the current.

Sinew, (sin'v). [Sinew, the A.-S. word.] =Tendon, *q.v.*

Singing. In liquids that are approaching the boiling point, caused by the rapid production of bubbles of vapour and their immediate recondensation by the cooler liquid above them.

Singing-flame. A flame in a tube, over which the air in passing vibrates regularly, so as to produce musical sounds.

Sinistrorsal, (sin-is-tor'sal). [L. *sinister*, on the left hand; *orsus*, begun.] =Left-handed spiral.

Sioux, (sî'ô) A tribe of N. American Indians.

Sipeira=Green-heart, *q.v.*

Siphon, (sî'fon). [Gk. *siphon*, tube.] A bent tube, having



Siphon

one arm longer than the other. *S. barometer*: one in which the tube is bent upward.

Siphonaceæ, (si-fon-ā-se-æ). [Siphon, *q. v.*] A sub-division of Algae, *q. v.*

Siphonia, (si-fō'n-i-a). 1. A sponge-like zoophyte. 2. A plant belonging to Euphorbiaceæ. *S. elastica* = India-rubber tree. 'resembles ash-tree in appearance, found only in the lowlands of the river Amazon.

Siphonophora, (si-fon-o-fō-ra). [Gk. *siphon*, tube; *phoreo*, I carry.] A primary division of Hydrozoa.

Siphonops, (si-fō'n-ops). [Gk. *siphon*, tube; *ops*, face.] A snake-like batrachian animal.

Siphonostoma, (si-fon-ō-stō-ma). [Gk. *siphon*, tube, *stoma*, mouth.] A sub-division of suctorial crustacean animals.

Siphonostomata, (si-fon-ō-stō-ma-ta). [Gk. *siphon*, tube.] Carnivorous, marine, molluscous animals, having the shell prolonged, more or less, into a tube. *cf.* Holostomata.

Sipping. *S. insectæ* = Lepidoptera.

Sipunculidae = Sipunculoidæ, *q. v.*

Sipunculoidæ, (si-pun-kū-lō'id-æ). [Sipunculus, *q. v.*, Gk. *eidōs*, form.] A sub-division of Echinodermata.

Sipunculus, (si-pun'kū-lus). [Gk. *siphon*, tube.] A leech-like animal belonging to Annelida.

Siredon, (si-rē'don) = Axolotl, *q. v.* *S. piscivore* = Mexican axolotl.

Siren, (si'ren). [Gk. *seiren*, mermaid.] 1. An eel-like repulse resembling a fish, 2 or 3 feet long, with feet for fins. 2. = Syren, *q. v.*

Sirenia, (si-rē'n-i-a). [Gk. *seiren*, mermaid.] Siren, *q. v.* = Dugong, Manatee, &c.: herbaceous cetacean animals, of which the type is the dugong, from the name of which (Hali-core = Sea maiden) comes the term sirenia.

Siricidae, (si-ris'i-dē). [Sirex, *q. v.*] A family of insects, belonging to Hymenoptera, including the wasps.

Sirius, (si'r-i-us). [The Latin name.] = Dog-star: in Canis Major, the brightest star in the heavens, once red, now green, discovered in 1862 to have a satellite star; is three times as bright as an ordinary sun star.

Sirocco, (si-rok'kō). [The Italian name.] A hot moist wind, blowing from Africa over Sicily, &c.

Sistote, (si'si-tōt). A black and orange bird of Nicaragua.

Siskin, (sis'kin). [*Siskia*, the Swedish name.] = Fringilla spinus: a small singing bird, also called Alderdevine.

Sison. A plant belonging to Apiaceæ. *S. amomum* = Hone-wort.

Sisymbrium, (si-sim'bri-um). [The Latin name.] = Hedge-mustard: an herb, with yellow flower, belonging to Brassicaceæ. *S. alliaria* = Garlic mustard. *S. iris* = London rocket. *S. officinale* = Bank-cress.

Sisyrinchium, (sis-i-ring'ki-um). [Gk. *sisyra*, hairy.] A plant belonging to Indaceæ.

Sitta, (sit'ta). [The Latin name.] A bird belonging to Certhiidae, a family of Insessores. *S. Europæa* = Nuthatch.

Sium, (si'um). Water parsnips: a plant belonging to Apiaceæ.

Sivatherium, (siv-a-thū'ri-um). [*Siva*, a Hindoo deity, Gk. *therion*, beast.] A large four-horned antelope, known by fossil remains found in the Pliocene rocks of Hindostan.

Six's thermometer. A self-registering thermometer. *v.* Miller-Casella Thermometer.

Sixth. In music, the interval between any note and the fifth note above it.

Size, (siz) [W. *syth*, glue.] A variety of gelatin obtained from skins; used as glue and in painting.

Skate, (skāt). [*L. squatina*] = Raia batis: a fish belonging to Raia.

Skeat, (skēt). [The Arabic name.] A star = β Pegasi.

Skeleton, (skel'e-ton). [Gk. *skele-ton*, a dried body.] 1. The bones and cartilages forming

the hard portion and framework of a vertebrate body. 2. Skin hardened into bony plates.

Skimmer. A bird = *Rynchops nigra*.

Skin, (skin). [*Scaen*, the A.-S. word.] Also called Integument: a tough membrane covering every part of the body; divided into two layers, called Dermis and Epidermis.

Skin animals. Oken's term for worms. *S. caters* = Dermestidae, *q. v.* *S. plants* = Dermatophytes = Feathers.

Skink, (skink) = Scincus, *q. v.*

Skua gull = *Lestris catarractæ*: a bird belonging to Laridae, nearly extinct.

Skull, (skul) Four vertebrae, greatly modified, forming a bony case which encloses the brain. *S. cap* = Scutellaria, *q. v.*

Skulpin, (skul'pin) = Callionymus lyra: a fish belonging to Gobidae.

Skunk = Mephitis, *q. v.*

Sky. *S. lark* = Alauda, *q. v.*

Slag, (slag). [*Slaggi*, the Swedish word.] 1. The dross left in the process of refining metals. 2. Vitriified cinders. *v.* Scoria.

Slaked. *S. lime* = Hydrate of calcium: a light powder, formed by the addition of water to lime.

Slate, (slāt). [*Selate*, the O.-E. word.] A clayey rock, which splits into thin leaves. Generally, any rock which has a laminar structure.

Slaters. Small crustacean animals belonging to Isopoda. *Box S.* = Idothea. *Rock S.* = Ligia. *Water S.* = Aselli.

Sleet, (slēt). [*Sliht*, the A.-S. word.] Snow flakes that have fallen through moist air.

Slickensides, (slik'en-sidz). The smooth surfaces of a fissure, polished by friction.

Slide-rule. A mathematical instrument, one part of which slides upon the other, by which problems in the elementary rules of arithmetic can be solved.

Sliver, (sliv'er). [A.-S. *slifan*, to split.] A long thin piece of anything; especially of cotton or wool when being spun.



Skate



skunk

Sloop, (sloop) [*Sloop*, the Dutch word.] A ship having one mast, and a large mainsail fastened below to a long boom.

Sloe, (slo) [*Sla*, the A.-S. name.] = *Prunus spinosa*: a variety of the plum.

Slot, (slot). A groove or slit, especially in machinery.

Sloth, (sloth). [*A-S. slendh, slow*.] = *Bradypus*, *q. v.*

Slovak. A European people.

Slow. *S. learners*: animals belonging to Nectaceum. *S. worm* = *Blind-worm*, *q. v.*

Slug. A snail-like animal belonging to Pulmogasteropoda, *q. v.* *Limacida*. *Sea S.* = *Opisthobranchiata*, *q. v.* animals belonging to Gasteropoda.

Small. *S. intestines* = Duodenum, jejunum, and ileum, *q. v.*: connect the stomach with the large intestines. *S. circles* of a sphere, one the plane of which does not pass through the centre. *S. pox*: an eruptive contagious febrile phase of disease, also called *Varicella*.

Smalt, (smawlt). [*Schmalte*, the German word.] A blue glass coloured by cobalt.

Smaltite, (smawltit). [*Smalt*, *q. v.*] = *Smaltite*, a mineral of the cobalt group, chiefly ascends of cobalt, CoAs_2 .

Emeraldite, (smarag-dit). [*Emeraldus*, the Latin name.] A variety of emerald, including the emerald.

Smee's battery. [*Dr. Smee*] A galvanic battery consisting of plates of zinc and platinum in sulphuric acid: the platinum is covered with minute pieces of platinum, so as to present a roughened surface, from which the evolved hydrogen readily escapes.

Smell, (smell). The sensation produced by the excitement of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavities, in which terminate the olfactory nerves.

Smelt, (smelt). [*A-S. smel, small*] A small fish, belonging to Salmonidae.

Smelting, (smelt-ing) [*Smelten*, the Dutch word.] = Reduction: the removal of the oxygen from metallic oxides, usually by means of carbon and certain fluxes, so as to leave the metal free.

Smilacaceae, (smil-ace-ae). [*Smilax*, *q. v.*] = *Sarapallidaceae*: herbs, sometimes with fleshy tubers, belonging to Dicotyledones.

Smilax, (smil-lak). [*The Latin name.*] *Sarapallidaceae*: an evergreen plant, the type of Smilacaceae.



Sloop.



Sloth.

Smithsonite = *Electric-calamine*: a mineral of the zinc group, crystallising in rhombs, composed of silicate and hydrate of zinc.

Smoke, (smök). [*Smocca*, the A.-S. word.] The thick vapour arising from some burning substance. *S. ball*: projectiles which evolve dense smoke, used in mines &c., for suffocating.

Smut = *Ergot*, *q. v.*

Smyrnum, (sing'ni-um). [*Smirna*, the Greek name.] A plant belonging to Apiaceae; also called *Alexanders*.

Snail, (snäl). [*Snigel*, the A.-S. word.] 1. = *Helix*, *q. v.* *River S.* = *Paludina*, *q. v.* *Sea S.* = *Liparis*. 2. A wheel in a clock-work train, especially in the striking portion of the machinery of a clock, named from its shape.

Snake, (snäk). [*Snaca*, the A.-S. word.] = *Anguis* = *Natrix*. *Ophidia*. *Rattle S.* = *Crotalus horridus*. *Ringed S.* = *Coluber natrix*. *S. fish* = *Cepola*, a fish belonging to Trematoda. *S. root* = *S. weed* = *Polygonum bistorta*. *S. wood* = *Ophoxylon*, *q. v.*

S.'s head = *Fistularia meleagris*. *S.'s tongue* = *Ophioglossum*. **Snapperdragon** = *Antirrhinum*, *q. v.*, named from the shape of the flower.

Snatchers = *Raptoria*, *q. v.*

Sneeze. *S. scort* = *Aschillea ptarmica*.

Snipe, (snip). [*Schnepfe*, the German name.] A bird belonging to Scolopacidae, *q. v.* *Pointed S.* = *Rhynchaea*. *S. fish* = *Centiscus scolopax*; named from its snout.

Snow, (snö) [*Sneve*, the A.-S. word.] Frozen rain, crystallising in a great variety of forms. *S. ball tree* = *Viburnum opulus*. *S. berry* = *Chiococca*, a plant belonging to Cinchonaceae.

S. bunting = *Plectrophanes nivalis*. *S. drop* = *Galanthus*. *S. fluk* = *Lencojum*.

Snow-crystals. A plant belonging to Amariyllidaceae. *S. goose* = *Anser hyperboreus*. *S. line*: the height, at any given place, above which the snow does not melt, and below which it melts in summer. *Green and Red S.*: due to presence of a microscopic organism, called *Protophagus nivalis*.

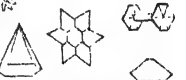
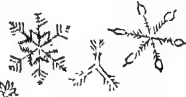
Snowdon. A mountain peak in the Moon.

Snuff, (snuf). [*Schnuppe*, the German word.] Tobacco, powdered, which has undergone a long fermentation, by which its idcotylia is destroyed.

Soap, (söp). [*Sape*, the A.-S. word.] A mixture of potash or soda with stearine, margarine, oleine, &c.; used in washing. *Hard*



Snake.



Smelt.

S.: that of which soda is the base. *Soft S.*: that of which potash is the base. *S. berry*=Sapindus. *S. stone*=Steatite. *S. wort*=Sajonaria. *S. worts*=Sapindaceae.

Sobieski, Shield of=Scutum Sobieski: a small constellation.

Soda, (sō'dā). [The German word.] =Na₂O= Sodic oxide: a solid compound of sodium and oxygen which absorbs water and becomes caustic soda, which is used in soap making. *S. alum*: a mineral, chiefly hydrated silicate of aluminum. *S. water*: water impregnated with carbonic acid.

Sodic, (sō'dik) [Sodium, *q. v.*] *S. nitre*=Cubic nitre. *S. ozule*=Soda.

Sodium, (sō'di-um). [The Latin form of soda.] =Natrium=Na: one of the alkali metals: a soft bluish-white metal, lighter than water, with a great affinity for oxygen, obtained chiefly from common salt. *S. alcohol*=Ethylate of sodium.

Soffit, (soffit). [Soffita, the Italian word.] The under part of a vault, arch, or cornice.

Soft. *S. grass*=Holcus mollis. *S. water*=rain water: Pure water, containing little, if any, mineral substance in solution.

Sol. 1. Sun, *q. v.* 2. A note in vocal music.

Solan-geese, (sō'lān). [*Sula*, the Icelandic name.] =*Sula alba*=Gannet: a bird belonging to Pelecanidae.

Solanaceae, (sō-lā-nā'sē-ē). [Solanium, *q. v.*] =Nightshade: potatoes, tomato, &c.: herbs and shrubs, often poisonous, with regular flowers, belonging to Solanales.

Solanales, (sō-lā-nā'lez). [Solanium, *q. v.*] Plants with dichlamydeous monopetalous flowers, forming a division of Perigynous Exogens.

Solano, (sō-lā'nō). [The Spanish name.] A S E wind, of a hot and dusty character, known in Spain, and coming from Africa.

Solanum, (sō-lā'num). [The Latin name.] =Nightshade. an herb or shrub, the type of Solanaceae. *S. lycopersicum*=Tomato. *S. tuberosum*=Potato.

Solar, (sō'lar). [*sol*, Sun.] Related to the Sun. *S. cycle*=28 years, after which the days of the week correspond to the same days of the month. *S. day*: the time of one revolution of the Earth round the Sun. *S. eclipse*: when the Moon comes between the Earth and the Sun. *S. microscope*: used in a dark room, and illuminated by sunlight, so that the image of the observed object can be thrown on a screen. *S. plexus*: one of the ganglions of the sympathetic nerve-system, placed behind the stomach. *S. prominences*: red flame-like masses, seen in the atmosphere of the Sun at a total solar eclipse. *S. spectrum*: a band of colour, passing from red, through orange, yellow, green, blue, and indigo, to violet, which is seen when a single ray of sunlight is passed through a prism. *S. system*: the Sun planets and their satellites, includes the Sun, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, with the moons, &c., belonging to these, and the Asteroids.

Solders, (sōl'derz). [*sol. solidus*, solid.] Alloys used to unite metals.

Soldiers=White ants, *q. v.*

Soldiers and sailors=Telephoridae, *q. v.*

Sole, (sōl). [*Solea*, the Latin name.] =Solea: a flat fish, belonging to Pleuronectes.

Solenhofen stone. [*S.* in Bavaria.] Used for lithography: a subdivision of Middle Oolite, remarkable for its numerous fossils.

Solenodon, (sō-lē'nō-don). [*Gk. solen*, tube; *odous*, tooth.] An insectivorous animal, somewhat resembling the shrew.

Solenoid. [*Gk. solen*, tube.] =Sphondylod: a piece of copper wire arranged in a spiral round part of itself, with a galvanic current passing through it; it then acts in many respects as a magnet.

Soles, (sōl). *v. Sole*.

Sol-fa, (sō'fā). [*Sol* and *Fa*.] *v. Solmisation*.

Solid. *S. angle*: one formed by the meeting of three or more plane angles at one point. *S. geometry*: the geometry of solids.

Solidago, (sol-i-dā'go). A plant belonging to Astaceae. *S. canadensis*=Golden rod.

Soldungula, (sōl-ul-ung'ū-lā). [*sol*, solid; *ungula*, hoof.] =Horse, zebra, ass, &c.: a sub-division of Mammalia.

Solifrigæ. One of Hæwen's sub-divisions of Arachnids.

Solitary ant=Mutillidæ: whose larvae are parasitic on humble-bees.

Solmisation, (sol-mi-zā'shun). [*Sol* and *mi*.] =Sol-fing: the application of the sounds Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si to the seven notes of the musical scale.

Solstice, (sol'stis). [*sol*, Sun; *sto*, I stand.] The two periods in the year when the Sun attains its greatest declination are so called. *Summer S.*: about June 22, in N. hemisphere. *Winter S.*: about December 22, in N. hemisphere.

Solution, (sō-lū'shun). [*solvo*, I loosen.] A liquid containing a solid in small particles, generally diffused. *S. of triangles*, the determination of the numerical values of the sides and the angles.

Solvents, (sol'vents). [*solvo*, I loosen.] Water, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, aqua regia, &c.: used for purposes of solution.

Somatada. A sub-division of Infusoria, by Siebold.

Somateria, (sō-mā-tē'ri-a). A bird belonging to Anatidæ. *S. molissima*=Ember-duck.

Somatic, (sō-mat'ik) [*Gk. soma*, body.] =Bodily.

Somite, (sō'mit). [*Gk. soma*, body.] A segment of an articulate animal.

Sommering. *Yellow spot of S.*: in eye. *Foremen of S.*: in eye.

Somni, (som'nī). *Palus S.*: a plain on the Moon's surface, of a ruddy tint.

Sonchus, (song'kus). An herb, with milky juice, belonging to Asteraceae. *S. oleraceus*=Sow-thistle.

Song-thrush=Turdus musicus: builds a basin-formed nest of clay and wood.

Sonometer, (son-om'e-ter) [L. *sonus*, sound; Gk. *metron*, measure.] An instrument, consisting of one tightly stretched string or wire, for measuring the transverse vibrations of strings, &c.

Soot, (soot). [Sot, the A.-S. word] The unburnt remains of fuel usually black, and of complex composition.

Sophrasene, (so-fro's'i-nō). [Classical.] A Minor Planet, No. 134, discovered in 1873.

Sorbic acid, (sor'bi-k). [Sorbus, *q. v.*] = $C_6H_5O_2$ a crystalline acid substance obtained from sorbus berries.

Sorbin, (sor'bin). [Sorbus, *q. v.*] = $C_6H_{12}O_6$ a variety of sugar, prepared from fruit of *Sorbus aucuparia*.

Sorbus, (sor'bus). [The Latin name] A subdivision of *Pyrus*, *q. v.*; also called Service-tree.

Sorex, (sō'reks). [The Latin name.] = Shrew: the type of *Sorex*, *q. v.*

Sorghum, (sor'gin). A grass-plant, belonging to Gramineæ; also called Andropogon sorghum and Indian millet.

Soricide, (sō-ri's'i-dē). [Sorex, *q. v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] = Shrews: small mice-like animals belonging to Insectivora.

Sorrel, (sor'el). [A.-S. *sar*, sonr.] = *Rumex acetosum*. Mountain S. = *Oxalis*. Wood S. = *Oxalis*.

Sorus, (sō'rus). [Gk. *soros*, heap] An aggregation of spore cases, in ferns, &c.

Soubresauts = Jumping exhibition.

Sound, (soun). [Soun, the O. E. word] The perception, by means of the ear, of the vibration of elastic bodies when these vibrations are more than 16, and fewer than 36,000, double vibrations per second. *Prolongation of S.* = Resonance. *S. figures* = regular figures, formed by fine sand when strewn on vibrating plates. *S. wave*, *v. Wave*.

Sounding-lead. A weight let down into water to measure the depth by the length of the rope drawn after it as it goes to the bottom.

v. Deep-sea sounding.

Sour-sop = *Annona muricata*.

Southern fish = *Pisces Australis*, *q. v.*

Southern-wood = *Artemisia abrotanum*.

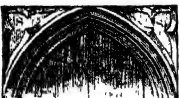
Sow, (sow). [Sugn, the A.-S. name.] The female of the hog, *v. Sus*. *S. bread* = Cyclamen. *S. thistle* = *Smilax oleraceus*.

Spadix, (spādiks). [L. *spadix*, palm branch and fruit.] A variety of the spike form of inflorescence. *v. Spike*.

Spalacotherium, (spal-a-ko-thē'ri-um) [Gk. *spalax*, mole, *therion*, beast] An insectivorous marsupial animal, known only by fossil remains found in Purbeck rocks.

Spalax, (spādiks). [Gk. *spalax*, mole] = Blind rat: a rat-like animal belonging to Muridae: having a large head, no eyes, and very short legs.

Spandrels, (span'drelz). [Span] Triangular spaces on each side of an arch, or between two arches.



S S. Spandrel.

Spaniel, (span'yel). [Espaniel, the old French name.] A variety of the dog, used in sporting, and noted for its sagacity and beauty.



Spanish. *S. fly* = *Cantharis*. *S. moss* = *Lycopodium denticulatum*.

Spaniel (King Charles').

Spar, (spar). [Spath, the German word] A general term for crystalline minerals. *v. Iceland spar*, *Rhomb spar*, *Fluor spar*, &c.

Sparganium, (spar-gā'ni-um). [Gk. *sparganon*, hand] = Reed-bur: a plant belonging to Typhaceæ, named from the form of the leaf.

Sparidae, (spar'i-dē). [Sparus, *q. v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form] A family of fishes belonging to Acanthopterygii.

Spark, (spārk). [Spearea, the A.-S. word] A particle of incandescent matter. *Electric S.*, *v. Electric spark*.

Sparrow, (spar'ō). [Sparac, the O. E. name] = *Passer domesticus*. *S. hawk* = *Accipiter niaus*.

Sparry iron ore. A crystalline variety of chalybite, *q. v.*

Sparteia, (spār'ti-a). [*Spartium*, a plant.] = $C_{15}H_{12}N_2$ a natural organic base obtained from *Spartium*, *q. v.*



Sparrow

Spartium, (spār'shi-um). [The Latin name.] = *Cytisus* = Broom-plant.

Sparus, (spār'us). [The Latin name] A fish, the type of *Sparidae*, *q. v.* *S. parvus* = Becket.

Spatangoid, (spa-tang'oid). [*Spatangus*, the typical genus, Gk. *eidos*, form] *S. sea-urchins*: a sub-division of Echinidae.

Spatangus, (spa-tang'us). Heart-urchin: a radiate animal, belonging to Echinidae.

Spathe, (spatn). [*Spatha*, the Latin word.] A sheath-like involucre.

Spathio, (spath'io). [Ger *spath*, spar.] Sparlike: crystalline and foliated.

Spatula, (spat'ū-la). [L. *spatula*, spoon.] = Shoveller = *Anas clypeata*: a variety of the duck, named from the form of its bill.

Spatularia, (spat'ū-lā'ri-a). [L. *spatula*, spoon.] A sturgeon-like fish, named from its broad snout.

Spawn, (spawn). 1. Young stem of a fungus. 2. Eggs of fish, frogs, &c.

Speaking trumpet. An instrument for carrying vocal sounds to a great distance.

Spear. *S. mint* = *Mentha viridis*. *S. root* = *Ranunculus lingua*.

Species, (spe'shi-ēz). [The Latin name] In biology: forms that differ by characters never varying in the same group, and never found connected by intermediate states; differs from varieties only in greater distinctness and less fluctuation.

Specific, (spe-sifik). [Species, *q. v.*] Peculiar: belonging only to given species or kind. *S. gravity*: the weight of a solid or liquid body

as compared with the weight of distilled water; or of a gas as compared with the weight of hydrogen. *S. gravity flask*: used to determine the specific gravity of a powder or of a liquid. *S. heat*: the quantity of heat required to raise a substance through any given range of temperature, as compared with the quantity required to do the same for water. *v.* Dulong and Petit's law.

Spectacle. • *S. snale* = Name = Coluber naja.

Spectra, (spek'tra) [*Spectrum*, *q.v.*] Plural of spectrum, *q.v.*

Spectral, (spek'tral). *S. analysis*: based on the lines in a spectrum, *q.v.*

Spectrometer, (spek-trom-e-ter). [*Spectrum*, *q.v.*]. *Gk. metron*, measure.] • For mapping out a spectrum, attached to a spectroscope.

Spectroscope, (spek'tro-sköp). [*Spectrum*, *q.v.*]. *Gk. skopos*, I view.] An instrument for examination of spectra, and the measurement of the lines present, of great value in chemical analysis.

Spectrum, (spek'truum). [The Latin word.] A beam of light passing through the colours red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet, caused by the prismatic refraction of white light, and its dispersion on a screen. The primary colours of the spectrum are said to be red, yellow, and blue, the other colours being mixtures of two or more of these. Each spectrum, of solar, stellar, or artificial light, is crossed by innumerable black lines; and as each chemical elementary substance has always the same lines in the same relative positions, the spectrum of an incandescent substance will show, by the lines, what is its chemical composition.

Specularia, (spek'ü-lä-rä). A plant belonging to Campanulaceae; also considered as a sub-genus of Campanula.

Specular iron, (spek'ü-lä-rä). [*Speculum*, *q.v.*] A variety of hematite.

Speculum, (spek'ü-lum). [The Latin word.] A mirror, especially of metal; used in telescopes and other optical instruments. *S. metal*: an alloy of tin and copper.

Speed pulleys. Pulleys used to transfer motion from one part of a machine to another, with increase or diminution of velocity.

Speedwell = Veronica, *q.v.*

Speeton clay, (spe'ton). [S. in Yorkshire.] Beds, with numerous fossils, belonging to Neocomian series.

Spessa, (spe). [Ger. *speise*, mixed metals.] = Impure arsenic sulphide of nickel.

Spelt, (spelt). [The German name.] = Triticum spelter: a corn-plant; also called German wheat.

Spelter, (spel'ter) [*Spelter*, the German word.] = Unrefined zinc.

Spergula, (spe'r-gü-lä). [L. *spargo*, I scatter.] = Spurrey: an herb belonging to Illecebraceae; named from the dispersion of the seeds.

Spergularia, (spe'r-gü-lä-rä). [*Spergulo*, *q.v.*] = Sand-wort spurrey: an herb belonging to Carophyllaceae.

Sperm-oil = Liquid fat of spermaceti whale.

Spermaceti, (spe'r-mä-se-ti). [*Gk. sperma*, seed;

cetus, whale.] = $C_{20}H_{44}O_2$ = Cotin: solid crystalline fat, from blain of spermaceti whale. *S. whale* = Phytocet macrocephalus.

Spermatia, (spe'r-mä-khi-a). [*Gk. sperma*, seed.] Small rod-like spores, in fungi; probably barren basidia, *q.v.*

Spermatophores, (spe'r-mä-tö-förz). [*Gk. sperma*, seed; *phoreo*, I bear.] Worm-like filaments, covering the eggs of Cephalopoda.

Spermatozoa, (spe'r-mä-to-zö'a). [*Gk. sperma*, seed; *zoon*, animal.] = Sperm corpuscles in animals, microscopic organisms found in the sperm cells of animals.

Spermatozoon, (spe'r-mä-to-zö'on). [*Gk. sperma*, seed, *zoon*, animal.] Singular of Spermatozoa, *q.v.*

Spermophila, (spe'r-mof-i-lä). [*Gk. sperma*, seed, *phileo*, I love.] A bird belonging to Fringillidae.

Spermophilus, (spe'r-mof-i-lus). [*Gk. sperma*, seed, *phileo*, I love.] = Arctomys, *q.v.*

Spermophore, (spe'r-mo-fö). [*Gk. sperma*, seed; *phoreo*, I bear.] The portion of a fruit to which the seeds are attached.

Sphagnaceae, (sfag-nä-se-ä). [*Sphagnum*, *q.v.*] A primary division of mosses, called Bog-moss.

Sphagnum, (sfag'nüm). [*Sphagnos*, the Greek name.] The only genus of Sphagnaceae.

Spheniscus, (sfe-nis'kus). [*Gk. sphen*, wedge.] = Penguin: a bird, with very short wings, belonging to Natatores.

Sphenodon, (sfe-no-don). [*Gk. sphen*, wedge; *odous*, tooth.] A reptile, known only by fossil remains.

Sphenoid, (sfe'noid). [*Gk. sphen*, wedge; *eidos*, form.] Wedge-like. *S. bone*: a large bone, of irregular shape, in the skull.

Sphenophylla, (sfe-nö-fil-lä). [*Gk. sphen*, wedge. *phyllon*, leaf.] Plants, allied to Lycopods, known by fossil remains, found in coal.

Sphenopteris, (sfe-nop'ter-is). [*Gk. sphen*, wedge; *pteryx*, fern.] Fossil fronds of two ferns, found in coal.

Sphere, (sfer) [*Sphaera*, the Latin word.] = Globe: a solid body, of which all points of the surface is equidistant from the centre.

Spherical, (sfer'i-kal). [*Sphere*, *q.v.*] Related to a sphere. *S. aberration*, *v.* Aberration.

Spherograph, (sferö-graf). [*Sphere*, *q.v.*]. *Gk. grapho*, I write.] An instrument, used in navigation, for the construction and calculation of spherical triangles.

Spheroid, (sfe'roid) [*Sphere*, *q.v.*]. *Gk. eidos*, form.] A solid body, the form of which is nearly spherical.

Spheroidal, (sfer-oid'al). [*Sphere*, *q.v.*]. *Gk. eidos*, form.] *S. condensation*, of water or any volatile liquid when thrown on a highly heated metal surface, in flattened globules, surrounded by their own vapour, so as not to be in contact with the metal.

Spherosilbrite, (sfä-rö-silb'rit) [*Sphere*, *q.v.*; *Gk. silbe*, lustre.] A lustrous mineral,



Spheriod

chiefly hydrated silicate of aluminum, named from occurring in globular masses.

SpheX, (steks). [Gk. *sphex*, wasp.] An insect belonging to Hymenoptera.

Sphincter, (sinfk'ter). [Gk. *sphigter*, clasp.] *S. muscles*: those which contract and close apertures, such as the mouth, eyes, &c.

Sphingidae, (sfin'j-i-de). [Sphinx, *q. v.*] Gk. *sfidos*, form. = Sphinx-moths: a family of crepuscular insects, belonging to Lepidoptera.

Sphinx, (sfingks). [The Latin name.] Hornet moth, &c., the type of Sphingidae, *q. v.* *S. atropes*: death's head hawk-moth.

Sphygmograph, (sfigm'og-raf). [Gk. *sphygmos*, pulse, *grapho*, I write.] An instrument to write pulse waves, on smoked glass or paper, so as to show the character of the pulse.

Sphyrona, (sfi-r'ona). A fish belonging to Percide.

Spica, (sp'ka). [L. *spica*, spike.] = a Virgins, the chief star in the constellation Virgo.

Spicula, (spik'u-la). [L. *spicula*, small thorn.] Any small hard organic substance having a pointed form.

Spider, (sp'id-er). [Spinner] Epeira diadema: an animal belonging to Araneida, *q. v.*, also called T. genera domestica. *S. crab* = Mair. *S. mites* = Gamasida. *S. monkey* = Ateles. *S. orches* = Ophrys araneifera. *S. worts* = Comely naceae.

Spiders, (sp'id-erz). [Spider, *q. v.*] = Araneida, *q. v.* See *S.* = Antipoda.

Spiegelstein, (sp'je-j'e-l'stein). [The German name.] Mirror iron: a hard fusible variety of cast iron containing a large percentage of manganese.

Spigelia, (spi'j'i-a). [Spigelia, a Belgian botanist.] Worm-grass: a plant, the type of Spigeliaceae.

Spigeliaceae, (spi'j'e-l-i-a'se-e). [Spigelia, *q. v.*] A family of American plants—Loganiaceae, *q. v.*

Spigelian. *S. tobe*: in the liver.

Spigeli = Meum, *q. v.*

Spike, (sp'k). [L. *spica*, ear of corn.] *S. horn* = Cervus Virginianus, has a very sharp horn. *S. inflorescence*: in which the flowers are sessile, on a common axis, as in grasses.

Spikenard = Nardostachys jatamansi, *q. v.* *Pongkwan's S.* = Nula coiza.

Spinach, (spin'aj) = Spinacia, *q. v.*

Spinacia, (spi-na'shi-a). [The Latin name.] A plant belonging to Chenopodiaceae. *S. oleracea* = Garden spinach.

Spinal, (spiu'al). [L. *spina*, thorn.] Related to the spine. *S. cord*: of soft grey substance, extending from the brain to the lumbar region. *S. nerves*, branching from the spinal cord.

Spinax, (sp'inaks). A fish belonging to Squidæ, also called Piked dog-fish.

Spindle, (spind'l). [*Spindle*, the A.-S. word.] = Shaft, especially when of small size. *S. tree* = Euonymus, *q. v.* *S. trees* = Celastraceae, *q. v.*

Spine, (spiu). [L. *spina*, thorn.] 1. = Backbone, *q. v.* 2. Sharp projections, as of the stems of some plants.

Spinel, (spinel). [*Spindle*, the French word.] A mineral, crystallising in cubes, chiefly

aluminate of magnesia, the purer varieties of which are valuable for ornament.

Spinning. The process by which the short fibres of wool, cotton, flax, &c., are twisted into long threads.

Spiracle, (spi-ra-kl). [*Spiraculum*, the Latin word.] Side openings of the tracheal tubes in insects.

Spiraea, (spi-r'e-a). [Gk. *speira*, cord.] A plant belonging to Rosaceae. *S. ulmaria* = Meadow-sweet. *Oil of S.* = Salicyl hydride.

Spiral, (spi'al). [*Spire*, *q. v.*] A cuve which winds, screw-like, round an axis.

Spiranthes, (spi-ran'thez). [Gk. *spira*, twist, *anthos*, flower.] = Lady's tresses: a plant belonging to Orchidaceae.

Spire, (spir). [*Spira*, the Latin word.] The termination of a tower, when tapering.

Spirifer, (spi'ri-fer). [L. *spira*, coil; *fero*, I bear.] A genus of Brachiopoda, found in Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian rocks.

Spirit, (sp'rit). [L. *spiritus*, breath of life.] 1. = Alcohol. 2. A general term for essence, and for any substance capable of being purified by distillation. *S. level*: a tube nearly filled with spirit, the remaining space being filled by a small quantity of air, which is at the centre of the top, when the tube is horizontal. *Wood S.* = Methyl alcohol.

Spirting cucumber = *Elaeagnus agreste* = *Momodica elatium*.

Spittle. A secretion of the salivary glands.

Spilachnum, (spilak'num). [Gk. *spilachnon*, moss.] Gland-moss: a plant belonging to Mosses.

Splanchna, (splan'k'na). [Gk. *splanchnon*, entrail.] Relating to the alimentary canal.

Spleen, (sp'ien). [*Splen*, the Latin name.] = Mult. a kidney-shaped red body near the stomach, the use of which is, possibly, the production of the white corpuscles of the blood.

Spleen-wort = *Asplenium*, *q. v.*

Splenic, (sp'en'ik). [*Spleen*, *q. v.*] Related to the spleen. *S. artery*: supplies the spleen with blood direct from the aorta. *S. vein*: conveys the blood from the spleen to the liver, through the vena porta.

Spit mosses = *Andræaceae*, *q. v.*

Spodumene, (spod'u-men). [Gk. *spodos*, ashes.] A mineral, chiefly silicate of aluminum.

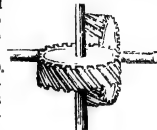
Sponge, (spunj). [*Spongia*, *q. v.*] v. *Spongida*. *S. crab* = *Dromia*.

Spongia, (spun'ji-a). [The Latin name.] The typical genus of *Spongida*, *q. v.*

Spongiaria, (spun-ji-a'ri-a). [*Spongia*, *q. v.*] Used for sponges by Milne-Edwards.

Spongida, (spun'ji-da). [Gk. *spongos*, sponge.] Spongiadae = Sponges: a division of Protozoa; gelatinous, marine and fresh-water, animals, traversed by numerous canals, and usually extended over fibrous siliceous skeletons, divided into horny, flinty, and lumpy sponges.

Spongilla, (spun-jil'a). [*Spongia*, *q. v.*] =



Spiral-wheel.

Common fresh-water sponge: the type of Spongula, *q. v.*

Spongioses, (spun'ji-ôlz). [Sponge, *q. v.*] The extremities of the fibres of a plant-root.

Spongy, (spun'ji). [Sponge, *q. v.*] *S. platinum*: platinum in a soft porous state, occurring in the course of its extraction from the ore.

Spontaneous, (spon-tā'né-us). [L. *sponte*, voluntarily.] *S. combustion*: as of phosphorus in sunlight, when no artificial heat is applied. *S. generation* = Aicholiosis and Heterogenesis, *q. v.*

Spoon. *S. bill* = Platala leucorodia, *q. v.*

Spoor, (spoor). [Spur, the Dutch word.] = Tracks, as of game

Sporadic, (spô-radik).

[Gk. *sporadikos*, scattered.] Scattered; occurring in only a few instances, or places.

Sporangia, (spô-ran'ji-a).

[Gk. *spora*, seed; *aggos*, vessel.] Spore-cases: on tips of fine threads, in Physomyces, found fossil in coal.

Sporangium, (spô-ran'ji-um). [Gk. *spora*, seed; *aggos*, vessel.] Singular of sporangia, *q. v.*

Spores, (spôrz). [Gk. *spora*, seed.] Naked embryos: reproductive bodies of fungi: germ cells not produced in cysts. *cf.* Sporidia.

Sporidia, (spô-rîd'ia). [Gk. *spora*, seed, *eidos*, form.] Reproductive bodies in fungi: germ cells produced in cells or cysts. *cf.* Spores.

Sporophores, (spô-rô-fôrz) [Gk. *spora*, seed, *phoros*, I bear.] = Basidia: stalks supporting spores, in ferns.

Sporting plants. Those which produce a bud of a character different from the other buds.

Sporules, (spô-rûlz) [Spore, *q. v.*] = Spores, *q. v.*

Sprat, (sprat). [Spot, the O. E. name.] = Clupea sprattus: a small fish belonging to Clupeidae.

Sprengel's air pump, by which the air, diffused through a barometer tube, down which mercury drops at intervals, is carried out by the descending mercury, until a vacuum is produced

Spring. 1. The earliest of the four Seasons, *q. v.* 2. Rain water, which having percolated some of the earth's strata, comes again to the surface, at some lower point.

3. An elastic substance or body, used as a mechanical agent. *Mineral S.*: spring-water impregnated with mineral matter. *S. bok* = Antudocus melanopus: a S. African antelope.

S. tides, *v. Tides*.



Spring-bok.

Spruce fir, (sproos). [The O. E. name.] A tree belonging to Abies, *q. v.*

Spurge, (spej). [Egurge, the French name.] = Euphorbia, *q. v.* *S. hawk-moth* = Deltophylla euphorbia. *S. laurel* = Daphne laureola. *S. worts* = Euphorbiaceae.

Spur-valerian = Centaurea: an herb belonging to Valerianaceae.

Spur-wheel. A wheel having teeth projecting radially from the circumference.

Spurry = Spargula, *q. v.* *Knotted S.* = Sagina nodosa.

Sand wort S. = Spargularia.

Squalidæ, (skwā'li-dé).

[Squalus, *q. v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] = Sharks: a family of fishes belonging to Elasmobranchia

Squalus, (skwā'lus). [The Latin name.] = The typical genus of Squalidæ.

Squama, (skwā'ma). [L. *squama*, fish scale.]

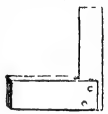
A general term for any scale-like process in a plant or animal.

Squamifera, (skwā-mîfê-ra). [Squama, *q. v.*; *fero*, I bear.] De Blainville's term for reptiles.

Squamosal, (skwā-mô'sal). [L. *squama*, scale.]

A membranous part of the temporal bone, overlapping the parietal bone *S. suture*: by overlapping of bevelled margins

Square, (skwâr). 1. A figure formed by four equal straight lines, all the angles being right angles. 2. A carpenter's tool, for drawing lines at right angles to others. 3. The product of a number multiplied by itself = 2nd power. *S. root*: the number which when multiplied by itself becomes any given number, is the square root of that number. 5 is the square root of 25, written $5 = \sqrt{25}$. *S. stern* = Transom stern.



Square (carpenter's).

Squaring the circle. The determination of the relation between the area of a circle and its diameter: a problem apparently incapable of exact solution.

Squids, (skwidz) = Teuthidæ, *q. v.*

Squancy, (skwin'an-si). [F. *esquinance*, *S. wort* = Asperula cynanchica.

Squill, (skwil). [Sculla, the Latin name.] = Scilla, *q. v.*

Squillæ, (skwil'le). [Sculla, the Latin name.]

Animals belonging to Stomatopoda.

Squinting, (skwin'ting) = Strabismus, *q. v.*

Squirrel, (skwîr'tel). [Gk. *skia*, shade; *oura*, tail.] = Sciurus: a small gnawing animal, belonging to Rodentia; builds nest in trees; named from its bushy tail. *S. monkey* = Saimiri: insectivorous = Chrysothrix.

St. Anthony's fire. A name for erysipelas.

St. Cuthbert's beads. *Squirrel*

Separate joints of the stem of Emericites.



Squirrel

St. Elmo's fire. A variety of brush-formed discharge of lightning, seen on masts of ships and other pointed bodies.

St. Ignatius's beans=*Ignatia amara*.

St. John's Wort=*Hypericum*.

St. Patrick's cabbage=*Saxifraga umbrosa*.

St. Vitus's dance. Chorea, a disease in which the muscles are affected.

Stable. *S. equestrum*, v. *Equilibrium*.

Stachys. (*stá'khis*). [*Gk. stachys*] = Woundwort: an herb belonging to Labiaceæ.

Stackhouseæ. (*stak'-how-si-ú'-sē-f*)

[*Mt. Stackhouse*].

= Stackhouseæ:

herbs with mono-

petalous flowers, be-

longing to Rham-

nales

Stag. (*stág*). [*Stegor*,

the Icelandic name.]

A general term for

a male deer. *S.*

beetle = *Lucanus cervus* = Horn-bug: the

largest British beetle,

lives in rotten wood.

Staganolepis. (*stág-a-*

nó'-le-pis). A crocodile-

like reptile, known by

fossil remains found in

Trias rock.

Stagmaria. (*stág-má'-*

ri-a). [*Gk. stagma*,

drop.] A plant belong-

ing to Terebinthaceæ, named from the trees

exuding resin.

Stalactites. (*stá-lák'tits*). [*Gk. stalasso*, I

drop.] Pendant masses

of carbonate of lime,

usually found in

caverns where calca-

reous water percolates

through the roof.

Stalagmites. (*stá-lág'-*

mits). [*Gk. stalagma*,

drop.] Carbonate of

lime projections, rising

from the floor of caverns where calca-

reous water falls from the roof.

Stalk-eyed prawn. passes through the forms of

Nauplius, Zœa, and Mysis, before becoming

fully developed Palaemon

Stallion. (*stál'yun*). [*Ætalon*, the French

name.] An entire horse, a male horse used

for breeding

Stamen. (*stá men*). [*L. stamen*, upright

thread.] The male organ of

flowers, consists of a head, or

anther, containing pollen, usu-

ally at the extremity of a stalk

or filament. *Polypetalous S.*

having the stamens united by

the filaments.

Standard. (*standar'd*). *S. gold*:

of 22 carats = $\frac{1}{2}$ pure gold.

S. temperature: for measures of length, 6' F.

in Britain, 6' C. in France. *S. of length*

the yard in Britain; metre in France. *S. of*



Stag.



Stag-beetle.



Stalactites.



Stamens.

weight: the pound avoirdupois in Britain; the kilogramme in France.

Standards. Pieces to connect the stern-post of a ship to the deck-beam.

Stanhope. [*Lord Stanhope*.] *S. lens*: a hand lens for examining microscopic objects. *S. livers*: in *S. printing press*, by which great pressure is obtained for a short interval of time.

Stannate. (*stan'nät*). [*Stannic*, *q.v.*] A compound of stannic acid with a base. *S. of gold and tin*=Purple of Cassius.

Stannio. (*stan'nük*). [*L. stannum*, tin.] Used for the persalts of tin. *S. acid*= H_2SnO_3 =hydrated stannic oxide. *S. oxide*= SnO_2 =Binoxide of tin=Tin-stone, the usual ore of tin. *S. sulphide*=Mosaic gold= SnS_2 : a scaly substance used to imitate bronze.

Stannous. (*stan'nus*). [*L. stannum*, tin.] *S. oxide*= SnO =Protoxide of tin.

Stannum. (*stan'nüm*). [The Latin word.] = Sn =Tin, *q.v.*

Stapedius. (*stá-pé'di-us*). [*L. stapes*, stirrup] A muscle in the ear, which tightens the tympanic membrane

Stapelia. (*stá-pé'lí-a*). [*J. Stapel*, a Dutch botanist] An African plant belonging to Asclepiadaceæ.

Stapes. (*stá'péz*). [*L. stapes*, stirrup.] A stirrup-shaped bone in the tympanic cavity of the human ear.

Staphyleaceæ. (*staf-i-le-ú'-sē-cē*). [*Gk. staphyle*, bunch of grapes.] = Bladder-nuts: shrubs with terminal flowers and only seeds, belonging to Sapindales.

Star. v. *Stars*. *Pole S.*, v. *Pole-star*. *S. apple* = *Chrysophyllum cainito*: belongs to Sapotaceæ. *S. clusters*: nebulous groups of stars, such as the Pleiades, Hyades, Præsepe, &c.

S. fishes=Asteridea, &c. *S. fruit*=Actinocarpus, &c. *S. gazer*=Uranoscopus. *S. reel*=Aristolochia bracteata. *S. wheel*=A wheel having the teeth cut deeply, so as to resemble a star in form. *S. warts*=Callitricheæ, &c.

Stars. (*stárz*). [*Aster*, the Greek Star-fish.

word.] Luminous bodies, all at a vast distance from the earth, about 20 millions in number:

from 1st to 14th magnitude: those below 6th magnitude are telescopic: only about 6000 are

visible to the unassisted eye, between 1st and 6th magnitudes. *Double S.*: two stars which

appear to be one, from being in the same line of sight: in some instances two stars re-

volving round a common centre. *Procyon S.*: having a sensible parallax Arcturus, Capella, Polaris, Sirius, &c. *Sun S.*: a term some-

times applied to those which appear to be the centres of systems resembling our solar

system: Arcturus, Capella, Sirius, &c. *Variable S.*: those which vary, periodically and

regularly, in magnitude.

Starboard. (*stár'bór*). [*Stearbord*, the A.-S. word.] On the right-hand side of a vessel,

looking at the bows. cf. *Port*.



Starch. (stärch). [*Starke*, the German word.] = Amylaceous matter = Fecula = $C_6H_{10}O_5$: a white organised farinaceous substance, oval grains of which are found in plants, but not in animals. *S. gum* = British gum. *S. hyacanth* = *Muscari racemosum*.

Starling. (stär'ling). [*Star*, the A.-S. name.] = *Sturnus vulgaris*: takes nests of other birds.

Starry puff-balls = Geaster: belonging to Gasteromycetes, *q. v.*

Statice. (sta'ti-se). = Sea lavender: a plant belonging to Plumbaginaceae.

Statics. (stat'iks). [*Gk. statikos*, stationary.] The science of the laws of forces manifested by matter in solid masses that are in equilibrium.

Stobolasts. (sta'to-blasts). [*Gk. stobos*, stationary, *blastos*, sprout.] Egg-like bodies, developed in many polyzoa. a form of discontinuous germination.

Statuary bronze. An alloy of copper, tin, zinc, and lead.

Stealers. Tapering ends of stakes, *q. v.*

Steam. (stēm). [A.-S. *stem*, vapour.] Water in the form of vapour, especially when produced by direct application of heat for that purpose, is highly elastic, and has a great capacity for absorbing heat. *High pressure S.* having a pressure above 30 lbs. to the square inch. *Low pressure S.* having a pressure below 30 lbs. to the square inch. *S. engine*: an apparatus for utilising the elastic force of steam as a motive power.

Steamer-duck = *Meiopterus brachypterus*.

Stearic acid. (stē'a-rik). [*Steatin*, *q. v.*] = $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$: a white, crystalline, fatty acid, found in most fats.

Stearic series of acids = Acetic series, *q. v.*

Stearin. (stē'a-rin). [*Gk. stear*, suet.] = $C_{27}H_{54}O_6$: a white crystalline substance, the chief constituent of fats and fixed oils.

Stearates. (stē'a-rīts). [*Stearic*, *q. v.*] Compounds of stearic acid with bases.

Stearopten. (stē'a-rop'ten). [*Gk. stear*, tallow.] The solid portion of cooled essential oils.

Steatite. (stē'a-tit). [*Gk. stear*, tallow.] $3MgO, 4SiO_2$ = French chalk = Soapstone: a variety of silicate of magnesium, a soft variety of talc; a mineral substance, with a soap-like surface, belonging to the Serpentine group.

Steatornis. (stē'a-tor'nīs). [*Gk. stear*, fat, *ornis*, bird.] = Guacharo bird, *q. v.*

Steel. (stēl). [*Stēl*, the A.-S. name.] A compound of iron with a small quantity of carbon: hard and elastic, used for cutting tools, machinery, &c. *Bessemer S.*, *v. Bessemer*. *Cut S.*: steel fused and run into moulds. *Indian S.* = Wootz. *Shear S.*: hammered steel: of fine texture, and tougher than ordinary steel.



Steelyard. An apparatus for weighing: has only one weight, which slides along the longer arm of a lever until it balances the body to be weighed, which hangs from the shorter arm.

Danish S.: in which the fulcrum is movable, so that no separate weight is required.

Steer. (stēr). [*Steor*, the A.-S. name.] A young ox, castrated.

Steganocephalous. (steg-a-nof-thal'mus). [*Gk. steganos*, covered, *ophthalmos*, eye.] = *Aerospodote* Medusae: those having the eyes covered. *v. Medusae*.

Stein-bok. (stēn'bok) = *Calotragus campestris*: an animal resembling the antelope.

Stellar. (stēl'lar). [*L. stella*, star.] Relating to the stars.

Stellaria. (stēl-lā'r-ia). [*L. stella*, star.] = *Stitch-wort*: an herb belonging to Caryophyllaceae: named from the form of the flowers.

Stellates. (stēl'lāts). [*L. stellatus*, starry.] = *Galiaceae*, *q. v.*

Stem. (stēm). [*Stem*, the A.-S. word.] That part of a plant which grows upwards from the root, bearing the leaves and flowers, usually green; sometimes underground, then usually brown.

Stemmata. (stēm-mā'ta). [*Gk. stemma*, garland.] Term used for the circular arrangement of simple eyes in insects.

Stemmatopus. (stēm-at'ō-pus). [*Gk. stemma*, garland, *ops*, eye.] = *Phoca cristata*.

Steneosaurus. (stēn-e-o-saw'r-us). [*Gk. stenos*, narrow; *saura*, lizard.] A reptile, resembling the crocodile, of which fossil remains are found in the Oolite rocks.

Stenography. (stēn-og'ra-fī). [*Gk. stenos*, narrow; *graphe*, I write.] Short-hand writing: the use of abbreviations and arbitrary symbols for words.

Stephanite. (stēfa-nīt). [*Stephen*.] = Brittle silver ore, chiefly sulphide of silver and antimony.

Step-wheels. Wheels having several sets of teeth on the circumference, forming a series of steps.

Steppes. (stēps). [*Stepi*, the Russian word.] Plains of vast extent, in N.E. Europe and N. Asia, are so called. *cf. Frame* and *Pampas*. **Sterculaceae.** (stēr-kū-l-ā'se-ē) [*L. sterca*, manure.] = *Sterculiads*: baobab, &c. trees and shrubs, chiefly tropical, belonging to Malvales, named from the strong odour of some species.

Stere. (stēr). [*Gk. stereos*, solid.] = Cubic meter = 1000 cubic decimetres measure of bulk.

Sterelmintha. (stēr-el-min'tha). [*Gk. stereos*, solid, *helminx*, worm.] A primary division of Entozoa, as arranged by Rudolphi.

Stereoehromy. (stēr-e-ō-krō'mū). [*Gk. stereos*,



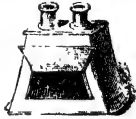
solid, *chrome*, colour.] A process in fresco-painting by which the colours are covered with a varnish of soluble glass.

Stereognathus, (ster-n-og-nath'us). [Gk. *stereos*, solid, *gnathos*, jaw.] A small animal, belonging to Mammalia, a fossil jaw of which was found in the Stonesfield slates.

Stereography, (ster-e-og-ra-fi) [Gk. *stereos*, solid; *grapho*, I write.] The delineation, on plane surfaces, of the forms of solid bodies.

Stereoscope,* (ster-e-o-skop). [Gk. *stereos*, solid, *skopeo*, I view.]

An instrument in which two photographs, or pictures, nearly but not quite alike, look like one, the figures looking like solid bodies; each picture is what one eye would see if looking at the actual objects represented, so that the two together give a real picture.



Stereoscope.

Stereotype, (ster-e-o-tip). [Gk. *stereos*, solid, *typo*, q.v.] A plate of metal, cast from a page or pages of movable type, which can be printed from.

Sterna, (ster'na). [Gk. *sternon*, breast.] v. Sternum.

Sternbergia, (stern-ber'ji-na). Fossil pith of trees, found in coal.

Stern-sheets. The hind-part of a boat, between the rowers and the stern.

Sternum, (ster'nium) [Gk. *sternon*, breast-bone.] Breast bone: the central bone formed by the meeting of the ribs.

Stethoscope, (steth-o-skop). [Gk. *stethos*, breast, *skopeo*, I view.] A medical apparatus, consisting essentially of a tube of wood, by which the pulsations of the various parts of the body can be measured, sounds being conveyed from within the chest to the ear.



Sthenic, (sthen'ik). [Gk. *sthenos*, strength.] Related to excessive Stethoscope.

Subium, (stibi-um). [The Latin word.] = Antimony, q.v.

Suck insects = Phasmatodea, q.v. *S. luc*, v. Luc.



Stickle-back.

Stickle-back = *Gasterosteus aculeatus*: a small pond-fish.

Stigma, (stigma) [Gk. *stigma*, mark.] The upper portion of a pistil, upon which the pollen is received.



s. Stigma.

Stigmata, (stig-ma'ta) [Stigma, q.v.] Roots of Sigillaria, found in the fire-clay beneath the coal-beds.

Stigmata, (stigma'ta) [Gk. *stigma*, mark.] = Spiracles, in insects.

Stilaginaceae, (sti-la-jin-ase-ae) [*Stilago*, the typical genus.] = Antidesmads, trees and shrubs with leathery leaves, belonging to Urticales.

Stilbaceae, (stil-ba'se-ae). [*Stilbe*, the typical genus.] = Stilbids: resinous shrubs, with narrow leathery leaves, belonging to Gentianales.

Stilbene, (stil'ben) = $C_{14}H_{12}$: a hydrocarbon, belonging to the Stilbic series.

Stilbic acid, (stil'bi'k). [Gk. *stilbe*, lustre.] = Benzoic acid, q.v.

Stilbite, (stil'bit). [Gk. *stilbe*, lustre.] = Hydrated labradorite: a mineral of the Zeolite group, a silicate of alumina and lime, found in Porphyritic rocks.

Stilbyl, (stil'bi'l). [*Stilbic*, q.v.: Gk. *hale*, material.] = $C_{14}H_{11}O_2$: the radicle of the Stilbic series; also called Benzile.

Stilbylic acid, (stil bi'li'k) = Stilbic acid.

Still, (stil). [L. *stilla*, drop.] An apparatus for distillation.

Stillingia, (stil lin'ji-na). [Dr Stillindefleet.] A plant belonging to Euphorbiaceae. *S. sebifera* = Tallow tree.

Stilpnosiderite, (stilp-nu-sid-e-rit). A dark variety of limonite, one of the iron group of minerals.

Stilt plover. A variety of the plover, named from its long legs.

Sting, *S-bul* = *Trachinus draco*. *S-nub* = *Trachinus vipera*. *S-ray* = *Trygon pastinaca*.



Stiperstones group. Lowest beds of Lower Silurian = Lower Llandovery.

Stipules, (stip'ulz). [L. *stipula*.] Scales at the bases of some leaves. Without S = Exstipulate, a, Stipule.

Stitch-wort = *Stellaria*, q.v.

Stoat, (stot) = *Mustela erminea*: a small animal belonging to Mustelidae.



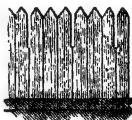
Stoat.

Stock = *Matthiola*, q.v. *S. dove* = The wild pigeon.

Stockade, (stok-ad'). A fortification of rough-hewn wood.

Stolon, (stol'on). [L. *stolo*, shoot-fork.] An offshoot: a connecting band or tube in Ascidians, etc.

Stomach, (stum'ak) [*Stomachus*, the Latin word.] An enlargement of the gullet, in which the food is digested with gastric juice, and converted into chyme.



Stockade.

Stomach animals. Oken's term for Infusoria.

Stomopoda, (sto-map'o-da). [Gk. *stoma*, mouth, *poda*, feet.] = Stomatopoda: Crustacean animals with a cephalic carapace and stalked eyes.

Stomates, (stom'utes) [Gk. *stoma*, mouth.] Openings in the epidermis of plants: not found in cryptogamic plants, nor in any plants growing in darkness.

Stomatoda, (sto-mat'o-da). One of Ehrenberg's divisions of Infusoria.

Stomatopoda, (stô-ma-top'ô da). [Gk. *stoma*, mouth; *pous*, foot.] One of Heaven's subdivisions of Crustaceans. v. Stomatopoda.

Stone, (stôn) [*Stron*, the A-S. word.] 1. A general term for hard earth, when put to use, as for building, road-making, &c. 2. A concretion of inorganic matter, also called Calculus, sometimes formed in the body, either by mechanical aggregation or as sediment from the secretions. *S. bed*: a bed of flints, below the Norwich Crag, containing fossil remains of mastodon, &c. *S. chert*=*Saxicola rubicola*. *S. crop*=*Sedum*, q. v. *S. flies*=*Sambucus*. *S. lichen*=*Parmelia tiliaceus*.

Stonesfield slate. A bed of limestone belonging to Great Oolite, containing many fossil remains, especially remarkable for the mammalian fossils found in it.

Stools of trees. Roots and lower portions of trunks

Stope, (stôp) A piece of ground to be worked as a mine—Ore when still in the mine.

Storax, (stô'aks) v. *Styrax*.

Storax-worts, (stô'aks) = *Styracées*, q. v.

Stork, (stork) *Ciconia alba* *S's bill* = *Erodium*.

Strabismus, (stra-biz-mus). [*L. strabo*, squint.] = Squinting: an imperfection in eyesight, caused by the axes of the two eyes not being symmetrically directed.

Strakes, (st-rîks) [*Stræk*]

The long planks at the side of a ship.

Stramonium, (stra-mô'-um) [*The Latin name*.] = *Datura stramonium*; also called *Thorn apple*

Strap-wort=*Corrigiola*: an herb belonging to Paronychiaceae.

Strata. Plural of *stratum*, q. v.

Stratification, (strat-i-fî-kâ'shun). [*Stratum*, q. v.; *L. facio*, I make.] Division into distinct layers; used especially in geology

Stratiotes, (strat-i-ô'têz). [Gk. *stratotes*, soldier] = Water-soldiers; aquatic herbs belonging to Hydrocharidaceae.

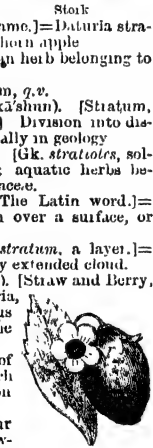
Stratum, (stri'atun). [*The Latin word*.] = Bed: any thing strewn over a surface, or spread out as a layer

Stratus, (strâ'tus). [*L. stratum*, a layer.] = Cloud of night: a widely extended cloud.

Strawberry, (straw'ber-ri). [*Straw and Berry*, or *Stray-berry*.] = *Fragaria*, q. v. *S.-tree* = *Arbutus Unedo*: named from the form of its fruit.

Straw-fiddle. A variety of *Claque-bois*, q. v., in which the wooden bars rest on twisted straw.

Streak, (strêk). The colour of a mineral when powdered, usually darker than the mineral, if it be a metal; and lighter, if non-metallic.



Strawberry.

Stream-tin=Alluvial tin-ore.

Strepsiptera, (strep-sip'ter-a). [Gk. *strepsis*, twisting; *pteron*, wing.] Insects whose anterior wings are twisted, parasitic on bees and wasps

Strepsirhina, (strep-si-rî-na). [Gk. *strepsis*, twisting, *rhina*, nose.] A sub-division of quadrumana by Owen, represented by the lemur.

Streptospondylus, (strep-tô-spon'di-lus). [Gk. *streptos*, twisted; *spondylus*, an upper vertebra.] A saurian animal, known only by fossil bones and teeth, found in Oolite rocks.

Stretcher. In brickwork, a brick placed lengthways.

Stridulation, (strid-ü-lâ'shun). [*L. stridulus*, creaking.] In insects, such as the cricket, grasshopper, &c.: the sound made by the movements of the wing-cases, legs, &c.

Strigidae, (stri'jî-dê). [*Strix*, q. v.] Owl, &c.: a family of birds, chiefly nocturnal, belonging to Raptores

Strike, (striik). Direction of strata at right angles to their dip; if the dip be represented by the slope of the strata of a house-roof, the direction of the ridge will represent the strike.

String. *S. boards*: long boards supporting the ends of a flight of steps, &c. *S. courses*: projecting lines of masonry in a wall

Strix, (striks) [*The Latin name*] Owl: a nocturnal bird, the type of Strigidae.

Strobila, (strobi'lâ) [Gk. *strobilos*, fit-cone] The collective name for a strobil, and all the successive proglottides which have budded from it

Strontia, (stron'shi-a). [*Strontian*, in Argyleshire] = *SrO*: oxide of strontium, a white substance resembling baryta in properties.

Strontic, (stron'tik). [*Strontium*, q. v.] Containing strontium as the chief constituent.

Strontium, (stron'shi-un). [*Strontia*, q. v.] = *Sr*: one of the alkaline earth-metals, found in limestones, a yellow malleable substance, which decomposes water by contact, owing to its affinity for oxygen.

Struthio, (stri'ô-thi-ô). [*The Latin name*.] Ostrich: the type of Struthionidae, q. v.

Struthionidae, (stri'ô-thi-on-i-dê) [*Struthio*, q. v. Gk. *eidos*, form] A family of birds, having long legs and very short wings, including the ostrich, emu, cassowary, and apteryx.

Struthious birds, (stri'ô-thi us). Ostrich, emu, cassowary, &c.

Strychnia, (stri'k'nî-a). [*Strychnos*, q. v.] = *C₂₁H₂₂N₂O₂*: a powerful alkaline base, very poisonous, found in the seeds of strychnos.

Strychnos, (stri'k'nô). [*The Greek name*.] A tropical plant, the seeds of which are very poisonous. *S. nux-vomica*: an Indian tree with small flowers and very poisonous seeds.

Stuffing-box. A small enclosure to prevent the escape of steam, stuffing, &c., at a joint in machinery.



box

Sturgeon, (stérj'on) [*Esturgeon*, the French name] = *Acipenser*. **Sturio**, a fish, the type of Sturionidae, from the roe of which caviare is prepared, and from the swim bladder isinglass.



Sturgeon

Sturionidae, (stûr-ion-dê). [*Sturio*; (Gk. *stûrion*, form)] A family of large fishes belonging to *Chondrostei*.

Sturnidae, (stér-m-dê). [*Sturnus*, *q. v.*] A family of birds belonging to *Corvidae*.

Sturnus, (stér'mus). [The Latin name] Starling; a song bird, the type of Sturnidae.

Style, (stil). [*Stylus*, pillar] The thread-like portion of a pistil, *q. v.* **Old S.**: the method of estimating the Julian year which was general up to 1582 A.D., now almost obsolete in Europe. **New S.** according to the Gregorian correction, made 1582 A.D., by which ten days were omitted to bring the civil and astronomical years into accordance.



Stylus

Stylidiaceae, (stî-lî-dî-â-se-è) = *Stylis*. **Style-worts**: herbs, with monopetalous flowers, belonging to *Campnulacae*.

Stylolate, (stî-lo-bât). [*Gk. stûlos*, pillar, base, base] A continuous pedestal supporting a row of columns.

Stylloid, (stî-loid). [*Gk. stûlos*, pillar, *eidô*, form] Pillar-like, used of small columnar projections.

Styphnic acid, (stîf'nik) = Oxypicric acid, *q. v.*

Styracaceae, (stî-râ-se-è). [*Styrax*, *q. v.*] = *Storax*-worts: shrubs and trees, with axillary monopetalous flowers, belonging to *Rhamnideae*.

Styracis, (stî-râ-sin) [*Styrax*, *q. v.*] = *Styracis*: a crystallizable substance found in balsam of Peru.

Styrax, (stî-raks). [The Latin name] A plant, the type of *Styracaceae*. *S. benzoin* = Gum Benjamin tree.

Styrol, (stî-rol) [*Styrax*, *q. v.*] = *Styrolene*.

Styrolene, (stî-ro-lên). [*Styrol*, *q. v.*] = *C₈H₈* = *Styrol* = *Chromol*, *q. v.*

Suseda, (so-è'da) = *Sesuvia*: a plant belonging to *Chenopodiaceae*.

Sub-, (sub) [*L. sub*, under.] A prefix, implying an inferiority of position or constitution.

Sub-chlorides = *Basic chlorides*: compounds of one atom of a dival, or two atoms of a monal, with one atom of chlorine.

Sub-dominant. The fourth note of a musical scale. In the key of C, the sub-dominant is F, and the dominant is G.

Sub-duplicate ratio. The ratio of the square roots of two numbers is the sub-duplicate ratio of the numbers.

Suber, (su'ber). [*L. suber*, cork tree] *Cork*. **Quercus S.**: *Cork tree*; an oak tree, *i. e.* *Cork*.

Suberic acid, (su-ber'ik). [*Suber*, *q. v.*] = *C₁₈H₃₄O₄*: a crystalline acid substance obtained by the sublimation of cork, fats, &c.

Sublimation, (sub-lîm-â-shun). [*L. sublimis*, lofty.] Distillation of a solid, conversion of a solid into a vapour and re-condensation into the solid form.

Sublingual gland. Below the tongue.

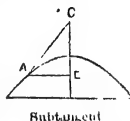
Submagnet = *Armature*, *q. v.*

Submaxillary glands. At the lower side of the face.

Suboxides. Of the type *H₂O*, feebly basic, in which two atoms of a dival element unite with one of oxygen.

Subsalts = *Basic salts*, *q. v.*

Subtangent. The line under a tangent AC being the tangent, CE is the subtangent.



Subtangent

Subtrahend, (su'trâ-hend). Anything to be withdrawn or subtracted. In 18—12, 12 is the subtrahend.

Sub-triplicate ratio. The ratio of the cube-roots of two numbers is the sub-triplicate of the numbers.

Subularia, (su-bû-lâr-î-a). [*L. subula*, awl] A plant belonging to *Brassicaceae*, named from the shape of the leaves. *S. aquatica*: awlwort.

Subungulati, (sub-un-gwa-l'â-ti). [*L. sub*, under; *ungual*, claw] Animals, such as the *Paca* and *Cutia*, found only in S. America, which connect the *Pachydermata* with the *Rodentia*.

Succinamide, (suk-sin-a'mid) [*Succinic*, *q. v.* and *Amide*] = *C₄H₅N₂O₂*: a crystalline substance obtained by the action of ammonia on succinic acid.

Succinates, (suk-sin-âts). [*Succinic*, *q. v.*] Compounds of succinic acid and bases.

Succinic acid, (suk-sin'ik). [*L. succinum*, amber] = *C₄H₄O₄*: a crystalline substance found in amber and in wormwood leaves, belonging to the *Oxalic* series.

Succory, (suk'ô-ri). [*Chicory*, *q. v.*] *Chicory*. *Cichorium intibus*, a plant belonging to *Cichoriaceae*.

Sucking. *S. fishes*: *Discoboli*, having the ventral fins terminating in a sucker, by which they adhere to rock, &c.



S. insects = *Hemipterata*.

Sucrose, (so'krôs). [*Sac* = *Sucker* or *Sucking*: *Fish chinos*, *q. v.*] = *Cane sugar* = *C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁*: a variety of sugar obtained from sugar-cane.

Suction pump. By which water is drawn up by means of a vacuum.

Suctorina, (suk-tôr-î-a) 1. One of Heaven's sub-divisions of insects. 2. One of Heaven's sub-divisions of winged worms.

Sudoriparous glands. (sû-do-rî-pa-rus). [*L. sudor*, I perspire.] Those which excrete perspiration.

Suet, (su'et). [*Sebum*, the Latin word.] = Fat of ox or sheep; in the latter nearly all stearin.

Sugar, (shô'gar). [*Sucre*, the French word] A sweet antiseptic substance found in most plants, especially in the sugar-cane. *Cane S.* = *Sucrose*: from sugar-cane. *Grape S.* =

Glucose=Dextrose: from fruit, starch, &c.
Honey *S.*: resembles mauna. Maple *S.*: from
acet saccharinum Milk *S.*=Lactose, *S. berry*

=*Celtis occidentalis*. *S. cane*=*Saccharum officinarum*.
S. lice=*Lepisma*.
S. of lead=Normal
plumbic acetate. *S.*
of milk=Lactin=
Lactose= $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$:
found only in milk.
S. squirrel=*Pot-*
enthus scurius.



Sugar cane.

Suidæ, (sû-i-dê). [*Sus*,
q v; *Gk eidos*,
form.] A family of *Pachydermata*, including
all the varieties of Swine.

Sula, (sû-la). [The Latin name.] A bird be-
longing to *Pelecanide*. *S. alba*=Solon goose.

Sulphacetic acid, (sul-fa-sê'tik)= $C_2H_4O_2SO_4$,
a cry-talline dibasic acid.

Sulphate, (sul'fat) [*Sulphur*, *q v*.] A com-
pound of sulphuric acid with a base. *S. of*
copper=Blue vitriol.

Sulphate of mercury battery=Mario Davy
battery, *q v*.

Sulphide, (sû'fîd). [*Sulphur*, *q v*]=Sulphur +
a compound of sulphur with a metal, usually
solid. *S. of lead*. $1 = PbS =$ *Proust-sulphide* =
Galena. $2 = Pb_2S =$ *Sulphosulphide* = Lead
matt.

Sulphocyanogen=SCy: a sulphide of cyanogen,
a compound radical.

Sulpho salts. Compounds resembling oxy-salts,
but with the oxygen replaced by sulphur.

Sulphur, (sul'fur) [The Latin word]=S⁸: a
highly inflammable brittle mineral sub-
stance, one of the constituents of gunpowder,
usually found near volcanoes. *Flowers of*
S.=Sublimed *S.* *Stick S.*=Brimstone. *S.*
alcohol=Mercaptan=Sulph-hydrate of ethyl:
a white fluid, the vapour of which produces
dreaminess and a sense of fatigue. *S. group*.
sulphur, selenium, and tellurium; all hav-
ing a strong attraction for oxygen. *S.-wort*:
Ponce-danum officinale.

Sulphuretted, (sul-fû-ret'ed). [*Sulphur*, *q v*.]
Impregnated with sulphur containing sul-
phur as a constituent. *S. hydrogen*=Hydro-
sulphuric acid, *q v*.

Sulphuric, (sul-fû'rik). [*Sulphur*, *q v*.] *S.*
acid= H_2SO_4 =Dihydric sulphate=Oil of
vitriol: an oily, colourless, caustic liquid,
with a great attraction for water, and much
used in manufactures. *S. ether*= $(C_2H_5)_2SO_4$
=Diethyl sulphate: an oily liquid, obtained
by combining sulphuric anhydride and ether.

Sulphurous acid, (sul-fû-rus). [*Sulphur*, *q v*.]
 SO_2 : a colourless suffocating gas, having
strong bleaching properties, now called Sul-
phurous anhydride.

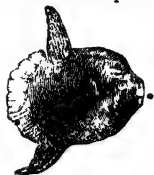
Sumach, (sû'mak). [*Sumac*, the French name.]
=Rhus: a N. American plant, having a
milky juice, with strong medicinal prop-
erties, from which tannic acid is obtained.

Summer. *v. Seasons*.

Sun, (sun). [*Sanne*, the A-S word.] The
centre of the solar system: 91 millions of

miles distant from the earth, having a di-
ameter of \$50,000 miles, considered as one of
the stars, the Sun is a variable star, with a
period of 14 years. *Mean S.* an imaginary
sun, whose motion through the heavens is
at a uniform rate. *S. birds*=*Promeropidae*.

S. fish=*Orthogoriscus*
named from its globu-
lar form. *S. flower*=
Helianthus. *S. spots*
hollows in the photo-
sphere of the sun. *S.*
stars: very distant;
such as *Capella*, *A-*
cturus, *Sirius*, &c., *r.*
Stars, *S. stone*: a beau-
tiful variety of felspar.



Sunfish.

Sun and planet wheels.
Two wheels of different sizes, the smaller of
which travels round the circumference of the
larger.

Sundews=*Droseraceæ*, *q v*.

Superficies, (sû-pe-i-fî'hî-ty). [The Latin word.]
Surface.

Supination, (sû-pin-â-shun) [*L. supinus*, bent
back] Generally lying with the face up-
wards, of the hand, with the palm upwards.

Supplemental. *S. air* which remains in the
chest, in addition to the *residual air*, and
can be expelled only by an extraordinary
effort=about 80 cubic inches. *S. triangle*:
a spherical triangle, formed by joining the
poles of three great circles; also called Polar
triangle.

Supra-occipital, (sû-prâ-oks sîp'i-tal). [*L.*
supra, above, *occiput*, back of head.] Above
the occiput. *S. bone*: the uppermost bone
of the first cranial segment.

Surd, (serd) [*L. surdus*, indistinct.] A
number which cannot be exactly determined.

Surf-duck. *Oidemia perspicillata*.
Surveying, (ser-vî'ng). The determination
of the form and extent of any portion of the
earth's surface. *Trigonometrical S.*: in which
the calculations are made by dividing the
given surface into triangles.

Sus, (sûs) [The Latin name]=Hog. *v. Suidæ*;
the female of *sus*=Sow.

Suture, (sû'tur) [*L. satura*, seam.] 1. The
union of two pieces of
bone. 2 The sowing
together of two edges of
a wound.

Swallow, (swol'ô) [*Sca-*
leece, the A-S. name]
=Hundo, *q v*. *S.*
hawk a variety of the
hawk. *Sea swallow*=
Tern. *S.-worts*=*Ascle-*
pias.



Swallow

Swan=*Cygnus*, *q v*.

Swash-plate. A plate set
obliquely on a spindle,
and by its revolution
moving a sliding bar to
and fro.



Swan.

Sweat, (swet). [*Sweat*, the
A-S. word.] =Perspira-
tion, *q v*.

Sweet. *S. bay*=*Laurus nobilis*. *S. bread*=*Pancreas*. *S. briar*=*Rosa rubiginosa*. *S. calamus*=*Acorus*. *S. flag*=*Acorus*. *S. gate*=*Myrica*. *S. gum*=*Liquidambar*. *S. potato*=*Batatas edulis*. *S. soap*=*Anonius*. *S. Wilt-linn*=*Dianthus barbatus*.

Swietenia, (swi-e-tā'n-a). [Herr Swieten.] A tree belonging to Cedrelaceae, the wood of which is mahogany, *q.v.*

Swift, (swift)=*Hirundo apus*.

Swim-bladder. An air-

vessel in most fishes, by

compression or expan-

sion of which they can

sink or swim in water.

Swimming. *S. bell*=

Nectocoryx. *S. birds*=

Nalutones.

Swine, (swin). [*Swin*,

the A.-S. word.] =

Swine, *q.v.* *S. stone*=

a variety of marble having a somewhat fetid

odour. *S. s. succor*=*Amosensis*.

Swinging a ship. The correction of the compass, by ascertaining the amount of local deviation, as the ship's head is brought to each point of the compass in succession.

Sword fish. 1. = *Xiphias*, *q.v.*: an unimportant

southern constella-

tion. 2. = *Xiphias*

gladius, a fish belong-

ing to *Scorpaenidae*

having a sword-like

beak.

Sycamore, (suk-a-mor) [Gk *sykon*, fig; *moron*,

mulberry.] = *Acer pseudo-*

platanus: a large tree; also

called *Plane-tree*. *S. fig*=

Ficus sycamorus.

Sychondrosis, (si-kon-di-osis)

[Gk *syn*, with; *chondros*,

cartilage.] A method of

union between two bones.

Syenite, (si'o-nit) [*Syene*,

in Egypt.] A rock, resem-

bling granite composed of quartz, felspar,

and hornblende, one of the Plutonic rocks.

Sylvia, (sil'vi-a) [*L. sylvia*, forest.] The type

of *Sylviidae*, *q.v.*

Sylviidae, (sil'vi-a-dē) [*Sylvia*, *q.v.*; Gk.

silos, form.] A family of birds belonging to the

dendroica division of *Insessores*; in-

cludes the robin, nightingale, &c.

Sylvian fissure, (sil'vi-an). A fissure in the

brain.

Sylvic acid, (sil'vik). = $C_{20}H_{20}O_2$: a resinous

acid found in brown resin.

Sylvanite, (sil'va-nit). [*Transylvania*.] A

mineral, consisting chiefly of tellurium, gold,

and silver.

Symbol, (sim'bol) [*Symbolum*, the Latin

word.] In mathematics, the letters and

other signs used in expressing unknown

quantities and their relations.

Symmetrical animals. Burmeister's term for

Vertebrata, *Arthropoda*, and *Mollusca*.

Symmetry, (sim'met-ri). [*Symmetria*, the

Greek word.] Harmony: the due proportion

of the parts of a body to each other.



Swift.



Sword-fish.



Sycamore.

Sympathetic, (sim-pā-thet'ik) [Gk. *syn*, with; *pathos*, feeling.] *S. ink*: a dilute solution of cobaltic chloride, which is invisible on paper until it be heated. *S. nervous system*=*Splanchnic nervous system* the sympathetic ganglia, lying in front of the spinal column, with the nerves and the connecting nervous cords.

Symphysis, (sim'fī-sis). [Gk. *symphysis*, growth together.] A union of plates with interposed membrane.

Symphytum, (sim'fī-tum)=*Comfrey* an herb belonging to *Borraginaceae*.

Sympicometer, (sim-pi-cō-mē-ter). [Gk. *syn*, with, *pyron*, 1 press.] A barometer of air and glycerin, depending upon compression of air.

Symplocarpus, (sim-plō-kār'pus). A plant belonging to *Asaceae*.

Synacmy, (sin-ak'mi). [Gk. *syn*, with; *akme*, maturity.] When the pistils and stamens of a flower ripen together.

Synaptase, (sin-ap'tās). [Gk. *syn*, together; *aplo*, 1 unite.] = *Emulsin*: a fermenting matter found in almonds.

Synapticulæ, (sin-ap'tik'ū-lē). [Gk. *syn*, together, *aplo*, 1 unite.] Minute cross-bands uniting septa.

Syncarpous, (sin-kār'pus). [Gk. *syn*, together; *karpus*, fruit.] Having the carpels united in the ovary.

Synclinal, (sin-klī'nal). [Gk. *syn*, with; *klino*, 1 incline.] *S. line*: an imaginary line drawn through the lowest part of a valley formed by the curvature of strata. *S. curve*: of strata that curve concavely upwards.

Syncope, (sin'kō-pē). [Gk. *synkope*, cutting off.] 1. Fainting suspension of the circulation of the blood. 2. A general term for cutting through.

Syndactyles, (sin-dak'tī-lēz). [Gk. *syn*, to get, *heci*, *dactylus*, finger.] A sub-division of *Marsupialia* represented by kangaroos, &c.

Syngenesious, (sin-je-nē'zi-an) [Gk. *syn*, together, *Genesis*, *q.v.*] Having the stamens united.

Syngnathus, (sing-nath'us). [Gk. *syn*, with; *gnathos*, jaw.] = *Pipe-fish*: a fish having a long slender body and snout, the type of the family *Syngnathidae*, which includes pipe-fishes and sea-horses.

Synodic period, (sin-od'ik). [Gk. *syn*, with; *hodos*, road.] 1.=*Lunation*=*Lunar month*. 2.=The time between any given heavenly body returning to the same position with respect to the Sun: in the case of the Moon = 29d. 12h. 44m.

Synodical, (sin-od'ī-kal)=*Synodic*, *q.v.*

Synœcious, (sin-œ'ci-us). [Gk. *syn*, with; *oikos*, house.] Having male and female fruit in the same head. *cf.* *Dioecious*.

Synoptic, (sin-op'tik). [Gk. *synopsis*, a general view.] A general view of the whole of any subject.

Synovia, (sin-ō'vi-a). [Gk. *syn*, with; *ovon*, egg.] A fluid secreted by the synovial membrane for the lubrication of the joints of the bones.

Synovial membrane, (sin-ō'vi-āl). [Synovia, *q v*] Covering the bones at the joints, and secreting synovia.

Synthesis, (sin'-the-sis) [Gk. *synthesis*, a putting together.] Formation of a compound by the direct union of the constituents. *c f*. Analysis.

Syntonin, (sin'to-nin) [Gk. *syn*, with; *tono*, I extend] A variety of fibrin, the chief constituent of muscular fibre.

Syphon, (sif-on). A bent tube, of which the legs are of unequal length; if the shorter end be immersed in a liquid, and the air exhausted from the syphon, the liquid will rise and flow through the syphon. *S. barometer*: a modification of the cistern barometer, in which the cistern is replaced by a short tube.

Syren, (sī'en). [Gk. *siren*, water nymph] An instrument for measuring the number of vibrations required to produce a given musical note.

Syringa, (sī-ring'a) [Gk. *syrinx*, pipe.] = Lilac, a plant belonging to Oleaceae.

Syringe, (sī'ing). [Gk. *syron*, pipe.] A small pipe, terminating in a small opening,

with a piston working in it, used for injection of liquids. *Pneumatic S.*, *v*. Pneumatic.

Syrinx, (sī'rinks). [Gk. *synx*, pipe] The lower part of the larynx, a modification of the trachea at its junction with the bronchi. The organ of song in birds.

Syrup, (sū'up). A solution of sugar, usually flavoured by some other substance, *e g*, Syrup of violets, &c.

System, (sis'tem). [*Systema*, the Greek word.] A number of things having some general relation to each other; arrangement of things in order, according to some comprehensive plan. *Botanical S.*, *v*. Botanical, *Linnæan S.*, *v*. Linnæus's, *Natural S.*, *v*. Landley's.

Systemic, (sis-tem'ik). [System, *q v*.] Related to a system.

Systoles, (sis'tō-lēz). [Gk. *systellō*, I contract.] Contractions: used for the contractions of the arteries and ventricles of the heart.

Syzygies, (sī-zī'ez). [Gk. *syzygia*, union] = Linear relations, used to express the Sun, Moon and Earth being in one line.

Syzygy. Singular of Syzygies, *q v*.

T.

Tabanus, (ta-bā'nus) [The Latin name.] = Horse-flies; an insect, the type of Tabanidae, a family belonging to Diptera.

Tabbinet, (tab'bi-net). A variety of watered silk.

Tables. See pages 351, 352.

Tabular, (tab'ū-lar). [L. *tabula*, board.] Occurring in plates or small tables.

Tabulæ, (tab'ū-lē). [The Latin word.] A general term for small plates; as plates found in Aporose, Perforate, and Rugose corals.

Tabulata corals, (tab'ū-lā'ta). A sub-division of Zoantharia; a group of corals, removed from Madreporaria; having horizontal plates dividing the corallite into compartments; abundant in Palæozoic and in Tertiary strata, but absent in Secondary.

Taccaceæ, (tak-kā'se-ē). [Tacca, the typical genus.] = Tacca: large tropical herbs, with tuberous roots, belonging to Narcysaceæ.

Tachometer, (tak-on-ē-ter). [Gk. *tachos*, speed; *metron*, measure] An apparatus for measurement of velocity, especially in machinery.

Tachypetes, (tak-ip'e-tēz) [Gk. *tachys*, quick; *peteo*, I fly] = Frigate-bird, *q v*.

Tachysaurus, (tak-a-san'rus). [Gk. *tachys*, swift; *saurus*, lizard.] *T. japonicus* = Grass lizard, *q v*.

Tacking, (tak'king). The zig-zag course taken by a vessel sailing against an adverse wind.



Tachometer.

Tactile corpuscles, (tak'tīl) [L. *tactilis*, touchable] Oval swellings of the nerves of touch, where that sense is delicate, as in the tongue, fingers, &c.

Tadorna, (ta-dō'r-na). [*Tudorna*, the Spanish name.] = Sheldrake or Shelduck: a bird belonging to Anatidae.

Tadpole, (tad'pōl). [A-S. *tade*, toad, *pola*, young] A young frog, in the first stage of its development. *T. fish* = Ranceys trituncatus.

Tænia, (tē'ni-a). [L. *tænia*, ribbon] = Tape-worm: an intestinal worm, the type of Tæniada.

Tæniada, (tē-nī'a-da). [Tænia, *q v*. Gk. *eidos*, form.] = Tape-worms and bladder-worms: a division of Scolecida, internal parasitic hermaphrodite animals, which have no alimentary canal; also called Cestodea.

Tænioides, (tē-ni-ō'id-e-a). [L. *tænia*, ribbon Gk. *eidos*, form] = 1. Ribbon fishes; a family of mackerel-like fishes, belonging to Acanthopterygii. 2. Sometimes used as Tæniada.

Tænte, (tē'nit). [L. *tænia*, ribbon.] An alloy of iron.

Tail, (tāl). [Teigl, the A-S word.] In whales, dolphins, &c., a horizontal expansion of the skin, in fish vertical and with fin rays. *Homocercal T.*, *v*. Homocercal. *Heterocercal T.*, *v*. Heterocercal in shark, dogfish, sturgeon, &c. *Prehensile T.*: found only in American Primates. *Tailed amphibia* = Urodela.

Tail-race. The stream of water running from a water-wheel, which has been moved by it.

Tails. *Horse-T.* = Equisetaceæ.

Tail-worts=*Tumidaceae*.

Talbotype, (tal'bo-tīp). [Mr. Talbot.] A method of photography, in which the image is taken on paper coated with iodide and nitrate of silver.

Talc, (talk). [*Talk*, the German word.] = $4MgO, 5SiO_2$, a soft variety of silicate of magnesium, crystallising in hexagons; a mineral belonging to the Serpentine group.

Talegalla, (tal-e-galla) A turkey like bird, found only in Australia and the Indian islands.

Talitrus. A small crustacean, belonging to Amphipoda. *T. locusta*=Sand-hopper.

Tallow, (tal'lo) [*Talg*, the A-S word.] A general term for solid oil or fat, especially of the higher animals. *Mineral T.*=Hatchettite a solid variety of bitumen *T. tree*=*Pentalosma butyracea*, also=*Stillingia sebifera*.

Talpa, (tal'pa). [The Latin name.] = Mole: a small insectivorous quadruped, the type of Talpidae, has a long head, rudimentary eyes, and short fore legs.

Talpidae, (tal'pi-de).

[*Talpa*, *g.v.*: *Gk.*

talos, form.] =

Moles; a sub-division

of Insectivora.

Talus, (tā'lus) [The

Latin word.] Ankle;

ankle-bone.

Tamandua, (tā-man'

dō-ū) [The Por-

tuguese name.] An

ant-eating quadruped =

Myrmecophaga

jubata.

Tamaricaceae, (tam-a-

nā'se-ē). [*Tama-*

risk, *g.v.*] = *Tama-*

risk: shrubs and

herbs, belonging to

Violales.

Tamarin, (tam'a-rin)

= *Midas rosalia*: a

South American mon-

key.

Tamarindus, (tam-a-

rin'dus). [*At. tamarind*,

Indian date.]

= *Tamarind*: a tree belong-

ing to *Leguminaceae*. *T.*

Indica=Indian date.

Tamarisk, (tam'a-risk).

[*Tamariscus*, the Latin

name.] = *Tamarix*: a tree,

the type of *Tamaricaceae*,

one variety of which gives

Mount Sinai manna.

Tamping, (tam'ping). In

Tamarind tree

blasting, the filling up of the hole made in

borings, so that the force of the gunpowder,

&c., shall not escape.

Tamus, (tā'mus)=*Black bryony*: a plant be-

longing to *Dioscoreaceae*.

Tan, (tan). [The French word.] The bark of

the oak, elm, &c., ground, used in tanning.

Tanacetum, (tan-a-sē'tum)=*Tansy*: an herb

belonging to *Asteraceae*.

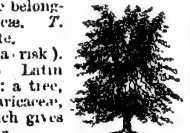
Tanager, (tan'a-ger) = *Rhamphocelus pas-*



Tamandua



Silky Tamarin



Tamarind

sereni=*Tanagra*: a polygamous bird, of tropical America, having brilliantly-coloured plumage.

Tangent, (tan'jent). [*L. tango*, I touch.] In

any right-angled tri-
angle the tangent of
any one of the angles
is the ratio of the
side opposite to the
angle to the side join-
ing it with the right
angle.

T. compass=*T. galvanometer*: a small magnetic needle in the centre of a large copper hoop, in which a galvanic current passing is measured by the tangent of the angle through which the needle is deflected. *T. sailing*, *v. Sailing*.

Tangles, (tang'lg). [*Ger. tang*, sea-weed.] = *Algae*, *g.v.*

Tank-worms. A stage of the Guinea worm.

Tannic acid, (tan'nik). [*Tan*, *g.v.*] = $C_{72}H_{22}O_{17}$ =*Gallotannic acid*=a substance obtained from gall nuts, and used in the conversion of skins into leather. 2. A general term for moritannic, japonic, mimotannic, and other varieties.

Tannin, (tan'nin) [*Tan*, *g.v.*] Common name for several varieties of the astringent principle found in oak bark, &c., and used in tanning hides, and now called tannic acid. breaks up into glucose and gallic acid.

Tanning, (tan'ning). [*Tan*, *g.v.*] The conversion of animal skin into leather by the combination of tannic acid with it.

Tanrec, (tan'rek). *Hemionetes*, *g.v.*

Tansy, (tan'zi). [*Tanaisia*, the French word]

=*Tanacetum*: an herb belonging to *Asteraceae*.

Tantalineae. Ibis: a family of birds belonging to *Gallatores*.

Tantalite, (tan'ta-līt) A mineral, from which tantalum is obtained.

Tantalum, (tan'ta-tum) [*Tantaite*, *g.v.*] = *Ta*: a rare metal, obtained from tantalite, formerly confounded with columbium.

Tantalus, (tan'ta-lus.) A bird, resembling the ibis, belonging to *Scelopacidae*.

Tap. *T. root*: such as the roots of the parsnips, turnip, carrot, &c.

Tape-worms=*Tæniada*, *g.v.*

Tapioca, (tap-i-ō'ka). A variety of starch; from roots of *mandioc*, *jatropha*, &c.

Tapir, (tā'per). [*Tapyra*, the Brazilian name.] An animal

belonging to the *Peris-*
sodactyle division of
Ungulata: the last re-
presentative of an ex-
tensive Eocene group
of animals

Tapirine, (tā-pi-rī'nē).

[*Tapir*, *g.v.*] A group

of animals nearly extinct, the tapir being the only existing representative.

Tar, (tar). [*Teru*, the A-S. word.] 1. *Coal*

T.: a black viscid resinous substance, obtained from coal, and from which naphtha

and pitch are separable. 2. *Wood T.*: ob-

tained by distillation of wood.



a, c, Tangent.



Tapir.

Tarandus. (ta-ran'dus) [The Latin name.] =The Reindeer, a northern constellation, of small stars only.

Tarantula. (ta-ran'tū-lā) [Taranto, in Italy.] =Aranea tarantula, a spider-like animal, belonging to Araneida.



Tarantula

Taraxacum. (ta-raks'-a-kūm) [Gk. *taraxos*, I shake.] =Dandelion; an herb, with milky juice, belonging to Asteraceae.

Tardigrada. (tār-di-grā'da). [L. *tardus*, slow; *gradior*, I move.] =Water sloths = Water bears = Arctosca, q. v.

Tare. (tār) = Vicia, q. v.

Tarpaulin. (tā-paw'lin). [Tar and Pull.] Canvas made waterproof by a coating of tar.

Tarsal bones. (tār'sal). [Tarsus, q. v.] Seven bones forming heel, ankle, and part of sole.

Tarsipedes. (tār-sip'e-des). [L. *tarsus*, sole; *pes*, foot.] Mammalian animals belonging to Syndactyles.

Tarsus. (tār'si-us). One of the half-apes.

Tarso-metatarsus. A bone made up by the union of the tarsus and Metatarsus.

Tarsus. (tār'sus) [Gk. *taros*, sole.] The bones forming the ankle and heel.

Tartar. (tār'tar) = Hydrioplastic tartarate.

Tartar-emetic = Potassic antimonious tartrate.

Tartarian-lamb. (tār-tā'ri-an) [Found in Tartary.] = Aspidium barometz: a fern, the rhizome of which has a resemblance, in form, to a lamb.

Tartaric acid. (tār-tar'ik). [Tartar, q. v.] = $C_4H_6O_6$ = Hydric tartarate = a transparent crystalline substance, found in the grape, and also obtained from succinic acid. *Isot* = Tartrelic acid. *Para-T* = Racemic acid.

Tartini's tones. (tār-tē'n) = Difference tones, q. v.

Tartaric acid. (tār-tral'ik). [Tartar, q. v.] = Ditartrac acid, o. v.

Tartrates. (tār'trāts). [Tartaric, q. v.] Compounds of tartaric acid and bases.

Tartrelic acid. (tār-tral'ik). [Tartar, q. v.] = Iso-tartaric acid.

Tarumas. An American race.

Taste. (tāst) [F. *âter*, to try.] The sensation excited in the mucous membrane of the tongue, probably exists only in Mammalia.

Tatouay. (tā'too-ā) An animal belonging to Edentata = Dasypus tatouay.

Taurin. (tau'rin) [L. *taurus*, bull] = $C_2H_7NO_3S$: a crystalline substance obtained from taurocholic acid.



Tatouay.

Taurocholic acid. (tau-rō-kol'ik). [Gk. *tauros*, bull; *chole*, bile.] = Choleic acid = $C_{25}H_{45}NO_7S$: found in the bile of the ox, &c.

Taurus. (tau'rūs). [The Latin name.] = The

Bull: the second sign of the Zodiac, contains Aldebaran, the Pleiades, and the Crab cluster.

Tawing. (taw'ing). [Tawing, the A-S. word.] A process in tanning, in which alum and oil are incorporated with the hide.

Taxaceae. (taks-ā'se-ē). [Taxus, q. v.] = Taxads = Yews: resinous trees and shrubs, with narrow leaves and naked flowers, forming a division of Gymnogens.

Taxodium. (taks-ō'di-nūm). [Taxus, q. v.] A plant belonging to Coniferae. *T. distichum* = Deciduous cypress.

Taxonomic. (taks-on-ō'mik). [Taxonomy, q. v.] Relating to arrangement of classification. cf. Ataxic.

Taxonomy. (taks-on-ō'mi). [Gk. *taxis*, arrangement; *nomos*, law.] Principles of arrangement or classification.

Taxus. (taks'us). [Gk. *taxon*, bow.] = Yew: a plant belonging to Coniferae, the wood is used for making bows.

Teagete. (tā-tj'e-tō). [Classical.] One of the

Pleiades, q. v.

Tea. (tō). [Tea, the Chinese name.] = Thea, q. v.

Paraguay T. = Ilex Paraguayensis *Brazilian T.* = Stachytarpheta *Jamaicensis.* *Honey tea.*



Tea-plant

Teak. (tēk). [Theka, the Malabar name.] = Tectons grandis an East Indian tree with very durable timber.

Teal. (tēl) [Teeling, the Dutch name.] A duck-like bird = Anas crecca.

Tealby series. (tēl'bi). [T in Lincolnshire.]

Beds of sand, without fossils, and clay and limestone with fossils, belonging to Middle Neocomian.

Tears. (tēz). [Tear, the A-S. word.] The overflow of the

lacrimal secretion, which cannot be carried away by the lacrimal duct, excited by emotion or by strong odours.

Teat. (tēt). [Tel, the A-S. word.] A small variety of the duck. v. Boscha.

Teazel. (tēzl). [Tessel, the A-S. name.] = Dipsacus, q. v. *Fuller's T.* = Dipsacus ful-lonum.

Teazel-worts = Dipsacaceae, q. v.

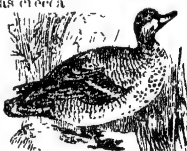
Tectibranchiata. (tēk-ti-brang-ki-ā'ta) [L. *tecto*, I cover; *Branchia*, q. v.] A division of Gasteropoda, the animals of which have a shell, and the branchiae are covered by the shell, or by a mantle.

Tectona. (tek'to-na). [The Latin name.] = Teak: a large tree, with long leaves, and hard durable timber, belonging to Verbenaceae.

Teeth. (tēth). [Tooth, q. v.] Bony develop-



Taurus



Teal

ments of the skin, found in the mouth of higher animals; used for prehension and mastication, classified as molars, premolars, canines, and incisors, *q.v.* Man has twelve molars, eight premolars, four canines, and eight incisors. *Golden T.*, *v.* Golden teeth. *Incolute T.*, *v.* Involute teeth. *Lamary T.* = Canine *T.* *Milk T.* = Deciduous *T.*: temporary teeth appearing in infancy, and replaced by permanent teeth.

Teidæ, (tē'idē). [Teins, the typical genus, *Gk. teios*, form.] A family of lizards.

Telegram, (tel'e-gram). [*Gk. tele*, far off, *gramma*, a writing.] A message conveyed by means of telegraphic apparatus; especially one in which words are written by the apparatus or by hand.

Telegraph, (tel'e-graf). [*Gk. tele*, far off, *graphein*, I write.] An apparatus for the rapid conveyance of intelligence, *cf.* Semaphore. *Electro T.*, *v.* Electro-telegraph. *Morse's T.*, *v.* Morse's telegraph. *T. batteries*: usually Daniell's, Le Clanche, or Marie Davy's.

Teleology, (tel'e-ol'ō-jī). [*Gk. telos*, end; *logos*, discourse.] The science, or study, of final causes.

Teleosauria, (tel'e-ō-saw'ri-a). [Teleosaurus, *q.v.*] Extinct animals, of which the teleosaurus is the type.

Teleosaurus, (tel'e-ō-saw'rūs). [*Gk. teleos*, complete; *saurus*, lizard.] A marine crocodile, known only by fossil remains in Oolite.

Teleostei, (tel'e-ō-stē-ō). [*Gk. telios*, perfect, *ostreon*, bone.] Bony fishes: a primary division of fishes, including most of the existing genera of bony fishes.

Telephone, (tel'e-fōn). [*Gk. tele*, far off; *phone*, sound.] An apparatus by which sounds can be conveyed through long distances, being converted into electricity and reconverted into sound.

Telephoridae, (tel'e-ō-fō'rī-dē). [*Gk. tele*, far off, *phorco*, I carry.] A family of insects, belonging to Lampyridæ, also called Soldiers and Sailors.

Telepeton, (tel'er-pē-ton). [*Gk. tele*, far off, *heipeton*, reptile.] A reptile, known only by fossil remains found in Triassic rocks.

Telescope, (tel'es-kōp). [*Gk. tele*, far off; *skopeo*, I view.] An apparatus for the better observation of objects at a distance, especially of celestial objects. *Astronomical T.*: adapted to observation of heavenly objects. *Catoptric T.* = Reflecting *T.*, *q.v.* *Dioptric T.* = Refracting *T.*, *q.v.* *Galilean T.*, *v.* Galilean telescope. *Gregorian T.*, *v.* Gregorian telescope. *Herschelian T.*, *v.* Herschelian telescope. *Newtonian T.*, *v.* Newtonian telescope.

Telford's gradient. *v.* Gradient.

Tellurates, (tel'lū-rātes). [*Telluric*, *q.v.*] Compounds of telluric acid, with bases.

Telluretted hydrogen, (tel-lū-ret'ed). [Tellu-

rium, *q.v.*] = Dihydric telluride = H_2Te : a combustible gas, with slightly acid properties. **Tellurethyl**, (tel-lū-rē'thūl) [*Telluric* and *Ethyl*, *q.v.*] = $C_2H_{10}Te$: a feebly-acid gas, with fetid odour.

Telluric, (tel-lū rik). [Tellurium, *q.v.*] Relating to tellurium, or containing it as an important constituent. *T. acid* = H_2TeO_4 : a crystalline substance. *T. iron*: iron ore containing tellurium. *T. silver* = Hesseite, *q.v.*

Tellurides, (tel-lū-rīdz). [Tellurium, *q.v.*] Rare substances, compounds of tellurium with another element.

Tellurites, (tel'lū-rītz). [Tellurous, *q.v.*] Compounds of tellurous acid with bases.

Tellurium, (tel'lū-rī-um). [*L. tellus*, the earth.] = Te : one of the sulphur group, a rare metallic-like substance, resembling sulphur in its properties. *Graphic T.* = Sylvanite.

Telester = Teleostei, *q.v.*

Telson, (tel'son) [*Gk. telson*, limit.] The centre of the terminal somite in Crustacea.

Tempera, (tem'per-a) = Distemper. Painting with opaque colours mixed with size. *cf.* Fresco. *v.* Painting.

Temperament, (tem'per-a-ment). A slight alteration in two musical notes very nearly alike so as to make one sound serve for both: as when F sharp and G flat are represented by the same sound.

Temperate, (tem'per-āt). [*L. temperatus*, moderate.] Moderate. *T. zones*: between the tropics and polar circles, *v.* Zones.

Temperature, (tem'per-ā-tū). [*L. temperatus*, moderate.] Intensity of radiant heat. *v.* Thermometer.

Tempered. *T. steel*: steel hardened by being suddenly cooled when heated.

Temporal, (tem-por-al) [*L. tempora*, forehead.] *T. fossæ*: a hollow in which the temporal muscle lies.

Temporary stars: those which become visible for a time, usually by a temporary increase of brightness.

Tench, (tensh). [*Traca*, the Latin name.] = Tinca, *q.v.*

Tendo Achilles, (ten'dō ā-kīl'is). (The Latin name.) A tendon connecting the heel and calf of the leg.

Tendon, (ten'don). [*L. tendo*, I stretch.] Cords of fibrous tissue connecting the muscles with the bones, &c. *cf.* Ligament.

Tendrac, (ten'drak) = Tenrec, *q.v.*

Tendrill, (ten'dril). [*Tendrillon*, the French word.] Elongated thread-like processes of plants, especially of climbing plants, which twist round other plants, trellis-work, &c.

Tenebrio. *T. molitor*: flour beetle.

Tennantite, (ten'nan-tit). [Tennant.] A variety of copper pyrites.

Tenrec, (ten'rek) = Centetes: a hedge-hog like animal belonging to Insectivora.

Tension, (ten'shun). [*L. tendo*, I stretch.] Expandibility, or elastic force, of gaseous bodies. *Electric T.* = Electro-motive force = Intensity of chemical action.



Telescope



Tench.

Tentacles, (ten'ta-kiz). [Tentaculum, *q. v.*] = Feelers; organs of sensations, sometimes also of prehension; in *Cyanea*, 30 to 40 ft. long.

Tentaculum, (ten-tak'u-lum). [The Latin word] = Feeler. *v.* Tentacles.

Tenthredo, (ten-thrē'dō). [The Greek name] = Saw fly; an insect, the type of the family Tenthredinidae, belonging to Hymenoptera.

Tentorium, (ten-tō'rī-um). [L. *tentorium*, tent] A membrane in the brain, dividing the cerebrum from the cerebellum.

Tenuirostres, (ten ū-i-rō'strēs). [L. *tenuis*, slender, *rostrum*, beak] Piercing birds with slender beaks, forming a sub-division of Insectores, *q. v.*

Ter, (ter). [L. *ter*, thrice] A prefix implying three, as ter-steam, ter-valent, &c.

Terbia, (ter'bi-a). A supposed metallic oxide = a compound of erbium and yttrium.

Terbium, (ter'bi-um). [Terbia, *q. v.*] The supposed metallic base of terbia, *q. v.*

Terchloride, (ter-klo'rīd). [Ter and Chloride, *q. v.*] = Trichloride: a compound of three atoms of chlorine with one of another element, as SnCl_3 .

Terebenes, (ter'e-bēnz). [Terebinth, *q. v.*] = $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$ = Camphogens, a group of isomeric hydrocarbons, of which oil of turpentine is the type, which, when combined with water, form crystalline camphor-like substances; also called Camphene.

Terebenthene, (ter'e-ben'thēn). [Terebinth, *q. v.*] A hydrocarbon found in oil of turpentine.

Terebic acid, (ter'e-bik). [Terebene, *q. v.*] = $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4$: a crystalline substance obtained by acting on rosin with nitric acid.

Terebinth, (ter'e-bīn-th). [Terebinthos, the Greek name] = Turpentine tree: a tree belonging to Pistaciae.

Terebra, (ter'e-bra). [L. *terebero*, I bore.] = Subula: a boring molluscous animal.

Terebrantia, (ter'e-bran'shi-a). [L. *terebero*, I bore.] = Borers: insects belonging to Hymenoptera.

Terebratula, (ter-o-brat'ū-lā). [L. *terebra*, borer.] Lamp-shell: a genus of marine brachiopoda.



Terebinth.



Terebratula Fimbria.



Terebratula Carinata.

Terebratulidae, (ter-e-brā-tū'lī-de). [Terebratula, *q. v.*; Gk. *eulos*, form.] A family of animals belonging to Brachiopoda, of which the lamp-shell is the type: found from Devonian to present time.

Terecamphen, (ter-e-kam'fēn). [Terebene and

Camphene] $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$: a white camphor-like substance, obtained from oil and turpentine.

Teredo, (ter'e'dō). [Teredo, the Latin name] A molluscous animal belonging to Pholadidae, a family of Lamellibranchiata. *T. navalis* = Ship-worm.

Tergal, (ter'gal). Related to the tergum, *q. v.*

Tergum, (ter'gum). [L. *tergum*, back.] In Crustacea, the convex upper plate of each segment.

Terminations. In chemistry, -ic (*e. g.*, palladic, nitric, &c.) is used to express the most highly oxidised compound of a series, and -ous for the next less highly oxidised compound of the same series; *e. g.*, palladous, nitrous, &c.

Termes, (ter'mēs). [L. *termes*, a wood worm] = White ants: insects belonging to Neuroptera. *v.* Termites.

Terminology, (ter-min-ol'ō-jī). [L. *terminus*, term, Gk. *logos*, discourse.] The science of technical terms.

Termitarium, (ter-mī-tū'rī-um). [Termes, *q. v.*] Dwelling of a colony of termes, or white ants.

Termites, (ter'mī-tīz). [Termes, *q. v.*] = White ants: small soft-bodied insects, living in communities, belonging to Neuroptera.

Termitinae, (ter-mī-tī'nē). [Termes, *q. v.*] = Corrodentia: a division of Neuroptera, including white ants.

Tern, (tern). [*Terne*, the Danish name] = *Sterna hirundo*: a bird belonging to Natatores; also called Sea-swallow.

Ternate, (ter'nāt). [L. *terni*, three each.] Three-fold: triple. *T. lacy*: a compound leaf having three leaflets.

Ternstroemiae, (ter-n-strō-mī-ā'be-ū). [Ternstium, a botanist.] = Theads = Tea, &c.: trees and shrubs, with leathery leaves, belonging to Guttiferales.

Terpine, (ter'pēn). [Terobono, *q. v.*] = $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$: a variety of hydrated oil of turpentine.

Terpinol, (ter'pī-nol). [Terebene, *q. v.*] = $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$: a variety of hydrated oil of turpentine.

Terra cotta, (ter'ra kō'ta). [The Italian name.] Baked clay: used for pottery, small statuary, &c.

Terrapin, (ter'ra-pēn). [Terrapene, the French name] = Emys, *q. v.*

Terrestrial, (ter-res'tri-al). [L. *terra*, earth.] Related to the earth.

Terrier, (ter'ri-er). [The French name] A variety of the dog, characterised by its courage and antipathy to vermin.

Tertians, (ter'shi-anz). [L. *tertius*, third] Curves of third degree.

Tertiary, (ter'shi-ā-rī). [L. *tertius*, third.] Scotch *Terrier*.

= Cænozoic: a general term for all the rocks between Secondary and Recent, now includes Eocene, Miocene, and Pliocene, originally given to alluvial and similar beds. *T. coloni*



= Primary hues: made by union of secondary colours, a general term = *blend*.

Tesselated, (tes-sel-lé-ted) [L. *tessella*, small cube.] Formed in small squares like a chess-board, also used generally for patterns in tile work.

Test, (test) [1. The French word, 2. L. *testa*, shell.] 1. A substance used to detect the presence of some given supposed constituent in a chemical compound, also called Re-agent. 2. A shell or thick covering, v. *Testacea*.

Testacea, (tes-tá-si-a). [L. *testa*, shell.] Mollusca having shells.

Testudo, (tes-tú-do) [The Latin name.] = Tortoise: an animal belonging to Chelonata, q.v.

Tetanus, (tet-a-nus). [Gk. *tetno*, I stretch.] 1. A general term for a convulsive affection of the muscles of volition. 2 = Locked-jaw: an affection of the muscles of the lower jaw which prevents mastication and swallowing.

Tethys, (tét'his) [Classical.] A star.

Tetra- (tet-ra). [Gk. *tetra*, four.] A prefix implying four.

Tetrabranchiata, (tet-ra-brang-ki-á'ta). [Gk. *tetra*, four, *branchia*, gill.] Molluscs having four gills, a less highly organised division of Cephalopoda, having numerous arms, but no suckers or ink-bag.

Tetrachlorides = Compounds of four atoms of chlorine with one atom of a metal.

Tetracrylic acid = $C_4H_6O_2$ = Solid crotonic acid.

Tetrad, (tet-rad) [Gk. *tetra*, four.] A chemical element, one atom of which is equivalent, in combination, to four atoms of hydrogen.

Tetracephala, (tet-ra-de-kep'o-da). [Tetra and Cephalopoda, q.v.] De Blainville's term for Amphipoda and Isopoda.

Tetradymite, (tet-rad'i-mit) [Gk. *tetradymos*, fourfold.] A mineral, chiefly telluride of bismuth and sulphur.

Tetragon, (tet'a-gon). [Gk. *tetra*, four; *gonia*, angle.] A four-cornered figure: especially a square.



Tetragoniaceæ, (tet-ra-gon-i-á-se-é). [Tetragonia, the typical genus.] = Aizoons: herbs, with succulent leaves, belonging to Ficoideæ.



Tetragons.

Tetragonolepis, (tet-ra-gon-ol'e-pis). [Gk. *tetra*, four, *gonia*, angle, *lepis*, scale.] A ganoid fish found fossil in Lias rocks.

Tetrahedron, (tet-ra-hé'dron). [Gk. *tetra*, four, *hedra*, face.] A solid figure bounded by four triangular surfaces.



Tetrao, (tet-ra-ó). [The Greek name.] = Grouse: a bird, the type of Tetraonides, q.v.

Tetraonides, (tet-ra-on'i-dés). [Tetrao, q.v. Gk. *eidos*, form.] A family of birds belonging to *Caprimulgus*, including the grouse, ptarmigan, &c.

Tetratonic. v. Tetradis.

Tetryl, (tet'ril). [Tetrylic, q.v.] = C_8H_{18} = Butyl = Dinitryl: a liquid hydrocarbon obtained by the distillation of coal, and from potassium valerate, &c.

Tetrylene, (tet'ri-lén). [Tetrylic, q.v.] = C_4H_8 = Butylene = Oil gas: a gaseous hydrocarbon of the Olefine series, first obtained by the distillation of oil.

Tetrylia, (tet-ri'li-a). [Tetrylic, q.v.] = C_4H_7N . an alkaline base obtained from tetryl alcohol.

Tetrylic, (te-tri'lik). A new name for butylic.

Teucrium, (tá'cri-um) [Teucer.] = Germander: an herb belonging to Lamiaceæ. *T. scorodanum* = Wood sage.

Teuthideæ, (tú'hi-dé). [Gk. *teuthis*, sleeve-fish; *eidos*, form.] Calamaries: a sub-division of Sepiadae.

Textile, (teks'til). [Textilis, the Latin word.] Woven. *T. fabrics*: cotton, linen, woollen, and other cloths formed by weaving.

Thalamifloræ, (thal-a-ni-fló'ic). [Thalamus, q.v.] Plants having the stamens free from the calyx and generally inserted on a receptacle or disc.

Thalamus, (thal'a-nus). [Gk. *thalamos*, bridal chamber.] The portion of a flower stem from which the calyx, corolla, &c., grow out.

Thalassicolla, (thal-a-sik'ol-a) [Gk. *thalassa*, sea; *kolla*, glue.] = Transparent, colourless, gelatinous masses, found floating in sea water, belonging to Protozoa.

Thalictum, (thal-ik'tum). [*Thaliktum*, the Greek name.] An herb belonging to Ranunculaceæ.

Thallous, (thal'li-us). [Thallium, q.v.] Related to thallium, q.v.

Thallum, (thal'li-um). [Gk. *thallos*, a green twig.] = *TV*: a heavy lead-like, diamagnetic metal, named from a brilliant green line in its spectrum; found in iron pyrites.

Thallogens, (thal'lo-jenz). [Thallus, q.v.] = Fungi, lichens, &c.: flowerless plants, of cellular structure, having no proper stem.

Thallophytes, (thal-ló-fi'téz). [Gk. *thallos*, green twig, *phyton*, plant.] Cryptogamous plants in which the stem and foliage are not distinct.

Thallus, (thal'lus). [The Latin word.] The portion of a flowerless plant which produces the reproductive organs.

Thanatophidia, (than-a-to-fid'i-a). [Gk. *thanatos*, death; *Ophidia*, q.v.] Poisonous snakes of India.

Thanet beds, (than'et). [Isle of Thanet.] The lowest of the Lower Eocene strata, resting on the chalk.

Thapsia, (thap'si-a). [Gk. *thapto*, I bury.] = Deadly carrot: a plant belonging to Apiaceæ.

Thaumatrope, (thaw'ma-tróp). [Gk. *thauma*, wonder, *tropeo*, I turn.] An optical apparatus, in which a number of figures pass rapidly before the eye, and appear like one in which the parts are in motion.

Thaumops. [Gk. *thannops*, strange face.] An amphipod crustacean, discovered in 1873.

Thea, (té'a). [*Tsai*, the Chinese name.] = Teapant: a plant belonging to Ternstroemiaceæ. **Thebaia** = $C_{10}H_{21}NO_5$ = Paramorphia: an alka-

line, poisonous, crystalline base, obtained from opium.

Thebit. A crater, 32 miles in diameter, in the Moon.

Theca, (thē'ka). [Gk. *thēke*, sheath.] 1. A pteropod animal, known by fossil remains in Silurian rocks. 2. In ferns=Sporangium: the case containing the spores; generally a strong fibrous case enclosing a soft body.

Thecapora, (thē-kaf'ō-ra). [Gk. *thēke*, sheath, *phorco*, I bear.]—Sertulariæ, *q.v.*: a subdivision of Hydrozoa.

Thecidium, (thē-sid'ū-nm) [Gk. *thēkudion*, small sheath.] A molluscan animal, known by fossil remains in Trias rocks.

Thecodont, (thēk'ō-dont). [Gk. *thēke*, case, *odont*, tooth.] *T. teeth*: teeth that are fixed in alveoli or sockets.

Thecodontosaurus, (thēk'ō-don-tō-sau'īus). [Thecodont, *q.v.*; Gk. *sauria*, lizard.] A reptile, known only by fossil remains found in Triassic rocks, named from its thecodont teeth.

Theine, (thē'in) [Thea, *q.v.*] =Caffeine, *q.v.*
Thelphuside, (thel-fu-si-de). [Thelphusa, the typical genus; *eidos*, form.] A family of crab-like animals belonging to Brachyura.



Thelphusian.

Thenard (tē'nard). [M. Thenard.] *Th blue*: a pigment deriving its colour from cobalt.

Theobroma, (thē-ō-brō'ma). [Gk. *theos*, god; *broma*, food.] A tree belonging to Sterculiaceæ, from which cocoa is obtained. *T. cacao* =Chocolate nut tree.

Theobromine, (thē-ō-brō'min). [Theomoma, *q.v.*] =C₇H₅N₄O₂: an alkaline base found in chocolate.

Theodolite, (thē-ō-dō-lit). An instrument for the measurement of horizontal angles, consisting essentially of a telescope mounted so as to move on a pivot both horizontally and vertically.



Theodolite.

Thelphusa, (thē-fū-sa). A crater, 64 miles in diameter, in the Moon.

Theorem, (thē-ō-rem). In mathematics, a truth which is proved by reference to already admitted truths.

Thermal, (thēr'mal). [Gk. *therme*, heat.] Relating to heat. *T. unit*: in Britain, the quantity of heat required to raise one pound of water from 6° to 1° centigrade; in France, the quantity required to raise one kilogramme of water the same.

Thermo- (thēr'mō). [Gk. *thermos*, heated.] A prefix implying some relation to heat.

Thermochromia, (thēr-mō-kro'sis) [Gk. *thermos*, heated; *chros*, colour.] =Heat tint: coloration by heat.

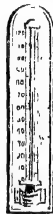
Thermo-dynamics, (ther-mō-dī-nam'iks.) [Thermo and Dynamics, *q.v.*] The science of the relations of heat and work.

Thermo-electric, (thēr-mō-e-lek'trik) [Thermo and Electric, *q.v.*] Related to thermo-electricity. *T. current*: produced when two metals having different capacities for heat are joined, and warmed at one end while the opposite end is cooled. *T. battery*: a number of thermo-electric couples. *T. series*: metals arranged in order of their capacity to generate a thermo-electric current when heated.

Thermo-electricity, (thēr-mō-e-lek'tris'i-ti). [Thermo and Electricity, *q.v.*] Electricity generated by the action of heat, or derived from heat.

Thermograph, (thēr'mō-graf). [Thermo, *q.v.*; Gk. *grapho*, I write.] A record, usually automatic, of the variations of temperature.

Thermometer, (thēr-mō-mē'ter). [Thermo, heated, Gk. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the rise and fall of temperature, usually by means of the expansions and contractions of mercury, as indicated by the rise and fall of a fine column of the metal in a glass tube. *Maximum and minimum T.*: one which registers the highest and lowest temperatures in a given period. *Differential T.*, *v.* Differential thermometer. *Béguel's T.*, *v.* Béguel's thermometer.



Thermometer.

Thermometric, (thēr-mō-met'rik). [Thermometer, *q.v.*] Related to the thermometer. *T. scales*, *v.* Celsius, Centigrade, Fahrenheit, and Réaumur.

Thermopile, (thēr'mō-pil) [Thermo, *q.v.*, and Pile.] =Thermo-electric battery, *q.v.*
Thermopogology, (thēr-mō-pō-gō-lō-jī). [Gk. *thermos*, hot, *pogē*, spring, *logos*, discourse.] =Science of the phenomena of hot springs, geysers, &c.

Thiacetic acid, (thī-a-sē'tik). [Gk. *thion*, sulphur; *Acetic*, *q.v.*] =C₂H₃OS. a liquid obtained by the action of sulphide of phosphorus on acetic acid.

Thialdine, (thī'al-din). [Gk. *thion*, sulphur.] =C₆H₁₁NS₂: an alkaline base obtained by the action of sulphuretted hydrogen on aldehyde of ammonia.

Thigh, (thī) [Thigh, the A-S. word.] The upper portion of the leg, above the knee.

Thio- (thī'ō). [Gk. *thion*, sulphur.] A prefix implying the presence of sulphur as an important constituent of a compound.

Thiobenzol, (thī-ō-ben'zol). [Thio and Benzol, *q.v.*] =3C₇H₅S=Benzoyl hydride in which the oxygen has been replaced by sulphur.

Thioformic acid, (thī-ō-for'mik). [Thio and Formic, *q.v.*] =CH₂SO. formic acid in which part of the oxygen has been replaced by sulphur.

Third. In music, the interval between any note and the one two notes higher. *Major T.*=Two whole tones. *Minor T.*=A tone and a half; *e.g.*, from A to C is a minor third, from C to E is a major third.

Thistle, (this'tl) [*Thistel*, the A.-S. word.] = *Carduus*: a plant belonging to Asteraceae. *Cotton T.* = *Onopordon*, *Plume T.* = *Cnicus*. *Son T.* = *Sonchus*. *Star T.* = *Centauria calcitropa*.



Thistle

Thiaspi. (thi-as'pi).

[Gk. *thlaspi*, I compass,] = Penny Cross, an herb, belonging to Brassicaceae. *P. arvense*.

= Mithridate mustard.

Thomson's electrometer. [Sir W. Thomson.] A combination of a Leyden jar and a suspended needle, the deflection of which is the measure of electrical tension.

Thomson's galvanometer. Its indications are given by reflection on a graduated scale, of a ray of light.

Thoracic duct. (thō-rā'sik). [Thorax, q.v.] The main trunk of the lymphatic system, a large tube in front of the back bone.

Thorax. (tho-raks). [Gk. *thorax*, breast-plate.] 1. In insects, the three segments supporting the legs. 2. = The chest.

Thorina. (thō-rī-na). [Thorite, q.v.] = ThO_2 = Dioxide of thorium.

Thorium. (thō-rī-num). [Thorina, q.v.] = Thor, a rare metal obtained from thorite; also called Thorium.

Thorite. (thō-rīt). [Thor, a Norwegian deity.] A poisonous mineral, from which thorium is obtained.

Thorn. (thorn). [The A.-S. name.] A general term for hawthorn and white thorn v. Crataegus. *T. apple* = *Datuna*. *T. back* = *Rana clavata*: a fish.



Thornback

Thorough-bass. A method of writing a harmony, in which the notes of one part only are written, the relations of the other parts to this base being expressed by figures.

Thousand-legs = Millipedes, q.v.

Thread. (thred). [Thread, the A.-S. name.] *T. cells*: thread-like stinging processes found in Hydrozoa, &c. *T. worms* = Nematodes, q.v. *T. of screw*: the projecting worm-like portion.

Three-fourth oxides. Of the type H_2O_4 in which three atoms of a metal combine with four atoms of oxygen.

Three, Rule of = Proportion. An arithmetical process by which the fourth of a series of four proportional numbers is found when the other three are given.

Thrift. (thrift) = *Armeria maritima*: an herb belonging to Plumbaginaceae.

Thrips. (thrips). An insect, the type of Physopoda, q.v. = Thysanoptera.

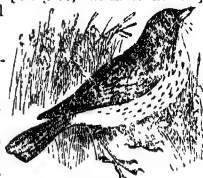
Throstle. (thros'tl). [1. The A.-S. word; 2. Named from its sound when working.] =

Song-thrush = *Turdus muscus*. *T. f. blue* = Water-spinning female.

Throttle valve. A valve working in a pipe, so as to regulate the quantity of steam, water, &c., passing through in a given time.

Throw = Fault, q.v.

Thrush. (thrush). [*Thryace*, the A.-S. name] = *Turdus* a small bird belonging to Merulidae. *Song T.* = *Turdus muscus*, also called Throstle. *T. fenugus* = *Oridium albacinus*: found in infantile disease of the thrush.



Thrush

Thrutchers. Auxiliary high pressure non-condensing engine.

Thuban = a Draconis: formerly the brightest star in the constellation, now of only third magnitude. Some 5000 years since it was the pole-star.

Thuja. (thu'ja) [Gk. *thyon*, odour.] A tree belonging to Coniferae, also called Arbor Vita.

Thumb. (thum). [*Thunna*, the A.-S. word.] = Pollex: opposable in man, monkeys, and lemurs.

Thunder. (thun'der) [The A.-S. word.] An explosive sound sometimes following lightning.

Thuringite. An ore of iron.

Thuya. (thu'ya) = Thuja, q.v.

Thuytes. (thi'tez). [Thuja, q.v.] = Thuites: a coniferous plant, known by fossil remains found in Oolitic rocks.

Thwaites' fluid. For preserving animal substances: a compound of water, alcohol, creosote, and chalk.

Thylacine. (thi'la-sin) [Gk. *thylakos*, pouch; *kyon*, dog.] The most carnivorous of marsupial animals. *T. cynocephalus* = Tasmanian wolf.

Thylacotherium. (thi'la-kō-thē'rī-um) = Amphitherium: an extinct marsupial animal.

Thymallus. A salmon-like fish belonging to Salmonidae. *T. vulgaris* = Graveling.

Thyme. (tim). [Thymus, q.v.] = Thymus, q.v. Oil of *T.*: a compound of thymol and thymene, q.v.

Thymelacae. (ti-me-lā'se-ē). [Thymela = Daphne.] = Daphnaceae: shrubs, with caustic bark, belonging to Daphniales.

Thymene. (ti'men). [Thymus, q.v.] = $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}$: a solid crystalline hydrocarbon found in oil of thyme.

Thymol. (ti'mol). [Thymus, q.v.] = Oxidised thymene = $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}$ v. Thymene.

Thymus. (ti'mus). [The Greek name] = Thyme: a small fragrant herb, belonging to Lamiaceae. *T. gland*: at the base of the heart; gradually disappears with age.

Thyroid. (thi'roid). [Gk. *thyrā*, door; *eidos*, form.] *T. gland*: below the larynx, the use of which is not clearly known. *T. cartilage*: a V-shaped piece of gristle partially enclosing the glottis, and attached to the top of the windpipe; also called Adam's apple.

Thysanoptera. (thi-san-op'te-ra). [Gk. *thy-*

scans, fringe, *pteron*, wing.] =Thrips: minute insects, forming a sub-division of Mandibulata

Thysanura, (thi-sa-nū'ra) [Gk *thysanos*, fringe; *oura*, tail.] Ametabolous insects, with scaly bodies, biting jaws, and no wings, named from having fringed appendages.

Tibia, (tib'i-a). [The Latin name.] The shin-bone.

Ticks, (tik's). [Tique, the French name.] Small spider-like animals belonging to Tracheata

Tidal air. The air which passes in and out in breathing—about 25 cub. in at each breathing

Tides, (tidz). [Tid, the A-S. name.] Movements by which the level of the sea is constantly changing, rising in one place and falling in another. *Neap T.* = Low tide; *Spring T.* = High tides.

Tiger, (tī'ger). [*Tigris*, the Latin name.] = *Felis tigris*: a carnivorous animal belonging to Felidae, *q. v.* *Canoe T.* = Maneless lion *T. beetles* = Cicindelidae: a family of insects belonging to Coleoptera. *T. bittens* = Tigrisoma, *q. v.* *T. sharks* = A variety of the shark, found near Norfolk Island

Tigrisoma, (tī-grī-sō'ma) [L. *Tigris*, tiger; Gk *soma*, body.] = Tiger-batman. A bird belonging to Alcedidae.

Tiles, (tilz). [L. *tegula*, roofing-tile.] Thin plates of baked clay, used for roofs and pavements, &c.

Tilostones. Beds of sandstones and grits, belonging to Upper Ludlow formations.

Tilia, (tī'lī-a). [The Latin name.] = Lime-tree = Linden: a tree, the type of Tiliaceæ.

Tiliaceæ, (tī-lī-ā'se-ā). [Tilia, *q. v.*] = Linden-blossoms: shrubs and trees, with tough inner bark, belonging to Malvales.

Til, (til). A tough, stony, unstratified clay rock, characteristic of the Lower Drift, usually inland: implying the existence of intense cold at the time of formation

Tillandsia, (til-land'si-a). [Prof. Tillands, of Sweden.] A plant belonging to Bromeliaceæ. *T. utriculata* = Wild pine of Jamaica.

Tilt. *T. hammer*: a large hammer, tilted up by machinery. *T. steel* = Forged steel = Hammered steel.

Timber, (tim'ber). [*Timbor*, the A-S. name.] *Kinds of T.*: planks, 11 inches wide; deals, 9 inches wide; battens, 7 inches wide.

Timbre, (tim'br). [The French word.] The peculiar quality of a note, which distinguishes any given note on one instrument from the same note on another.

Time, (tim). [*Time*, the A-S. word.] *Sidereal T.*: reckoned with reference to the position of the first point of Aries. *Solar T.*: 1. *Apparent S. T.*: reckoned with reference to the position of actual Sun. 2. *Mean S. T.*: reckoned with reference to the position of Mean Sun. *T. ball*: one which is let fall, down a staff, at some observatories, usually at 1 P. M., as a standard of time. *T. measure*, *v.* Tables. *T. tube*: a tube filled with nitre, gunpowder, &c., which burns at the rate of 1 inch in 5 seconds, so that a shell can be exploded at any given time after discharge.

Timorese. An Oceanic race.

Timothy-grass. [Mr. Timothy Hanson.] = *Phleum pratense*.

Tin, (tin). [The A-S. word.] = *Sn*: one of the Silicon-group of elements, a soft white, brilliant, malleable metal, much used as a protective coating for more oxidisable metals, and as an ingredient in pewter, bell-metal, bronze, &c. *Alloys of T.*: Britannia metal, pewter, Queen's metal, solder, bronze, &c. *T. pyrites* = Tin ore: chiefly sulphide of tin, with copper and iron.

Tinca, (tin'ka) A fish belonging to Cyprinidae.

Tineal, (ting'kal). [Tingol, the Malay name.] = *Borax*, *q. v.*

Tinctures, (ting'tūrz). [*Tinctura*, the Latin word.] Coloured solutions of animal and vegetable principles.

Tinnunculus, (tin-nung'kū-lus). A bird belonging to Falconidae. *T. alaudarius* = Kestrel.

Tint, (tint). [L. *inctus*, tinged.] Intensity of colour. *c. Hue*

Tipulidæ, (tip-ū'lī-dē). [Tipula, the typical genus. Gk. *tipul*, form.] = Crane-flies. a family of insects belonging to Diptera.

Titania, (tī-tā'nī-a) A satellite of Uranus.

Titanic acid, (tī-tā'nīk). [Titanium, *q. v.*] = TiO_2 : peroxide of titanium, also called Rutile and Titanite

Titanite, (tī-tā'nīt) A mineral, composed chiefly of titanic acid, also called Rutile

Titanium, (tī-tā'nī-un) = *Ti*: one of the silicon group of elements. A rare metal

Tit. *T. lark* = Anthus pratensis: a lark-like bird, also called Meadow pipit. *T. mouse* = *Parus* a bird, the type of Paridae. *T. sylvestris* = *Sylvicola minima*.

Tits = Paridae, *q. v.*

Toad, (tod) [*Tadde*, the A-S. word.] = Bufo = *Rana bufo*: a small amphibious animal, belonging to Batrachia. *Great T.* = *Saxatilis* *T.* = *Pipa americana* *Indian T.* = *Glyptophthalmus*, *q. v.* *T. flax* = *Linaria*, *q. v.* *T. stools* = *Hyphomycetes*, *q. v.*

Toads = Bufonidae. A family of amphibious animals, belonging to Batrachia

Toad's-eye tin. A variety of wood-tin; found in small spherical masses

Tobacco, (tō-bak'kō) [*Tobacco*, the Indian name.] Foliage of Nicotiana, used for smoking, has narcotic properties. *Garden T.* = *Nicotiana glauca*. *Indian T.* = *Cannabis indica*. *Powdered T.* = Snuff

Toddy, (tō'dī). A fermenting drink: the sweet juice of the cocoa-nut trees. *T. birds*: Baya sparrow, found in India and Ceylon.

Toe, (tō) *Great T.* = Hallux.

Toggle-joint, (tog'l). Knee-joint: a bar jointed in the middle.

Toise, *v.* Length.

Tolmen, (tol'men) [Celt. *dawl*, table; *maen*, stone.] = Dolmen, *q. v.*

Toluic acid, (tol'nī-ik) [Toluol, *q. v.*] = $C_6H_5O_2$, also called Toluyllic acid

Toluidine = Benzylamine = Toluylol, *q. v.*

Toluol, (tol'nī-ol) = C_7H_8 = Benzene = Reunaphtha. A liquid hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar.



Toggle-joint.

Toluylia, (tol-ü-l'i-a). [Tolmol, *q.v.*] = C_7H_9N = Toluidine: a fusible crystalline solid, one of the aniline bases.

Tolyl = Benzyl, *q.v.*

Tomatoes, (tö-ma'töz). Fruit of *Solanum lycopersicum*, also called Love-apples.

Tonnetose, (tö-men'töz). [*Tonnetton*, stuffing of a cushion.] Downy: covered with hairs.

Ton, (tun). [*L. tonna*, large cask.] 1 = 20 hundredweight = 2240 lbs. avoirdupois. 2. A measurement of the capacity of a vessel for cargo: 10 cubic feet.

Tone, (tön). [*Gk. tonos*, a sound.] The interval between one musical note and the next above or below it. *Harmonic T.*, *v.* Harmonic tones. *Octave T.*, *v.* Octave tones. *Semi-T* = Half a tone, *e.g.*, the interval between B and C, and between E and F.

Tones, 1, *v.* Tone. 2 Colours mixed with white.

Tongue, (tung). [*Tunge*, the A.-S. word.] A very sensitive muscular extensible body at the base of the mouth in man: the chief means of speech; used also for taste. In some frogs fastened only to the front of the mouth, in some birds horny, and in some fishes covered with teeth. *As T.* = Helminthia. *Snake's T.* = Ophioglossum.

Tonic, (ton'ik). [*Tonikos*, the Greek word.] 1 = Key note the chief note of a musical scale. 2. A medicine which strengthens.

Tonka bean = Tonquin bean, *q.v.*

Tonquin bean = *Populus odorata* = Commaroma odorata.

Tonsils, (ton'silz). [*Tonsilla*, the Latin word.] Two glands at the back of the mouth, near the fauces.

Tooth, (tooth). [*Tooth*, the A.-S. word.] Singular of teeth, *q.v.* *T. wolf* = *Lathraea*, *q.v.*

Top. *T. shells* = Turbidae, *q.v.*

Topaz, (to-paz). [*Topazos*, a Red Sea island.] A mineral substance, chiefly silicate of alumina, crystallising in rhombs. *Blue T.* = Brazilian sapphire. *Crimson T.* = Topaz pellin, a humming bird. *False T.* = Citrine, *q.v.* *T. group* of molluscs includes to-paz, andalusite, beryl, tourmaline, and olivine.

Topography, (tö-pog'ra-fi). [*Gk. topos*, place, *grapho*, I write.] Description of places, such as towns, villages, castles, &c., as distinct from geography, *q.v.*

Touque = Macacus, a monkey named from having a cap of hair.

Tor, (tor). [The A.-S. word.] A local west of England term for a large block of rock which has assumed some special shape owing to the action of the weather.

Tordylium, (tor-dil'i-um). [*Tordylon*, the Greek name.] = Hart-wort: a plant belonging to Apiaceae.

Torilis, (to-ril'is). Hedge-parsley: a plant belonging to Apiaceae.

Tornado, (tor-nä'dö). [*Sp. torrada*, to turn.] A whirlwind of short duration, and usually covering only a limited area.

Torpedo, (tor-pé'dö). 1. An apparatus for ex-

ploding under water.

2 = *Raja torpido*: a fish belonging to Rajidae, which has the property of giving electric shocks.

Torriceilli's experiment.

(tor-ri-chel'iz). [Prof.

Torriceilli.]

The in-Torpedo, or Cramp-fish version in mercury of a tube filled with mercury, when the column of mercury falls until its weight is equal to the pressure of the air without.

Torriceillian vacuum, (tor-ri-chel'i-an). [Prof.

Torriceilli.] The vacuum in the upper part of the tube, when the above experiment is tried partially filled with the vapour of mercury.

Torrid, (tor'rid). [*L. torridus*, dried up.] Hot: parched. *T. zone*: between the tropics, *v.* Zones.

Torsion, (tan'shun). [*L. torqueo*, I twist.]

Force of twisting. *T. balance*: used to measure the intensity of magnetic, electric, &c., attractions and repulsions; *e.g.*, a magnetised needle is moved by twisting its suspending thread to the right or left, and the amount of torsion required is the measure of the intensity of the attraction or repulsion to be overcome.

Torsk, (taursk) = Rhomus, a cod-like fish belonging to Gadidae.

Tortoise, (tor'tis). [*L. tortus*, twisted.] = Testudo an animal be-

longing to Chelonia, *q.v.* *Box T.* = Testudo Carolina. *Mud T.* = Kinosternon Pennsylvanicum.

Lettered T. = *Emys scripta*. *T. cheroute*

= Marsupites: crinoides found in chalk.

Tortoises. *Land T.* = Testudinidae. *Mud T.* = Soft T. = Trionyxidae: carnivorous fresh-water tortoises.

Tortoise-shell. Horny plates: modifications of skin in tortoises. *T. butterfly* = Vanessa.

Tortrix, (tan'triks). 1. A snake having rudimentary hind limbs, the type of the family Tortricidae. 2. A moth, of which the hazel moth and oak moth are examples.

Torula, (tor'ü-la). [*L. torulus*, a small twisted fillet.] A microscopic fungus causing mouldiness, belonging to Coniomycetes. *T. casei* = Cheese mould.

Torulus = Mycodermis, *q.v.*

Torus, (tö'rus). [*L. torus*, swelling.] 1. Receptacle, *q.v.* 2. A moulding.

Total. *T. reflection*: an example of refraction, when the ray is refracted back again through the same medium. *v.* Critical angle.

Totipalmes, (tö-ti-päm'ez). [*L. totus*, all; *palmus*, palm of hand.] A general term for birds whose toes are all connected by a membrane: includes cormorants, pelicans, &c., and forms a sub-division of Natatores.



Torsk



Tortoise

Toucan, (too'kan). [The Spanish name.] = *Rhamphastus* : a bird, with very large beak, belonging to Scenosaures.



TOUCAN

Toucana, (tòò-k'na). [Latin form of Toucan, *q v.*] = The American Goose : a small constellation near the south pole, of which Achernar is the chief star.

Touch, (tuch). [*Toucher*, the French word.] Sensation of contact, of which the skin is the chief organ. *T. animals*, *v* Oken. *T. paper* : which burns slowly from being dipped in a solution of nitre.

Touch-me-not = *Impatiens noli-me-tangere*; a sensitive plant.

Touracou, (too-rá'kò). = Plainant eater: an African bird whose red feathers give to water a rose colour.

Tourmaline, (tòr'ma-lin). [*Tourmalin*, the Cingalese name.] A mineral of the topaz group, chiefly a silicate of alumina, iron, &c. when pure brilliantly transparent, it absorbs the ordinary ray of a doubly-refracted ray of light. *Black T.* = *Schorl*. *Blue T.* = *Indicolite*. **Tournefort's classification of plants** (1684). According to the Corolla.

- Apetalous.
- Apetale propet
- Amentaceae.
- Petalous.
- Monopetalous
- Polypetalous

Tourniquet, (tòò-ni-kèt). [The French name.] A bandage applied to prevent the flow of blood through an artery, as in surgical operations. *Hydraulic T.*, *v* Hydraulic tourniquet.

Tow, (tò) [The A.-S. word.] Coarse hemp or flax.

Toxodon, (tòks'o-don) [Gk. *toxos*, bow; *odon*, tooth.] An animal, known only by fossil remains, supposed to connect Rodentia with Pachydermata and Cetacea by possessing some of the characteristics of each, the type of Toxodontia.

Toxodontia, (tòks'o-don'shi-a). [Toxodon, *q v.*] Large fossil ungulate animals, known by fossil remains found in Pliocene rocks.

Toxotes, (tòks'o-tès). [Gk. *toxos*, bow.] = Archer fish, *q v.*

Trabeculae, (tra bek'a-là) [L. *trabecula*, small beam.] Cartilaginous bars in the skull, when in the embryonic condition, enclosing the "Turkish saddle."

Tracery, (trá'se-ri). Ornamental work in the head of a Gothic window, door, panel, &c.

Trachea, (trak'e-a) [Gk. *trachis*, windpipe.] = Windpipe = An tube in higher animals the tube leading to the lungs; in insects the tubes conveying air throughout the body.

Tracheal animals. Oken's term for insects.

Trachearia, (trak'e-á-ri-a). [Gk. *trachis*, windpipe.] A primary division of Arachnida, including mites, ticks, &c., which respire generally by means of tracheae.

Tracheata, (trak'e-á-ta). [Gk. *trachea*, wind-

pipe.] A sub-division of Arthropoda, including insects, Myriapoda, and Arachnida.

Tracheotomy, (trak'e-o-tò-m-i). [Trachea, *q v.*; Gk. *tomis*, cutting.] In surgery a cutting into the trachea.

Trachymedusae, (trak-i-me-dí'se). [Gk. *trachis*, rough; *Medusa*, *q v.*] A sub-division of Hydrozoa, *q v.*

Trachyte, (trá'kit). [Gk. *trachys*, rough.] A coarse volcanic rock, chiefly fels-pai, less compact than porphyry.

Trachypterus, (trak-ip'te-rus) [Gk. *trachis*, rough; *pteron*, fin.] *T. bovinus* = Dealfish, *q v.*

Trachytic rocks, (tra-kit'ik). [Trachyte, *q v.*] A division of trappean or volcanic rocks, somewhat resembling granite, compound chiefly of silica.

Track = Spoon. *T. discovered animals* = Lath-echnozoa, *q v.*

Trade-winds. Constant winds, always blowing in the same direction. *North T. W.* between 9° and 30° in Atlantic, between 9° and 25° in Pacific. *South T. W.* between 4° and 22° in Atlantic, between 4° and 23° in Pacific.

Tragacanth, (trag'a-kanth) [Gk. *tragos*, goat; *akantha*, thorn.] A gum obtained from the plant astragalus, also called Gum-diagon and Bassorin.

Tragopogon, (tra-go-pò-gon). [Gk. *tragos*, goat, *pogon*, beard.] = Goat's beard, a milky herb belonging to Compositae. *T. port-jolius* = Salsify.

Tragulidae, (trag-ú-li-dé). [Gk. *tragos*, goat.] Extinct hornless mammals.

Trammel, (tram'ml). [F. *trame*, three, *mailles*, meshes.] A loose net of small meshes between two tighter nets of large meshes.

Tram-weavers = Labyrinthine, *q v.*

Transcalent, (trans-ká'lent) [L. *trans*, across; *calor*, heat.] = Diathermic: allowing the passage of heat.

Transcendental. A term used in mathematics to describe problems, for the solution of which the ordinary methods of calculation are unapplicable.

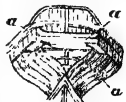
Transit, (tran'sit). [L. *Transitus*, a passing over.] The passage of an inferior planet across the disc of the sun, when in inferior conjunction: observed especially with a view to the measurement of the distance of the sun from the earth. *T. instrument*: an apparatus used for the observation of transits.

Transition. *T. rocks*: those connecting Primary and Secondary. Below Carboniferous and Old Red Sandstone, also called Grauwacke and Silurian.

Translucent, (trans-lú'sent). [L. *trans*, across; *lucere*, I shine.] Permitting the passage of light, but not of optical images, as with oiled paper and ground glass.

Transoms, (trans'oums). [L. *transenna*, a rope.] Cross-pieces: horizontal bars in a window, at a ship's stern, &c. *T. stern* = Square stern.

Transparent = Diaphanous: allowing light to pass through, so that the form of objects can be discerned. *a, a, a, Transoms.*



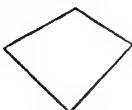
Trap, (trap). [Sw. *trappa*, stair.] = Greenstone, an ancient volcanic rock, a compound of felspar and hornblende=Lava that has been injected.

Trap-door spider. A burrowing spider.

Trapa, (trăp) = Water caltrops: an aquatic plant belonging to Onagraceae.

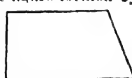
Trapezium, (tra-pē-zūm).

[The Latin name] Any plane figure formed by four straight lines, used only when it has no regular form, none of the sides being parallel.



Trapezium

Trapezoid, (trap-ē-zoid). [Trapezium, *q.v.*; Gk. *trapezōn*.] A plane figure formed by four straight lines, two of which are parallel.



Trapezoid.

Trapezohedron, (trap-ē-zō-hed'ron).

[Trapezium, *q.v.*; Gk. *hedron*, face.] A solid figure formed by twenty-four equal trapeziums.

Trappean rocks, (trap-ē-an) [Trap, *q.v.*] Unstratified rocks, including basalt, greenstone, porphyry, &c.=Volcanic rocks.

Trass, (tras). [Turass, the German word.] A stratum of volcanic deposit resembling puzozolana.

Traveller's joy=Clematis, *q.v.*

Traverse sailing. *v.* Sailing.

Travertin, (trav'cr-tin). [The French word.] Limestone deposited from calcareous springs.

Trawl, (trawl). A large bag net, dragged along the bottom of the water.

Treacle, (trē'kl)=Mollasses, *q.v.* *T. mustard*=Erysimum, *q.v.*

Tread, (tred)=Craticula, *q.v.*

Tree, (trē). [Treo, the A.-S. name.] A plant of large size, having a perennial stem or trunk, also considered as a colony of plants. *Cotton T.*=Gossypium, *q.v.* *Cotton T. of India*=Bombax. *Fern T.*=Nuyttia, *q.v.* *Grass T.*=Xanthorrhoea, *q.v.* *Gum T.*=Eucalyptus. *Hand T.*=Chenostemon platanoides. *Lead T.*=Arbor Saturni, *v.* Lead tree *Mammoth T.*, *v.* Mammoth tree. *Mango T.*=Mangifera Indica. *Palm T.*, *v.* Palmetto. *T. climber*=Araucaria, *q.v.* *T. crab*=Bicus, *q.v.* *T. fern*=Cyathea. *T. frog*=Hyla, *q.v.*, found especially in S. America: adapted to tree-life by the digits ending in suckers. *T. grasshopper*=Meconema varia. *T. longaroon*=Phalangista, Cuscus, and other genera. *T. mallice*=Lavatera, *q.v.* *T. nacle*. long wooden bolts used in shipbuilding, &c. *T. serpents*=Leptophium, *q.v.* *T. uss*=Vespa arborea.

Tree-like=Dendroform.

Trefoil=Trifolium. *Bird's foot 1.*=Ornithopus, 2.=Lotus. *Hop T.*=Trifolium piumbens.

Trefolium=Trefoil=Trifolium, *q.v.*

Trehalose=Mycose, *q.v.*

Tremadoc slates, (trē'ma-dok). [T in Carnarvonshire] The uppermost division of the Cambrian group.

Tremandrace, (trē-man-drā'se ē). [Tremandra,

thetypical genus.] =Pore-worts: slender hairy shrubs with showy flowers, belonging to Sapindales.

Trematoda, (trē-ma-tō'da). [Gk. *trematodes*, full of holes.] =Trematodes=Flukes: animals belonging to Scolecida, having but one opening, a division of Sterelmintha, *q.v.*

Tremolite, (trēm-ō-lit). [Tremola, in Switzerland.] A mineral of the Amphibole group, a white variety of hornblende.

Trepan, (trē-pan). [The French word.] A surgical instrument used for the removal of a portion of bone.

Trepangs, (trē-pangz). Animals belonging to Holothuridae, used for food.

Trephine, (trē fēn) [Trepan, *q.v.*] A modification of the trepan, *q.v.*

Tresses. *Loose T.*=Spiranthes autumnalis.

Trewiaceae, (trē-a-tō's-ē). [Dr Trew of Nuremberg.] Tropical plants belonging to Euphorbiaceae, sometimes considered as a separate order.

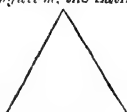
Tri, (ti). [La. *tres*, three.] A prefix implying three.

Triads, (tri'adz). [Tri, *q.v.*] =Triatomic =Tervalent, chemical elements, one atom of which is equivalent to three atoms of hydrogen, boron, gold, thallium, &c.

Triamides, (tri-a-midz) [Tri and Amides, *q.v.*] Compounds of three atoms of ammonia, in which the hydrogen is partly or wholly replaced.

Triaminias, (tri-am-mō'ni-az). [Tri and Ammonia, *q.v.*] =Triatomic bases=Triamines: bases formed from triatomic alcohols.

Triangle, (tri-ang'gl). [Triangulum, the Latin word.] A figure formed by three straight lines,



Triangle.

each intersecting both the others, which, if it were to revolve round one extremity of the base, would form a cone. *Isosceles T.*: one of which two of the sides are equal. *Ratios of a T.*: *r.* Sine, Cosine, Tangent, Cotangent, Secant, Cosecant. *Solution of a T.*, *v.* Solution.

Triangulum, (tri-ang'ū-lum). [The Latin word.] =The Triangle: a small northern constellation.

Triangulum Australis=the Southern Triangle: a small constellation near the South Pole, having three bright stars.

Trias, (trias). [Gk. *trias*, triple.] =New Red Sandstone: a series of strata intermediate between the Carboniferous and Lias formations: divisible into three groups, of which only the highest and lowest are known in England. *Upper T.*=Keuper. *Middle T.*=Muschelkalk. *Lower T.*=Bunter.

Trichechus, (trī'ke-kus). [Gk. *tricheches*, having hair.] Morse, sea-cow, sea-horse, &c.: an aquatic mammalian animal, belonging to the Phocidae.

Trichina, (trik-i'na). [Gk. *trichinos*, hairy.] A microscopic parasitic worm, found in human muscles, belonging to Eutozoa.

Trichiurus, (trik-i-ū'rus). [Gk. *trichos*, hairy; *oura*, tail.] =Hair-tail: a fish belonging to Tænioides.

Trichlorides, (tri-klor'idz). [Tri and Chloride, *q.v.*] =Terechlorides. compounds of one atom of a metal with three atoms of chlorine

Trichocephalus, (tri-k-sel'a-lus). [Gk. *thrix*, hair; *kephale*, head.] A nematoid worm

Trichodermium, (tri-k-s-de'mi-um). [Gk. *thrix*, hair; *derme*, bundle.] A plant belonging to Algae, also called Sea-dust.

Trichomes, (tri-k'omz). [Gk. *trichoma*, hairy-ness.] Hairs on roots, underground stems, bases of leaf-stalks, &c.

Trichoptera, (tri-opter-a). [Gk. *thrix*, hair, *pteron*, wing.] =Caddis flies: name proposed for a new order, separated from Neuroptera

Trichosperma, (tri-k-s-per'mi) [Gk. *thrix*, hair; *sperma*, seed.] Puff balls, &c.: fungi belonging to Gastromycetes

Trichotomy, (tri-kot'o-mi) [Gk. *tricha*, in three, *temno*, I cut.] Continual division into three *cf.* Dichotomy.

Trichroism, (tri-kro'izm). [Gk. *tri*, three, *chroma*, colour.] Having three colours, according to direction of view.

Trichlinic, (tri-kl'ink). [Gk. *tri*, three, *linia*, I bend.] *T. minerals* have three axes, each oblique to the others.

Tricuspid, (tri-kus'pid) [*L. tres*, three; *cuspis*, point.] Three-pointed. *T. atri*: in the heart.

Tridymite, (tri'di mit) A mineral, belonging to the quartz group, composed chiefly of silver

Trineseter. A crater in Moon 20 miles in diameter.

Triethyl ether= $C_2H_5O_2$: a heavy aromatic fluid, a powerful anæsthetic

Trifolium, (tri-fol'i-um). [Tri, *q.v.* *L. folium*, leaf.] =Trefol, clover, &c.: a small herb belonging to Fabaceæ

Triforium, (tri-for'i-um). [Tri, *q.v.* *L. foris*, door.] A gallery in the side of the nave of a church.

Trigeminal nerves, (tri-jen'i-nal). [Tri, *q.v.* *L. genus*, double.] The fifth pair of cerebral nerves; large nerves supplying the jaws, &c.

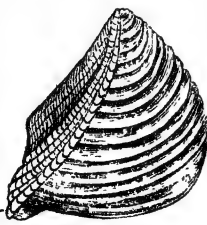
Trigla, (tri'gla)=Gurnard: a fish belonging to Loricari.

Trigonella, (tri-go-nella). [Gk. *treis*, three, *gonia*, angle.] =Fennigreek: a plant belonging to Leguminaceæ.

Trigonia, (tri-go'i-n-a). [Gk. *treis*, three; *gonia*, angle.] A molluscan animal, shells of which are found in Cretaceous and Jurassic rocks.

Trigonocarpa, (tri-gon-i-kar'pa). [Gk. *treis*, three; *gonia*, angle; *karpos*, fruit.] Nuts of coniferous plants found fossilised in coal.

Trigonometry, (tri-go-nom'e-tri). [Gk. *treis*, three; *gonia*, angle; *metron*, measure.] Originally used for the measurement of triangles; now used also for other mathematical calculations.



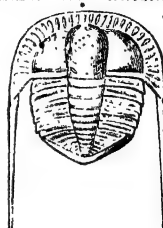
Trigonia costata

Trilliaceæ, (tri-li-ä'se-ä). [*Trillium*, the typical genus.] =Parids: herbs with large flowers, forming a division of Dictyogens

Trilobita, (tri-lob'i-ta) [Gk. *treis*, three, *lobos*, lobe.] =Trilobites: fossil crustaceans, of many genera: three lobes and sessile eyes, may have had legs, and belonged to Isopoda, extinct since Primary period, the last being found in carboniferous rocks, *e.g.*, asaphus, calymene, phacops, and trinucleus are trilobites.



Phacops caudatus



Trinucleus sinuatus

Trimera, (tri-me'ra). [Gk. *treis*, three, *metron*, part.] Lady birds, &c.: small beetles, belonging to Coleoptera.

Trimeresuri. A poisonous snake of India, belonging to Colubridæ.

Trimetric, (tri-met'rik) [Gk. *treis*, three; *metron*, measure.] *T. crystals*: those having three unequal angles

Trimorphism, (tri-morf'iz-mi). [Gk. *treis*, three; *morphe*, form.] Having three forms, as in some butterflies, crustacea, and plants. *cf.* Dimorphism.

Tringa, (tring'ga) Sand-piper a bird belonging to Charadriadæ. *T. caudata*: knot-piper, belongs to Scolopaciæ.

Trinia, (trin'i-n). A plant belonging to Apiaceæ, also called Hone-wort

Trinitrocellulose, (tri-ni-tro-sel'i-lōs) = Gun-cotton, *q.v.*

Trinitroresorcin, (tri-ni-trō-re-sor'sin) = Oxy-picric acid, *q.v.*

Trionyceidæ, (tri-ō-ni'si-dē). [Trionyx, *q.v.*; Gk. *eidos*, form.] =Mud-turtles=Soft tortoises: fresh-water carnivorous.

Trionyx, (tri-ō-niks). [Gk. *tri*, three; *onyx*, claw.] Mud-turtle a variety of the turtle. *c.* Chelonia.

Tri-oxides of the type H_2O_3 : metallic anhydrides of strongly acid character.

Tripe de roche. [The French name.] =Gyrophora: a lichen, also called Lecanora.

Triphane, (tri'fān). [Gk. *triphane*, thrice.] A mineral, chiefly silicate of aluminum and lithium.

Triplicate ratio, (tri'pli-kät). [*L. triplicatus*, threefold.] =Threefold: the ratio of the cubes of two numbers is the triplicate ratio of the numbers themselves.

Tripoli, (tri'pō-li). [Tripoli in Africa.] =Mountain meal=Infusorial earth: a siliceous stone composed of remains of microscopic plants

Tripod of life. Term used by Bichat for brain, heart, and lungs.

Trisection, (tri-sek'shun). [*L. tres*, three;

section, cutting.] Division into three equal portions.

Trisetum, (tri-sē'tum). [L. *tri*, three; *setum*, bristle.] Yellow oat; a variety of the oat.

Tristearin, (tri stē'rin) [Tri and Stearin, *q.v.*] = Natural stearin.

Tristichous, (tri-ti'kus). [Gk. *tris*, three; *stichos*, row] = Three-ranked, in three rows.

Triticum, (tri'ti-kum). [The Latin name] = Wheat, a grass plant belonging to Gramineæ, from the seeds of which wheaten flour is obtained.

Triton, (tri'ton) [Classical.] 1. A variety of the newt. 2. A molluscous animal belonging to Siphonostomata.

Trityl, (tri'til) = Ditypyl, *q.v.*

Tritylene, (tri'ti-lēn). [Trityl, *q.v.*] = C_3H_6 = Propylene; a gaseous hydrocarbon of the Olefine series.

Tritylia, (tri-ti'li-a) [Trityl, *q.v.*] = C_3H_9N = Propylamine; an alcoholic base found in bones.

Tritylic, (tri'ti'lik). [Trityl, *q.v.*] = Propylic related to propyl.

Turoidaceæ, (tri-ti-dā'se-ē) [Tunus, the typical genus] = Tul-worts, small herbs belonging to Dicotyleds.

Trochal-disk, (trō'kal). [Gk. *trochos*, wheel.] The surface bearing the cilia round the mouth of wheel animals.

Trochaleptera, (trō-ka-lōp'te-r-a) = Gariulax: a bird, also called Laughing Thrush, found in Hindostan and China.

Trochanter, (trō-kan'ter). [Gk. *trochazo*, I turn round.] The projection of bone on the femur, to which the thigh muscles are attached.

Trochidae, (trō'ki-dē). [Trochus, the typical genus, Gk. *trochos*, form.] A family of molluscous animals belonging to Gastropoda.

Trochilidae, (trō-ki'lī-dē) [Trochilus, the typical genus.] Humming-birds, *q.v.*, a family of insectivorous birds, remarkable for their small size, brilliant plumage, short feet, and long wings, found chiefly in the tropical parts of America.

Trochlea, (trō'kle-a) [Gk. *trochos*, pulley.] A bony process, somewhat resembling a pulley in shape.

Trochlear, (trō'kle-ar). *T. nerve* = Fourth nerve, *v.* Nerves.

Trochoid, (trō'kōid). [Gk. *trochos*, wheel, *trochos*, form.] The curve described by a point in a wheel rolling on a straight line.

Troglodytes, (trōg'lō-dī'tē). [Gk. *trogle*, a cave.] 1. Gorilla, chimpanzee, &c. an arboreal, vegetarian ape found in W. Africa. 2. = Wren: an insectivorous bird.

Trogon, (trō'gon) [Gk. *trogo*, I gnaw.] A perching, insectivorous bird, known chiefly in S. America and India; has beautiful plumage.

Troilus, (trō'il-lus) = Globe flower: an herb belonging to Ranunculaceæ.

Trolly, (trō'il) = Bogle, *q.v.*

Trombididae, (trom-bīdī-dē) [Trombidium, the typical genus.] = Gaiden-mites: small spider-like animals, living on plants, belonging to Acarina.

Trompe, (trōmp). [F. *trompe*, water spout.] An apparatus for blowing: contrived to

maintain a stream of air at any required pressure, by means of water, which flowing down a tube carries the air with it.

Trona, (trō'na). A mineral, chiefly carbonate of soda.

Tropæolaceæ, (trōp-ē-ō-lā'se-ē). [Tropæolum, *q.v.*] A family of plants: trailing herbs, belonging to Malvales.

Tropæolum, (trōp-ē-ō-lum). [Gk. *tropæion*, trophy.] Indian cress: an herb, the type of Tropæolaceæ.

Tropic, (trōp'ik) *v.* Tropics. *T. bird* = Phaeton, *q.v.*

Tropics, (trōp'iks). [Gk. *tropikos*, turning.] The hottest portion of the Earth's surface, between 23½° N. and 23½° S. latitudes: *i.e.*, a zone 47° wide, having the equator for its central line.

Trout, (trout). [*Trutit*, the A.-S. name.] A fish, resembling the salmon, belonging to Salmonidae.

Troy, (troi). [Troies, in France.] *T. weight*: used for gold and silver, &c., *v.* Tables.

Truffle, (truf'fl). [*Truffe*, the French name.] = Tuber: an edible fungus, belonging to Ascomycetes.

Trumpet, *T. fish* = Centricus scolopax. *T. flower* = Bignonia, *q.v.* *T. tree* = Cæcropsia.

Trumpeter, *Golden T.* = *Psophia crepitans*. *T. swan* = *Cygnus buccinatus*.

Truncated, (trung-kā'ted). [*Truncatus*, the Latin word.] Cut short, having the apex removed.

Trunk, (trungk). [*Truncus*, the Latin word.] 1 Stem of a tree, body of a vertebrate animal, generally the chief portion or main body of any organised structure. 2 The proboscis of an elephant. *T. engine*: a steam engine in which the piston and connecting-rod are connected within a tubular piston-rod. *T. fishes* = Ostracodontidae; named from the quadrangular curvatures of ganoid plates.

Trunnions, (trun'yunz). [F. *trognon*, stump.] Side projections by which a gun is supported in its carriage.

Truss, (trus) [*Tronac*, the French word.] 1. A timber framework, for support, as of a roof. 2. Any system of bars or rods intended for support. 3. A pad used for support in cases of rupture.

Trygon, (tri'gon). [Gk. *trygo*, I pluck.] = Sting-ray: a fish belonging to Raïidae.

Tube, *Eustachian T.*, *v.* Eustachian tubes. *Neural T.*, *v.* Neural tube. *T. worms* = Tubicola, *q.v.*

Tuber, (tū'ber). [L. *tuber*, swelling.] 1. = Truffle, *q.v.*, the type of Tuberaceæ. 2. A bulbous underground portion of a stem, the buds of which are called eyes; *e.g.*, potato, crocus.

Tuberaceæ, (tū-ber-ā'se-ē). [Tuber, *q.v.*] Truffles: fungi, having rounded tuber-like bodies, usually underground, belonging to Ascomycetes.



Tubercles, (tū'ber-kīz). [*L. tuberculum*, small tuber.] Small swellings or tubers

Tubes. *Eustachian T.*, *v.* Eustachian tubes. *Fallopian T.*, *v.* Fallopian tubes. *Lightning T.*=Fulgurites, *q.v.*

Tubicola, (tū-bī-kō-lā). [*L. tuba*, tube, *colo*, inhabit.] Tube-worms: animals, belonging to Annelida, living in calcareous tubes.

Tubulariæ, (tū-bū-lār-i-dē). A sub-division of Hydrozoa.

Tubulata, (tū-bū-lā'ta) Ehrenberg's term for Bryozoa, Tubellaria, Nematoidea, &c.

Tuff, (tuf) [*Tufo*, the Italian word.] = Volcanic tuff, a compound of sand, cinders, &c., thrown from volcanoes = Volcanic ash, also called Tufa.

Tufted quail=Lophortyx.

Tulpa, (tū'l-pā). [The Latin name.] = Tulip: a plant belonging to Liliaceæ, remarkable for the beauty of its flowers



Tulip

Tulip, (tū'lip). [*Tulipa*, *q.v.*] = Tulip, *q.v.* *T. tree*=Liriodendron, *q.v.* *T. of gum*=Swell, increase of thickness at muzzle.

Tumbrel, (tum'bril). [*Tombereau*, the French word.] = Caisson: a covered cart to carry military tools, &c.

Tumulus, (tū-mū-lus). [*L. tumulus*, mound.] Artificial mound of earth, of ancient origin, intended for a tomb, also called Barrow.

Tunbridge Wells sand=A sub-division of Hastings sand.

Tungstates, (tung'stāts). [*Tungsten*, *q.v.*] Compounds of tungstic acid and bases.

Tungsten, (tung'sten). [*Sw. tung*, heavy; *sten*, stone.] = Wolframium=Wol: a heavy, hard, infusible metal.

Tungstic acid, (tung'suk) [*Tungsten*, *q.v.*] = $H_2W_4O_4$: a yellow powder, also called Tungstic dioxide.

Tunicata, (tūn-i-kā'ta). [*L. tunicata*, cloak.] = Ascidioda=Sea squirts: marine animals, in coriaceous bags, fixed to rocks, or floating in compound masses have three coats, or tunicæ=Test, mantle, and peritoneum; owing to their nature, no fossil remains have been found.

Tunicin, (tū'n-i-sin) [*Tunicata*, *q.v.*] = $C_6H_{10}O_5$: a substance resembling cellulose, found in the coating of tunicata.

Tuning fork. A bar of steel, having two prongs, which always vibrates at the same rate, and gives the same musical note.

Tunny, (tū'n-i). [*Thunnus*, the Latin name.] = Thynnus: a fish resembling the mackerel, belonging to Scombridae.



Tunny.

Tupaia, (tū-pī-ā). [*The Malayan name.*] A carnivorous animal somewhat resembling the squirrel.

Turacin, (tū'ra-sin)=An animal pigment, containing copper, found in the feathers of touraco.

Turanian, (tū-rā'n-i-an). Caucasian, Egyptian, Tibetan, Malay, Mongol, American, and other races, forming a primary division of the human race

Turbellaria, (ter-bel-lā'ri-a). [*L. turbella*, tumult.] Turbellaria Nemertea, Planaria, &c. animals belonging to Scolecida, which produce currents by the vibrations of their cilia.

Turbinal bones, (ter'bi-nal)=Spongy bones: bones in the nose, the interior of which have many air cavities, giving them a spongy nature.

Turbine, (ter'bin). [*L. turbo*, whirlwind.] A water-wheel, usually horizontal, which is made to revolve by the action of running water.

Turbinidae, (ter-bin'i-dē) [*L. turbinatus*, conical.] = Top-shells = Turbinate shells: a family of Molluscs, belonging to Gastropoda



Turbine Wheel

Turbot, (ter'bot). [The French name.] = Rhombus maximus: a flat fish, belonging to Pleuronectidae

Turdus, (ter'dus). [The Latin name.] Thrush, &c.: a bird belonging to Merulidae, a family of dentirostral birds.



Turbot

T. merula=Blackbird. *T. minor*=Corking. *T. musica*=Mavis=Song-thrush

Turf, (terf) [The A-S. word.] Bog-earth: used as fuel, *v.* Bog *T. sheep*: a small sheep, of the stone period.

Turkey, (ter'ki) A poultry-bird=Meleagris, *q.v.*, named from being supposed to have originally come from Turkey *T. stone*=Novaculite, *q.v.*

Turkish, (ter'kish). *T. language*=Osmanli spoken at Constantinople. *T. race*=Turkoman or Tartar nomadic race of N Asia. *T. saddle*=Sella Turcica: a depression in the sphenoid bone. *T. tobacco*=Nicotiana glauca.

Turk's cap hly=Lilium martagon. *c.* Martagon.

Turmeric, (ter'mer-ik) [*Terra-murata*, the Latin name.] A yellow colouring matter, obtained from turmeric plant, Curcuma longa

Turnbull's blue=Ferrous ferricyanide.

Turner's yellow=Oxychloride of lead

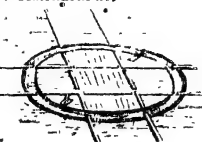
Turne.acea, (ter-net-ā'sē-ē) [Turnera, the typical genus.] = Turnerads: T. American herbs, belonging to Violabæ.

Turnip, (ter'nip). [*W. turn*, round; A-S *nape*] Brassica rapa: a plant, with edible root, belonging to Brassicaceæ. *T. flea*=Haltica brassicae, a beetle=Phyllotreta nemorum. *T. fly*=Nigger=Athalia spinarum, belongs to Hymenoptera. *T. moth*=Agrotis segetum, a moth.

Turnsole, (tern'sol). [Tournevol, the French name.] = Heliotropium, *q.v.*; also called Heliotrope and Sun flower.

Turnstone, (tern'stōn)=*Streptopelia interpres*: a bird belonging to Charadriidae.

Turn-table. A platform, capable of revolving horizontally, used on railways to turn engines, &c., round.



Turn-table

Turpentine, (ter'pen-tin). [*Terebinthina*, the French word.] A resinous substance obtained from pine trees. *Chia's T.* from *Pistacia lentiscus*. *Oil of T.*=*Cupellum*: a volatile very inflammable liquid, obtained from turpentine. *T. tree*=*Pistacia terebinthus*. *Vene's T.* from larch tree.

Turquoise, (ter'kōis). [The French name.] A mineral, chiefly hydrated phosphate of aluminum and oxide of copper. *Occidental T.*=*Bone T.*=*Odontolite*, bone coloured by phosphate of iron. *Oriental T.*=*Alcoral T.*

Turritella, (tur'ri-tellā) [*L. turris*, tower.] A gastropod molluscan animal.

Turtle, (ter'til)=*Testudo*, *q.v.* *Green T.*=*Chelone mydas*. *Chelonia viridis*. *Hack's bull T.*=*Chelone nubicata*. *Mad T.*=*Tritonix*. *Snapping T.*=*Chelydra serpentina*. *Soft-shelled T.*=*Trionyx ferox*.

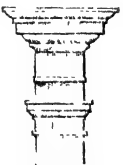


Turtle

Turtle-dove=*Columba turris*=*Turturamus*

Tuscan, (tus'kan) [*Tuscanus*.] *T. order*: the least ornate of the orders of architecture. *v.* *Orders*.

Tusks, (tuskz). [*Tase*, the A.-S. word.] Elongated conical teeth, often protruding in elephant, narwhal, dugong, &c.=*Incisors*: in bear, walrus, hippopotamus, &c.=*Cannines*.



Tuscan Order.

Tussilago, (tus-si-lā'go). [*L. tussis*, cough.] Colts-foot: an herb belonging to *Asteraceae*, named from its medicinal use. *T. japonica*. British tobacco.

Tutsan, (tut'san)=*Hypericum* and *roseranium*: a plant belonging to *Hypericaceae*.

Tutsans=*Hypericaceae*, *q.v.*

Tuttle's comet. Has an orbit identical with that of August meteors.

Tutu=*Alcornoque*: a plant.

Tuyere (to yar). [The French word.] The opening of a pipe by which air is admitted into a blast furnace.

Tway-blade=*Listera*, *q.v.*

Twilight, (twi'lit). [*Twilicht*, the A.-S. word.] Reflected and reflected sunlight, preceding sunrise and following sunset, during the time that the sun is less than 18° below the horizon.

Twin. *T. crystals*: two crystals so joined that by revolving 180° round a common axis, one would come into the space occupied by the other. *T. granitoides*=*Dynastograpus*.

Twins=*Gemini*, *q.v.*

Tycho, (tik'o) [*Tycho Brahe*] An enclosed crater in the Moon, about 50 miles in diameter, surrounded by mountains, some 3 miles high.

Tympanic, (tim-pa'nik). [*Tympanum*, *q.v.*] The bone in the ear to which the membrane of the ear is attached.

Tympanum, (tim-pa-num). [*Gk. tympanon*, drum.] = *Drum* of the ear, a membrane separating the external opening of the ear from the cochlea and internal mechanism.

Type-metal. An alloy of lead, antimony, and tin.

Typha, (tif'a) [*Typhos*, the Greek name.] Cat's tail: an herb, the type of *Typhaceae*.

Typhaceae, (ti-fa-se-ē) [*Typha*, *q.v.*] Bulrushes: marsh herbs, with long narrow leaves, belonging to *Arales*.

Typhoid, (tif'oid) [*Typhus*, *q.v.*; *Gk. typhos*, fever.] A phase of disease somewhat resembling typhus fever.

Typhoons, (ti-foonz'). [*L. typhon*, whirlwind.] Hurricane-like storms, in Indian and Chinese seas.

Typhus, (tif'us). [*Gk. typhos*, smoke.] A febrile variety of disease, very contagious.

U.

Ugrie=*Ugrian*: tribes of the great Asiatic table-land, also called *Frimo-Turkie*.

Uleer, (ul'er). [*Ulcus*, the Latin word.] A sore discharging pus.

Ulex, (ū'leks)=*Furze-whin*, *Gorze*, &c.: a thorny shrub, with yellow flowers, belonging to *Fabaceae*.

Ullmannite, (ul-man-nit). A mineral, containing antimony, nickel, and sulphur.

Ulmaceae, (ul-ma-se-ē). [*Ulmus*, *q.v.*]=*Elm*: shrubs and trees, with apetalous flowers, belonging to *Rhamnales*.

Ulmic acid, (ul'mik). [*Ulmus*, *q.v.*]=*C₂₀H₁₄O₆*: a brittle, brown substance obtained from decaying wood, also called *Humus*.

Ulmus, (ul'min). [*Ulmus*, *q.v.*]=*Ulmic acid*, *q.v.*

Ulmus, (ul'mus). [The Latin name]=1 *Elm*: a tree, the timber of which is very durable, the type of *Ulmaceae*. 2.=*Humus*: decaying wood.

Ulna, (ul'na). [*Gk. oleue*, elbow]=*Elbow*: larger bone of the fore-arm; corresponds to the fibula of the leg.

Ultramarine, (ul-ta-ma-rēn') [L. *ultra*, beyond, *maris*, sea.] A blue colouring matter: a mineral, chiefly phosphate of aluminum. *Artificial U.*, made from silicate of aluminum, soda, sulphur, carbon, &c. *Natural U* = Lazul-lazuli.

Ulva, (ul'va) [L. *ulva*, scdge.] A sea-weed, belonging to Algae.

Ulvaceæ, (ul-vā'se-ē). [Ulva, *q.v.*] A subdivision of Algae.

Umbel, (um'bel) [I. *umbella*, small shade.] A variety of inflorescence, in which the flower stalks all rise from one point of the stem.



Umbel.

Umbellates, (um-bel-lā'tē). [Umbel, *q.v.*] Plants with dichlamydeous polypetalous flowers, forming a division of Epigynous Exogens.

Umbelliferæ, (um-bel-lif-er-ē). [Umbel, *q.v.*, *L. fero*, I carry.] = Apiaceæ, *q.v.*

Umbel, (um'bel). [Umbria, in Italy.] 1. A soft earthy compound of peroxide of iron and manganese, used as a brown pigment. 2. An African crow-like bird = *Scopelus umbretta*.



Umbel

Umbilical, (um-bil'kal). [Umbilicus, *q.v.*] Relating to the navel.

Umbilicus, (um-bil'i-kus). [The Latin word.] = The navel: a depression in the abdomen of a mammalian animal, being the remains of the point of attachment of the umbilical cord, or cord connecting the parent and child previous to birth.

Umbo, (um'bō). [The Latin word.] = Beak of a shell, and generally any pointed projection.

Umbra, (um'bra). [L. *umbra*, shadow.] The darker portion of a shadow.

Umbrella. *U. bird* = *Cephalopterus ornatus*: a crow-like bird of S. America.

Umbriel, (um'brī-el). A satellite of Uranus.

Unaw. *v. Bradypus*.

Unakalkay, (ū-nā-kal'kī). The chief star of the constellation Serpens.

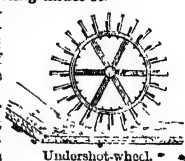
Uncaria, (un-kā'rī-a). A plant belonging to Rubiaceæ, from which a dye-stuff, gambier, is obtained.

Undecagon, (un-deka-gon). [L. *undecim*, eleven; *gonia*, angle.] A plane figure having eleven sides, and, therefore, eleven angles.

Under-clay. Beds of clay, or firestone, usually found below coal, in which are found roots of trees, the trunks of which, usually flattened, are in the coal; also used for any fossil soil which once supported trees.

Undershot. *U. wheel*: a wheel moved by a stream of water passing under it.

Undulation, (un-dū-lā'shun) [L. *undula*, small wave.] Vibration. wave of motion: alternate motion.



Undershot-wheel.

Undulatory theory of light. That light is a vibratory motion of the particles of a luminiferous ether.

Ungual, (ung'wal). [L. *unguis*, nail.] Relating to claws, nails, or hoofs. *U. bones* = Lachrymal bones: two small bones in the orbit of each eye.

Unguents, (ung'gwents). [L. *unguentum*, ointment.] Any soft composition used as an ointment, or for the lubrication of machinery.

Ungulata, (ung'wik-ū-lā'ta). [L. *unguis*, nail.] Animals having nails or claws, used by Owen for Quadrumania and Carnivora.

Unguis, (ung'wis). [The Latin word.] Nail or claw.

Ungulata, (un-gū-lā'ta). [L. *ungula*, hoof.] Hoofed quadrupeds: horses, pigs, &c., a division of Mammalia, marked by a non-deciduate placenta, enamelled teeth, and hoof-like nails enclosing the toes.



Ungula

Unguligrade, (un-gū-lī-grād). [L. *ungula*, hoof; *gradior*, I walk.] = Horse, &c.: animals walking on the tips of their hoofed digits.

Uniauriculate animals = Gasteropoda, *q.v.*

Uniaxial, (ū-ni-aks'ī-al). [L. *unus*, one, *Axis*, *q.v.*] *U. crystals*: crystals having one optic axis. *U. development*: in all vertebrate animals, some molluscs and annulosa, in some of exogens, endogens, algae, and fungi.

Unicorn, (ū'nī-kawrn). [L. *unicornis*, one-horned.] 1. Monoceros a southern constellation. 2. A fabulous animal, represented in heraldry. *Sea U* = Narwhal, *q.v.*

Unio, (ū'nī-ō). [The Latin name.] A freshwater lamellibranchiate animal; also called River-mussels.

Unisexual, (ū-nī-seks'ū-al). *U. plants* = Dichlamyous plants, those having stamens and pistils in different flowers.

Unison, (ū'nī-son). [L. *unus*, one; *sonus*, sound.] Sounds caused by the same number of vibrations, and therefore having the same pitch, are said to be in unison.

Unit. *U. jar* = A small Leyden jar, the charge of which is taken as a unit of electric tension. *U. of capacity* = Cubic foot: in French = Litre. *Absolute U. of force* = Dyne = the force which acting on a gramme for one second generates a velocity of a centimetre per second. *Absolute U. of work* = Work done by a dyne working for the distance of a centimetre.

Univalent = Monatomic. *v. Monads*,

Univalve shells. Having the shell in but one piece. *Land and fresh-water U.* mostly plant eaters, with entire mouths. *Marine U.* carnivorous, with notched mouths.

Universe, (ū-ni-vēr's.) [L. *universum*, the whole.] The general system of all the stars visible, together with all other bodies influenced by them.

Universal. *U. discharge* = Univalve an apparatus for discharging electricity, adapted to general use. *U. joint* = Hooke's joint, *q.v.*

Unstable, (un-stā'bl.) *U. equilibrium*, *v. Equilibrium*

Unstratified, (un-strat'i-fid.) *U. drift* = Boulder clay, also called Till. *U. rocks* = not in layers or strata, formed by igneous forces, and not deposited in water. *c.* Formations

Unukalkay = Unakalkay, *q.v.*

Upar tree, (ū'pās) [Malay; *upas*, poison.] 1 = *Antiaris toxicaria*, a tree belonging to Artocarpaceae. 2 = *Stychnos tincta*, a poisonous tree.

Upland-goose = *Chlophaga* Magellana.

Upper Miocene of France = *Faluns*, *q.v.*

Upupides, (up'u-pa-dē.) [Up-upi, the typical genus.] A family of birds belonging to Trogonidae = Hoopoes, *q.v.*

Ural-altaic. A primary division of languages, *q.v.*

Uralite, (ū'ra-lit) [Ural Mountains.] A mineral connecting the amphibole and pyroxene varieties in one group.

Uranates, (ū'ra-nā'tes.) [Uranic, *q.v.*] Compounds of uranic acid and bases.

Uranic, (ū'ra-nik) [Uranium, *q.v.*] Relating to Uranium, *q.v.*

Uranium, (ū'ra-ni-um.) [Gk. *ouranos*, heaven.] = U: one of the iron-like metals, a steel-white malleable metal.

Uranus, (ū'ra-nūs) [Gk. *ouranos*, heaven.] = Georgium Sidus: Herschel, one of the Major Planets, discovered in 1781 by Herschel, has four, and perhaps six, moons; distance from the sun 1752 millions of miles, diameter 31,000 miles; year about 85 of ours, shines with a yellow light.

Uranyl, (ū'ra-nil) [Uranium, *q.v.*] = U_2O_3 = Oxide of uranium.

Urates, (ū'rā'tes) [Uric, *q.v.*] Compounds of uric acid and bases.

Urecola, (er'so-o-lā.) [L. *urecolus*, picher.] A plant belonging to Apocynaceae. *U. clastica* = *Caoutchouc* vine.

Urechin, (er'chin.) [*Urchone*, the O.E. word.] = Hedgehog, *v. Erinaceus*. *Heart U.s.*, belong to Echinoidae, *q.v.* *Sea U.s.* = Echinidea, *q.v.*

Urea, (ū're-a.) [Urine, *q.v.*] = CH_4N_2O = Carbamide: a colourless, crystalline, animal base; an essential constituent of urine, the diamide



Upar tree

of carbonic acid. *Compound ureas*, substances obtained from urea by part of its hydrogen being replaced by an organic radical. *Ethyl ureas*: urea in which one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by some alcoholic radical.

Uredinaceae = Conomyces, *q.v.*

Ureides, (ū'rīd'z.) [Urea, *q.v.*] = Salts of urea - water: urea in which part of the hydrogen is displaced by the radical of an acid. *Monoureides*: compounds formed by combining one atom of urea with an acid.

Ureter, (ū-rē'ter) [The Greek word.] A tube passing from the kidney to the bladder, conveying urine.

Urethane = Carbamic ether, *q.v.*

Urethra, (ū-rē'th'ra) [The Greek word.] A tube by which the bladder is emptied.

Uria = Guillemot, *q.v.*

Uric acid, (ū'rik) [Gk. *ouron*, urine.] = $C_5H_4N_2O_6$: a crystalline substance found in urine. *Uric C.*: a modification of uric acid.

Urine, (ū-rin.) [Urina, the Latin word.] The liquid which the kidneys secrete from the blood, holds in solution urea, uric acid, &c.

Urinary organs, (ū-rī-nā-ri) [Urine, *q.v.*] = Kidneys, ureters, bladder. *U. calculi*: stones sometimes deposited from urine.

Urinometer, (ū-rī-nō-mē'ter) [Urine, *q.v.*; Gk. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the density of urine.

Urn-mosses = *Hyaceae*, *q.v.*

Urochs, (ū'rōks) = *Bos primigenius*: an animal belonging to Bovidae *c.* Aurochs.

Urodela, (ū-rō-dē'lā) [Gk. *ouron*, tail, *delos*, visible.] Salamanders, newts, &c.: amphibious animals which retain the tail throughout life, chiefly N. American, not known in Australia, S. Africa, or Hindostan = Ichthyomorphs.

Ursa Major, (er'sa mā'jor) [The Latin name.] = The Greater Bear: one of the northern constellations, of which the chief stars are Dubhe, Merak, Phecda, Megrez, Aloth, Mizar, and Alkaid. The constellation is also known by the names, The Plough, David's Cart, Bear of Lazarus, and Charles's Wain.

Ursa Minor, (er'sa mī'nor) [The Latin name.] = The Lesser Bear: one of the northern constellations, resembling the Greater Bear in having the body and tail marked by seven stars, the chief of which are Polaris (at the end of the tail), and Kochab.

Ursidae, (er'sī-dē.) [Urus, *q.v.*; Gk. *eidōs*, form.] A family of Mammalia, of which the bear is the type.

Ursus, (er'sūs.) [The Latin name.] = Bear: a large omnivorous hibernating quadruped. *U. luteus*: Indian badger. *U. Malayanus* = Helarctos = Malay bear. *U. spelaeus* = Cave bear. *U. griseus* = Giltton. *U. ferox* = grizzly bear.

Urtica, (er-tī'kā.) [The Latin name.] = Nettle: an herb, with stinging hairs, the type of Urticaceae. *U. urentissima* = Devil's bit.



Ursa Major.

Urticaceæ, (ur'ti-kă'se-ë). [*Urtica*, *q. v.*] = Nettle-worts: herbs, shrubs, and trees, with rough stinging leaves, and light spongy wood, belonging to Urticales.

Urticales, (ur'ti-kă'lez) [*Urtica*, *q. v.*] Plants, with monochlamydeous flowers, forming a division of Dicotyledonous Exogens.

Usnea, (us'ne-a). A lichen, yielding a yellow dye-stuff. *U. florida* = beard-like lichen.

Usnic acid, (us'nîk). [*Usnea*, *q. v.*] = $C_2H_{16}O_7$ a yellow-dye-stuff, found in usnea and other lichens.

Uterogestation, (û-ter-ô jes-tă'shun). [*Uterus*, *q. v.*; *L. gesto*, I carry.] = Pregnancy: the

period of fetal life between conception and birth.

Uterus, (û-ter-us). [The Latin word.] Womb: the part of the female generative organ in which the fetus is contained during gestation.

Utricle, (û'trî-kl). [*L. utriculus*, small bottle.] = A bottle-shaped cell or bladder; any small bag-shaped cell.

Utricularia, (û-tî-kă-lă'rî-a). [*Utricle*, *q. v.*] A plant belonging to Lentibulariaceæ.

Uvula, (û'vû-lă). [*L. uvula*, grape.] A prolongation of the soft palate at the back of the mouth.

Uwarowite, (û-wă-ô-wî-t) • [*M. Uwarow*, a Russian.] = Chrome garnet: a green variety of garnet.

V.

Vaagmaer, (văg'mër) = Deal fish = *Trachypterus bogvarius*.

Vaccination, (vaks-in-ă'shun) [*L. vaccinus*, from a cow.] To inoculate with vaccine lymph, to produce cow pox as a preventive of small pox. *cf.* Inoculation.

Vacciniaceæ, (vaks-in-ă'se-ë) [*Vaccinium*, the typical genus.] = Cranberries shrubs and trees belonging to Cneclonales.

Vaccinic acid, (vaks-m'îk) [*L. vacca*, cow.] = $C_8H_{12}O_5$; an acid found in butter.

Vacuoles, (vak'u-ôlz). [*L. vacuus*, empty.] Spaces full of water, as found in sponges.

Vagina, (vă-jî-nă). [*L. vagina*, sheath.] 1. A general term for a sheath in animal and vegetable organisms. 2. The passage leading from the uterus to the outside of the body.

Vala. No. 131 of the Minor Planets.

Valentinite, (val-en'tî-nî-t). A mineral, chiefly oxide of antimony.

Valeral, (val'e-ral). [*Valeric*, *q. v.*] = $C_5H_{10}O$ = Valeric aldehyd. a pungent acid liquid, the vapour of which is inflammable.

Valerates, (val'er-ăts) [*Valeric*, *q. v.*] Compounds of valeric acid and bases.

Valerene, (val'er-ën). [*Valeric*, *q. v.*] = *Borneene*, *q. v.*

Valeriana, (val'er-i-ă'nă) [*L. valeo*, I am strong.] = Valerian a plant, the type of Valerianaceæ.

Valerianaceæ, (val'er-i-ă-n-ă'se-ë) [*Valeriana*, *q. v.*] = Valerian-worts: herbs belonging to Campanales.

Valerianella, (val'er-i-ă-nel'la). [*Valeriana*, *q. v.*] An herb belonging to Valerianaceæ. *V. olitoria* = Lamb's succory.

Valerianic acid = Valeric acid, *q. v.*

Valeric acid, (val'er-îk) [*Valeriana*, *q. v.*] = $C_5H_{10}O_2$ = Tetrathymic acid = Phocenic acid = An acid oily liquid obtained from valerian root, and by oxidation of fousel oil, oleic acid, &c.

Valerol, (val'er-ôl). [*Valeric*, *q. v.*] = $C_6H_{10}O$ a crystalline substance found in essence of valerian.

Valeryl, (val'er-îl). [*Valeric*, *q. v.*] The radicle of the valerianic group.

Valerylene = C_5H_8 : a hydrocarbon of the acetylene series.

Valley of the Alps. A crater in the Moon, 75 miles long, 6 wide.

Valve, (valv) [*L. valvæ*, folding doors.] Generally, any movable partition which serves to regulate the passing of a fluid along a passage. *See* *Septa*. *V.* one kept closed by a weight until the pressure of the steam becomes great enough to be dangerous.

Valyl, (val'il) = C_4H_9 = Dibutyl, *q. v.*

Vampire, (vam'pîr). [The French word.] *V. bat* = Vampire species, belongs to Chiroptera.

Van Beneden's classification. *v. Beneden*



Vampire Bat

Vanadates, (van-ă'dă-ăts) [*Vanadic*, *q. v.*] Compounds of vanadic acid and bases.

Vanadic, (van'ă-dîk). [*Vanadium*, *q. v.*] Relating to vanadium. *V. anhydride* = V_2O_5 : a crystalline substance.

Vanadium, (van-ă'dî-nîm) [*Vanadis* = Freia, the Scandinavian goddess.] = V. a very rare metal, first obtained from the mineral vanadinite, acts upon glass and porcelain.

Vanadyl, (van'ă-dîl). [*Vanadium*, *q. v.*] = Oxide of Vanadium.

Vanellus, (van-ell'us). *V. cristatus* = Bathbird = Peewit = Lap-wing, a bird belonging to Charadriacæ.

Vanessa, (va-nes'să). A butterfly. *V. cardui* = Painted lady. *V. io* = Peacock butterfly.

Vanilla, (van'il'ă). [*Beauilla*, the native name.] A climbing plant belonging to Orchidaceæ, found wild in tropical America.

Vanishing Fraction. *v. Fraction*

Vapour, (vâ'për). [*L. vapor*, steam.] The gaseous condition of liquids that can be evaporated without decomposition.

Varanus, (va-ră'nus). [*Ouarra*, Arabic name] = Monitor: a large reptile found in Old World only.

Variable stars. Stars, the apparent magnitude of which is variable: *e.g.*, η Argus, α Ceti, δ Cancri, β Persei, &c.

Variation. 1.—Declination. 2. The connection between two quantities, when, if one be changed, the other changes in the same ratio, expressed by x , as a or b . 3. The tendency of offsprings to differ from their parents, individually and within narrow limits.

Varicella, (var-i-sel-lä). [*Varicella*, *q.v.*] = Chicken pox, an eruptive phase of disease.

Varicose, (var-i-kös). [*Varicose*, swollen vein.] Dilated; swollen.

Variety, in biology: an off-spring differing from the parent within narrow limits.

Variola, (var-i-o-lä). [*Varicella*, spotted.] Small pox: contagious eruptive febrile phase of disease.

Varioline, (var-i-o-lin). A principle found in liehen, especially in Variolaria.

Varley's constant battery. A modification of Daniell's.

Varm=Sea tape-worm.

Varnish. Solutions of gums, resins, wax, amber, &c. in alcohols, oils, and turpentine. *V. tree* = Melanorrhini, belongs to Anacardiaceae.

Varvite, (var-i-vit). A mineral, chiefly hydrated oxide of manganese.

Vascular, (vas-kü-lä). [*Vasculum*, small vessel.] *V. system*: traversed by minute connected capillary tubes or canals, forming a kind of network. *V. plants*=Cotyledonous plants=Endogens and Exogens.

Vas deferens, (vas def-e-renz). [The Latin word.] The vessel through which the seminal fluid passes.

Vector, (vek-tör). [*Vector*, carrier.] An imaginary line connecting a body moving round a centre with that centre.

Vectors, (vek-törz) [*Vector*, *q.v.*] A class of magnitudes having direction in space, and so capable of reversal; the subject of quaternions; requires three numerical specifications for definition: e , g , the velocity of a body, or of an electric current.

Vedahs. An Asiatic people in Ceylon.

Vega. In *Lyra*, a star of first magnitude.

Vegetable, (vej-o-tä-bl). [*Vegetus*, lively.] Relating to plants. *V. acids*: malic, tartaric, citric, &c., obtained from plants. *V. alkalies*, *alkaloids*. *V. feeding lizards*=Iguanodon, scelidosaurus. *V. feeding animals*=Phytophaga. *V. growth*: absorption of inorganic matter, and its conversion into starch, &c., which is carried on under the influence of light in the plant-cells of green plants only. *V. ivory*=Tagua, a palm-like tree, also albumen of Corozo nuts. *V. jelly*=Pectin, a gelatinous principle found in plants.

V. leather, *v. leather*. *V. marrow*=Cucurbita ovifera. *V. parchment*, *v. parchment*. *V. sulphur*, *v. Lycopodium*.

Veins, (vänzl). [*Vena*, blood-vessel.] Tubes conveying blood to the heart from the various parts of the body: differ from arteries in having valves. *Liquid V.*, *v. Liquid*. *Mineral V.*, *v. Mineral*.

Veileda, (vel-le-da). [Classical.] No. 126 of Minor Planets.

Vellum, (vel-lum) [*Felin*, the French word.] A fine kind of parchment, made from calf-skin.

Velocity: of electricity = 288,000 miles per

second, as measured by Wheatstone's apparatus under given conditions. *V. of light*=190,000 miles per second. *V. of sound*=1093 feet per second in air in solid stone=1600 feet. *Velum*, (vél-lum) [*Velum*, curtain.] = Arachnoid membrane of brain.

Velvet, (vel-vet). [*Velut*, fleece.] A silk fabric, having a soft surface formed of a number of loose threads.

Velveteen, (vel-vo-tén). [Velvet *q.v.*] *v. Fustian*.

Vena, (vön-ä). [The Latin word.] = Vein, *q.v.* *V. cava*: the great trunk vein into which all the smaller veins empty themselves, and which conveys the venous blood so received to the heart, divided into vena cava superior and inferior, from the upper and lower parts of the body. *V. contracta*: the amount of liquid passing out of an orifice in a vessel containing it, is a stream having a diameter of about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the diameter of the opening, this is called the vena contracta, because the liquid vein contracts in passing through the opening. *V. porta* = Portal vein: a trunk vein receiving the blood of the vena from the stomach and intestines, and conveying it to the liver.

Veneer, (ve-nér). [Furnier, the German word.] A thin layer of wood, usually of a valuable kind, intended to be laid upon a substratum of inferior wood.

Venom, (ven-om). [*Prænum*, the Latin word.] Poison when communicated by means of stings or bites. *V. fangs*: teeth having a groove along which the poison passes.

Venomous serpents. Adder, asp, rattlesnake, viper, &c.

Venous, (ve-nus). [*Vena*, *q.v.*] Related to the veins.

Vent=Fire-hole of a gun; an opening made in a copper plug.

Ventral, (ven-träl). [*Venter*, stomach.] Related to the inferior surface of the body. *V. fins*: not so fixed in position nor so fully developed as the pectoral. *V. tube*=Hæmal tube: enclosing the heart, lungs, and alimentary system.



v Ventral fin

Ventracles, (ven-tri-kiz). [*Ventriculus*, little belly.] Two cavities of the heart, which receive the blood from the auricles and transmit it to the lungs, and through the aorta to the body generally.

Ventriloquism, (ven-träl'-ö-kwizm). [*Venter*, belly, *loquor*, I speak.] The imitation of sounds so as to produce the impression of voices from other places.

Venus, (vön-us). [Classical.] 1. One of the inferior planets; a very brilliant star; also called Hesperus, when an evening star; and Lucifer, when a morning star; the nearest planet to the earth, and so near it as to present phases in the same way as the Moon; diameter 7500 miles; year 224 days; distance from sun 66 millions of miles. 2. A bivalve mollusc, the type of the family Venenidæ. *V.'s bath*=Common teal, the

leaves of which collect water. *V.'s fly-trap* = *Dionaea muscipula*.

Veratria, (ver-ā'trī-a). [*Veratrum*, *q. v.*] An alkaloid poisonous principle in *veratrum*.

Veratrum, (ve-rā'trum). [*The Latin name.*] A plant belonging to Melantiaceae. *V. album* = White hellebore.

Verbascum, (ver-bas'kum). [*The Latin name.*] = Mullen; a woolly shrub belonging to Scrophulariaceae.

Verbena, (ver-bē'na). [*L. verbera*, sacred boughs] = Vervain; an herb, the type of Verbenaceae.

Verbenaceae, (ver-be-nā'se-ā). [*Verbena*, *q. v.*] Verbenes: herbs, shrubs, and trees, between Echinales and Bignonales.

Verd-antique, (verd-an'tēk). [*E verd*, green; *antique*, ancient.] 1. A variety of marble, containing serpentine. 2. = Serpentine, *q. v.*

Verdigris, (ver-di-gris'). [*Verd-de-gris*, the French name] = Dibasic cupric acetate: a green, poisonous, crystalline substance, produced by the action of acetic acid on copper.

Verditer, (ver'di-ter). [*Verd-de terre*, the French name.] = Normal cupric acetate: a blue crystalline substance.

Verga, (ver'ga). A sun-star.

Verjuice, (ver'jūs). [*Verjus*, the French name.] The juice of unripe fruit.

Vermes, (ver'mez). [*L. vermis*, worm] = Worms = Scolecida, *q. v.*, sometimes used for Annelida.

Vermicelli, (ver-mi-chel'li). [*The Italian name.*] Thread-like baked wheaten paste, used for food in Italy.

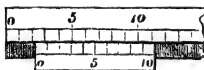
Vermiform, (ver'mi-fawm). [*Vermes*, *q. v.*] = Helminthoid, having an external resemblance to worms.

Vermifuge, (ver'mi-fūj). [*L. vermis*, worm; *fugo*, I drive away] Any substance which drives away worms.

Vermilion, (ver-mil'yun). [*Vermiglione*, the Italian word] = HgS = Mercuric sulphide, a red pigment.

Vernal, (ver'nal). [*L. ver*, spring.] Relating to spring. *V. grass* = Anthoxanthum.

Vernier, (ver'mēr). [*M. Vermer.*] A short graduated scale, sliding along a longer one, for greater precision of measurement.



Vernier

Veronica, (ve-ron'ī-ka). [*The Italian name.*] = Speedwell: an herb or shrub belonging to Scrophulariaceae. *V. beccabunga* = Brooklime.

Versed sine. The versed sine of angle is the difference between its cosine and unity: vers. $A = 1 - \cos A$.

Vertebra, (ver'te-bra). [*L. verta*, I turn] One of the bones forming the spinal column; one of the segments of the endoskeleton, or axis of the body.



Vertebra

Vertebrae, (ver'te-brē). [*Vertebra*, *q. v.*] 1. The endo-skeleton forming the axis of the body in vertebrata, and forming also the canal containing the nervous trunk, also called backbone. 2. The series of connected calcareous plates forming the floor of the rays of starfishes.

Vertebral, (ver'te-bral). [*Vertebra*, *q. v.*] Related to the vertebrae, or backbone.

Vertebrata, (ver'te-brā'ta). [*Vertebra*, *q. v.*] The highest sub-kingdom of animals; includes such diverse animals as men, baboons, cobra, frogs, skylarks, and sprats, those having a spinal column, visceral arches, a vascular system, and an hepatic portal system; never more than four limbs, and the jaws always in the head, divided into Mammalia, Aves, Reptilia, Amphibia, and Pisces; also into Mammalia, Saurropsida, and Ichthyopsida. *Abranchiate V.* = Mammalia, Aves, and Reptilia. *Branchiate V.* = Reptilia, and Pisces.

Vertical, (ver'ti-ka). [*L. vertex*, summit.] Upright, at right angles with the horizon. *cf.* Horizontal.

Vertigo, (ver'ti-go). [*The Latin word.*] 1. Giddiness: caused by the flow of blood to the brain being irregular. 2. A very small molluscan animal, belonging to Gastropoda.

Vervain, (ver'vān). [*Verrene*, the French name.] = Verbena, *q. v.*

Vesicle, (ves'i-kl). [*L. vesica*, bladder.] A small bladder.

Vespa, (ves'pa). [*The Latin name.*] Wasp: the type of Vespidæ. *V. crabro* = hornet.

Vesperilio, (ves-per-i'ti-lī-ō). [*The Latin name.*] = Bat, *v.* Chiroptera.

Vespidæ, (ves'pi-dē). [*Vespa*, *q. v.* Gk. *eulos*, form] Social-wasps, a family of insects belonging to Hymenoptera.

Vesta, (ves'ta). [*Classical.*] One of the asteroids.

Vesuvian, (ve-sō'vi-an) [*Vesuvius*,] = Idocrase, a mineral of the garnet group.

Vetch, (vech). [*Vicia*, the Latin name.] = Vicia, *q. v.* *Kudney V.* = Anthyllus. *Milk V.* = Astragalus.

Viaduct, (vi'a-duk't). [*Viaductus*, the Latin word.] A road, supported by a series of arches, crossing a valley, road, &c.; when crossing water = Bridge.



Viaduct

Vī, (vī) = Brazilian plum = Spondias dulcis.

Via lactea, (vi-a lak'te-a). [*The Latin name.*] Milky-way, *q. v.*

Vibrations, (vi-brā'shunz). [*L. vibro*, I swing.] Oscillat. ns. *V. of sound*: in the direction of the wave, *V. of light*: perpendicular to the direction of the wave, in every direction. *V. of polarized light*: perpendicular to the direction of the wave, in one direction only.

Vibrio, (vī'bri-ō). [*L. vibro*, I vibrate.] A microscopic organism. *v. Vibrioxes*.

Vibriones, (vi-brī-ō'nēz), [*Vibrio*, *q. v.*] Very

minute long filamentous bodies which live without oxygen, developed from bacteria.

Viburnum, (vi-ber-num) [The Latin name] *v. Guelder rose*, &c.; shrubs and trees belonging to Caprifoliaceae. *V. opulus*: Snowball tree.

Vicia, (vis'i-a) [The Latin name] = Vetch, lat., &c. an herb belonging to Fabaceae.

Victoria stone = Silicified concrete, an hydramic cement in alkaline solution of silica.

Victoria regia = *Nymphaea alba*.

Vigor's classification of birds—

Raptors.
Incessors.
Rasors.
Gnallatores.
Naticores.



Victoria regia

Villi, (vil'i) [Villus, q.v.] Plural of villus.

Villus, (vil'lus) [L. vil-lus, tuft of hair.] A

vascular process; especially belonging to the chorion.

Vinca, (vin'ka) [The Latin name] = Periwinkle an herb belong to Apocynaceae.

Vine, (vin) [Vinea, the Latin name] A plant, the type of

Vitaceae, the fruit of which is the grape.

V. disease, oedum: a variety of white mould, belonging to

Mucedines *V.-worts* = Vitaceae, q.v.

Vinegar, (vin'e-gar) [Vinaigre, the French word] An acid liquor, the base of which is acetic acid, obtained from

beer, wine, &c., by acetic fermentation. *V. erl* = Anguillula aceti. *V. cels* = Nematoids.

V. fungus, v. Mucedines

Vinio ether = $C_4H_{10}O$ = Ordinary ether.

Vinometer, (vi non'i-ter) An instrument for determining the purity of wine, by measuring its density.

Viola, (vio-la) [1 The Latin name; 2 The Italian name] = 1. Violet, pansy, &c.: an herb, with beautiful flower, the type of

Violaceae. 2. A large violin. *V. tricolour* = Heart's-ease.

Violaceae, (vi-o-lä'-e-ä). [Viola, q.v.] = Violet-worts herbs and shrubs with polypetalous flowers belonging to Violales

Violales, (vi o-lä'-e-ä). [Viola, q.v.] Plants, with monochlamydeous flowers, forming a division of Hypogynous Exogens.

Violet, (vi'o-let). [Viola, q.v.] = Viola, q.v. *Dane's V.* = Heperia. *Water V.* = *Hottotia*

Viper, (vip'er) [Vipera, the Latin name.] = Coluber betus = *Vipera communis*, v. *Vipera*

Horned V. = *Acanthophis*

cerastinus.

Vipera, (vip'er-a) [The Latin name] Viper: a snake, the type of the family

Viperidae. *V. aspis* = Asp.



Viper.

Virgin = Virgo, q.v. *V. bower* = Clematis. *Seen V.s.* = Pleiades, q.v.

Virginian, (vei-jun'i-an). *V. poplar* = Liriodendron.

Virgo, (ver-gö). [The Latin name.] 1 The Virgin: the sixth sign of the Zodiac. 2 The

Virgin, one of the constellations of the Zodiac.

Virus, (vi rus) [L. virus, poison] Contagious matter, such as of diseases, venom, &c.

Vis, (viz). [The Latin word.] = Force. *V. inertia*, v. *Inertia*. *V. via*, v. *Kinetic energy*.

Viscera, (vis'er-a). [The Latin word.] Internal organs: contents of thorax, abdomen, &c.

Visceral, (vis'er-al). Belonging to the viscera. *V. arches*: found only in vertebrate animals.

Viscosity, (vis-cos'i-ti). [L. viscidus, sticky.] Viscidity stickiness.

Viscum, (vis'kum). [The Latin name.] = Mistletoe: a twining parasitic herb belonging to Loranthaceae.

Visible. *V. horizon*: the line in which sky and earth appear to meet.

Vision, (viz'ion) [Visio, the Latin word] Sight: perception of external objects by means of the eyes.

Visual, (viz'u-al). [Visio, q.v.] Relating to sight. *V. angle*: formed at the eye by the two straight lines coming from the extremities of the given object.

Via viva = Kinetic energy, q.v.

Vitaceae, (vi-tä'-e-ä). [Vitis, q.v.] = Vine-worts: shrubs with small green flowers, the fruits of which are grapes, belonging to Betalales

Vital food stuffs. Proteids, Amyloids, and Fats, which can be obtained only from animals or plants: substances containing oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and sometimes nitrogen.

Vitellin, (vi-tel'lin). [Vitellus, q.v.] v. Albumenoid principles.

Vitello, (vi-tel'lo). A crater in the Moon, 24 miles in diameter.

Vitellus, (vi-tel'lus). [L. vitellus, yolk of egg] = Amniotic sac: the inner integument of the ovule, between the embryo and cotyledon.

= Yolk, or yolk, of an egg.

Vitex, (vi'teks). A plant belonging to Verbenaceae.

Vitis, (vi'tis). [The Latin name.] Grape-vine: a plant the type of Vitaceae.

Vitreous. *V. copper*: a variety of chalcocite, q.v., an ore of copper. *V. electricity* = Positive electricity: developed on glass by friction. *V. fusion*: gradual fusion; the intermediate soft condition of iron, glass, &c., between rigidity and fluidity. *V. humour*: fills the space between the cornea and crystalline lens of the eye. *V. lustre*: in glass, quartz, emerald, &c., with refractive index between 1.3 and 1.8.

Vitrification, (vit-i-i-ä-kä'shun). [L. vitrum, glass, facio, I make.] = Vitrification: conversion into glass.

Vitrified, (vit'i-fid). [L. vitreus, glassy.] wholly or partially converted into glass.



Virgo

Vitriol, (vit'ri-ol). [The French word.] = Sulphate. *Blue V.* = Sulphate of copper. *White V.* = Sulphate of zinc. *Green V.* = Sulphate of iron. *Oil of V.* = Sulphuric acid.

Viverra, (vi-ver'ra). [The Latin name.] = Civet, genet, coati, &c. v. *Viverridae*. *V. ichneumon* = Ichneumon. *V. melivora* = Honey ratel.

Viverridae, (vi-ver'i-dē). [Viverra, q. r.; Gk. *eulos*, form.] A family of carnivorous animals belonging to Felidae.

Vivianiaceae, (vi-vi-an-i-ā'se-ū) = Vivianads; S. American herbs belonging to Malvales.

Vivianite, (viv'i-a-nit). A mineral of the iron group, with oblique crystallisation, chiefly phosphate of iron.

Vivipara, (vi-vip'a-ra). De Blainville's term for Mammalia.

Viviparous, (vi-vip'a-rus). [L. *vivus*, alive. *pario*, I bring forth.] Producing offspring alive, the development of the embryo being considerably advanced before detachment.

Vizcacha. v. *Lagostomus* and *Lagotis*.

Vocal chords. Elastic cushions, whose edges form the sides of the glottis, which nearly close the aperture of the windpipe. v. *Voice*.

Vochyaceae, (vok-i-ā'se-ō). [*Vochy*, the S. American name.] = Vochyads; shrubs and trees, with large showy flowers, belonging to Sapindales.

Vogt's classification of animals, according to the structure of the egg, and arrangement of organs

Vertebrata, with central yolk.

Mammalia.

Apelantaria.

Placentalia.

Aves.

Insectores.

Autophagi.

Reptilia.

Amphibia.

Pisces.

Articulata, with dorsal yolk.

Insecta.

Myriapoda.

Arachnida.

Crustacea.

Cephalopoda, with cephalic yolk.

Cephalopoda.

Mollusca, with organs irregularly disposed.

Cephalophora.

Acephala.

Tunicata.

Ctenophora.

Bryozoa.

Vermes, with bilateral organs.

Annelida.

Rotatoria.

Platyelmia.

Nematelmia.

Radiata, with radiate organs.

Echinodermata.

Siphonophora.

Hydromedusae.

Polypi.

Infusoria.

Rhizopoda. } Have no eggs.

Voice, (vois) [*Vox*, the Latin word.] Modifications of sound produced by the larynx; the larger the larynx the deeper the voice, owing to the slower vibrations of the vocal chords, or elastic bands, which nearly close the aperture of the windpipe.

Volatile, (vol'a-til) [*Volatilis*, the Latin word.] Evaporating readily. *V. liquid*, v. *liquid*. *V. oils* = Essential oils, q. v.

Volcanic, (vol-kan'ik). [Volcano, q. v.] Relating to volcanoes. *V. formations*, v. *V. rocks*. *V. glass* = Obsidian, q. v. *V. rocks*: basalt, greenstone, granite; produced by action of heat, mostly unstratified and without fossils. *V. tuff*: a compound of sand, cinders, &c., resulting from volcanic action.

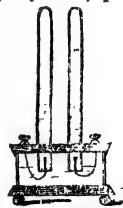
Volcano, (vol-kan'ō). [*Vulcano*, the Italian word.] An opening in the crust of the earth, through which lava, &c., is thrown out, becomes surrounded by lava, ashes, &c., until a mountain is gradually formed.



Voltaic, (vol-tā'ik) (Signor Volta.) *V. arc*: the arc of light between the two poles of a Voltaic battery, or of an induction coil. *V. battery*: a number of Voltaic cells, couples, or elements, connected so as to act together. *V. current*: the current of chemical electricity. *V. couple*: two substances, one usually a metal, having different affinities for the liquid in which they are placed. *V. electricity*, i. Electricity. *V. pile*: a number of discs of copper and zinc, piled in uniform pairs between pieces of cloth moistened by diluted acid.

Volt, (volt). [Signor Volta.] v. Electro-magnetic units.

Voltmeter, (vol-tam'e-ter). [Voltaic, q. v.; Gk. *metron*, measure.] An apparatus for measuring the force of a Voltaic current. *Faraday's V.*: by which the quantity of water decomposed in a given time is made the measure of intensity.



Volumetric, (vol-ū-met'rik). [Volume, Gk. *metron*, measure.] Relating to measurement of volume. *V. analysis*: a variety of quantitative analysis, in which the quantity of a constituent of a compound is estimated by the volume of some solution which must be added to produce certain effects.

Volute, (vo-lūt'). [L. *volutum*, rolled.] A rolling, or spiral curve or scroll.

Vomer, (vō'mer). [L. *vomer*, ploughshare.] A slender bone forming the centre of the nasal vertebra.

Vomicine, (vō'mi-sin). [Nux Vomica, q. v.] = Brucine, q. v.

Von Baer's classification. v. Baer.

Von Siebold's classification. v. Siebold.

Vortex, (vor'taks). [The Latin word.] *v.* Eddy. *Ring V.* Ring-vortex, *q.v.*
Voussoirs, (voo-swaw'z'). [The French word.] Wedge-shaped stones, &c., forming an arch.
Vulcan, (vul'kan) [Classical.] A supposed planet, probably seen in 1859 and in 1862, between the Sun and Mercury.
Vulcanicity, (vul-kan-isi-ti). [Vulcan, god of fire.] *v.* Vulcanology and Seismology volcanic energy: reaction of the interior of a planet upon its exterior.
Vulcanised, (vul'ka-nizd). *V. caoutchouc*: caoutchouc and sulphur combined by heat.
Vulcanists, (vul'ka-nists). [Vulcan, god of fire.] = Huttonians, *q.v.*
Vulcanite, (vul'ka-nit) = Ebonite—Vulcanized India-rubber, a hard, horny modification of caoutchouc.
Vulcanology, (vul-ka-nol'og-i) The science of the phenomena of high temperatures, such as fuse minerals.

Vulgar. *V. fractions*, *v.* Fractions.
Vulpes, (vul'pez). [The Latin name.] Fox, *q.v.*
Vulpine, (vul'pin). [Vulpes, *q.v.*] Fox-like.
V. opussum = Phalangista vulpina.
Vulpinic acid, (vul-pin'ik) = Carmelochromine: a colouring matter obtained from the Wolves-lichen, *Evernia vulpina*.
Vulture, (vul'tur). [Vultur, the Latin name.] A bird belonging to Raptores. *King V.* = *Sacrorhamphus papam*.



Vulture

W.

Wacke, (wak'e) [The German word.] A clay-like rock, formed by the decomposition of basalt, &c.
Wad, 1. = Hydrated dioxide of manganese: an amorphous metallic mineral, resembling pyrolusite. 2. A local term for blacklead. *S. v.* Wads.
Wadhurst clay. A sub-division of Hastings sand, in Wadeldon formation.
Wads. Used to keep shots steady in guns: made of oakum, rope, paper, coal-dust, &c.
Waggoner = Amalg, *q.v.*
Wagnerite, (wag-ner-it). A mineral, chiefly chloride of magnesium.
Wagtail = Motacilla, *q.v.*
Wain, (wain) [Wain, the A.-S. word.] *Charles's W.* = *Ursa Major*, *q.v.*
Wake-robin = *Atum maculatum*.
Walker's battery. A galvanic battery consisting of plates of zinc and graphite in dilute sulphuric acid, the graphite being roughened to allow of the ready escape of the evolved hydrogen.
Walking. *W. stick insects* = Phasmoda: insects resembling dried twigs. *W. leaves* = Phyllium: insects resembling leaves.
Wall. *W. butterfly* = *Satyrus neophaea*. *W. cress* = *Arabis*. *W. flower* = *Chenanthus*.
Wall-pepper = *Sedum acie*.
Walnut, (waw'nut) [A.-S. *walh*, foreign. *knut*, nut.] = *Juglans regia*, *q.v.* *White W.* = Hickory.
Walrus, (waw'lrus) [D. *wal*, whale *ros*, horse.] = *Morse* = *Trichechus rosmarus*: an aquatic animal belonging to Phocidae.
Walter. A crater in the Moon, 70 miles in diameter.



Wagtail



Walrus

Wanderoo, (won'der-oo). [Wandern, the German name.] A variety of *Macacus*: has a long mane, encircling the face.
Warbler, (waw'bler) = *Sylviadae*: a general name for a number of birds belonging to *Dendroica*. *Marsh W.* = *Salicaria palustris*. *Red W.* = *Salicaria strepera*. *Sedge W.* = *Salicaria phlegmaria*.
Ware. *v.* Honey-ware.
Wargentin. A crater in the Moon, 53 miles in diameter.
Warmth, (wawr'mth). [Wearm, the A.-S. word.] Tremulous molecular motion. *v.* Heat.
Warp, (waw'rp). [A.-S. *weorpan*, to throw.] 1. An alluvial deposit obtained by allowing water to cover the land for some time. 2. The main threads of a textile fabric, *cf.* Weft.
Warrior's belt. Three bright stars, Alnitak, Alnilam, and Mintaka, in the constellation Orion.
Wart, (waw'rt). [Wearst, the A.-S. word.] *W. cress* = *Senebiera*. *W. hog* = *Phacocherus aethiopicus*.
Warts, (waw'rts) [Wearst, the A.-S. word.] Small hard tumours formed on the skin.
Wash leather. *v.* Leather.
Wasp, (wosp). [Wasp, the A.-S. name.] = *Vespa*: an insect belonging to Hymenoptera. *W. bees* = *Nomada*: wasp-like bees; also called Naked bees. *W. beetle* = *Clytus anctus*. *W. flies* = *Eristalis*.
Wasps, (wosp). [Wasp, *q.v.*] = *Vespidæ*: a family of insects belonging to Hymenoptera. *Mason W.* = *Odynerus murarius*. *Solitary W.* = *Eumendæ*.
Water, (waw'ter). [Wæter, the A.-S. word].



Wart-hog.



Wasp

1. = H_2O : a compound of hydrogen and oxygen; liquid between 32° and $212^\circ F.$, tasteless, inodorous, neutral, most extensively used as a solvent. 2. Term used for diamonds; those having the highest refracting power, and being as transparent as pure water, are diamonds of the "first water." *W. of crystallization* = Water which is absorbed by a salt in crystallising. *Hard W.* = Hard water. *Mineral W.*, v. Mineral waters. *Rain W.* = Pure water. *Soda W.* = water impregnated with carbonic acid. *Soft W.* = Rain water. *W. beans* = Nelumbaceae, q.v. *W. bears* = Aretusca, q.v. *W. beetle* = Dytiscus, q.v. *W. birds* = Gallie, Pinnatipedes, and Palmitipedes. *W. boatman* = Notonecta glauca, q.v. *W. bugs* = Hydrocorisae, q.v. *W. chestnut* = Triapa natans: a plant belonging to Onagraceae. *W. colour*, v. Water colour. *W. cross* = Nasturtium officinale, q.v. *W. dropwort* = Ceanothe, q.v. *W. flower* = Daphnia, q.v. *W. gas* = hydrogen obtained from water. *W. glass*, v. Water glass. *W. henlock* = Cicuta, q.v. *W. leaf* = Hydrophyllum, q.v. *W. level*, a tube with turned-up ends, in both of which the contained water stands at the same level when the tube is horizontal. *W. Lily*. *Lesser W. L.* = Hydrocharis monosperma. *White W. L.* = Nymphaea, q.v. *Yellow W. L.* = Nuphar, q.v. *W. Lilies* = Nymphaeaceae, q.v. *W. forest* = Gleichenia monosperma, q.v. *W. meadows* = Hydrometidae, q.v. *W. nutmeg* = Myrophyllyum, belongs to Haloragaceae. *W. nutes* = Hydrachmidae, q.v. *W. mole* = Ornithorhynchus, q.v. *W. nut* = *W. flume* = Hydrachmion utriculatum: a sea-weed. *W. parsnip* = Sium, q.v. *W. pepper* 1. = Polygonum hydropiper; 2. = Elatine hydropiper. *W. peppers* = Elatinaceae, q.v. *W. plantain* = Aghma, q.v. *W. purslane* = Pephus, q.v. *W. rat* = Mus amphibus. *W. salamanders* = Newts, q.v. *W. scorpion* = Nepa. *W. scorpions* = Nepidae: belong to Hydrocorisae. *W. shields* = Hydroptilidae = Cabombaceae, q.v. *W. slater*, v. Slaters. *W. snakes* = Hydrophidae, q.v. *W. soldier* = Stratiotes, q.v. *W. spider*: 1. = Argyrosetia aquatica; 2. = Hydrachna cruenta. *W. sport*, v. Gargoyle. *W. thyme* = Anacharis, q.v. *W. twist* = Framo, v. Mulo. *W. vascular system*: a set of vessels found in Rotifera and other Scolecida, which ramify within the body, and communicate with the exterior by means of openings. *W. vine* = Phytolacca, q.v. *W. worms* = Naididae, q.v. *W. wort* = Liliaceae, q.v. *W. wort* = Philodendraceae, q.v.

Water-colour painting. v. Painting.

Water-glass. A solution of silica in potassa or soda; used to form a protecting transparent coating for fresco and other paintings.

Watered. *W. silk*, v. More.

Wat's. *W. condenser*: in which the steam is condensed at a distance from the cylinder.

W. governor, v. Governor.

Wattle = Acacia discolor: a plant of New Holland. *W. birds*: a variety of honey-eaters; also called Glaucopis.

Wave, (wāv) [*Weg*, the A.-S. word.] To and fro motion: alternate rise and fall of water in tides, &c. *W. theory of light* = Undulatory theory. *W. of sound*: undulation of air, v. Sound.

Wax, (waks) [*Waes*, the A.-S. word.] *Bees' W.*: secreted by bees. *Chinese W.*, v. Chinese wax. *Fossil W.* = Ozocerite, q.v. *Mineral W.* = Petrolene. *Sealing W.*: a mixture of shellac, turpentine, &c. *Tree W.* = Palmitin. *W. mottle* = Myrica cerifera. *W. palm* = Ceroylion andicola: a palm tree. *W. wing*: a bird, v. Bombycilla.

Way-bent. A variety of barley = Hordeum murinum.

Wayfaring tree = Viburnum lantana.

Wealden strata, (wēlden).

[Weald, in Kent and Sussex.] Fluvial beds, forming the lower portion of the Cretaceous formations, marked by large extent of heath land, and by large size of heather; also by numerous remains of reptiles. *Middle W.* = Hastings sand.

Weasel, (wēzl). [*Wesle*, the A.-S. word.] = Mustela vulgaris: a burrowing nocturnal quadruped, belonging to Mustelidae.

Weather, (weth'ər).

[*Water*, the A.-S. word.] 1. A general term for the atmospheric conditions. 2. Inclination: as of the sails of a windmill to the plane of revolution. *W. beam* = To windward. *W. boarding* = Outer covering of sheds, &c., usually feathered. *W. harp* = Giant harp: a large Bohian harp, q.v.

Weaver. *W. bird* = Ploceus. *W. birds*: belonging to Ploceinae, named from the elaborate character of the nests. *W. trebell* = Terebella textrix. *W. wall* = Labyrinthula, q.v.

Websterite, (web'ster-īt).

[Mr. Webster.] = Aluminium, q.v.

Wedge, (wej). [*Weg*, the A.-S. word.] A double inclined plane: especially if of hard material: one of the mechanical powers.

Wedge-wood, (wēd-wōd). [Mr. Wedgwood.] *W. ware*: a fine variety of stoneware. *W.'s pyrometer*: in which temperature is measured by the contraction of baked clay.

Weed, (wēd). [*Wod*, the A.-S. word.] *Bad W.* = Convolvulus, q.v. *Cotton*



Wax-wing.



Water Lily



Weasel.



Weaver-bird



Wedge.

W. = *Dotis*, *q. v.* *Duck W.* = *Lemna*, *q. v.*
Gout W. = *Agopodium*, *q. v.* *Guinea-hen W.*
 = *Polyveria*, *q. v.* *Haak W.* = *Hieracium*, *q. v.*
Hea W. = *Guinea-hea W.*, *q. v.* *Mat W.* =
Nardus, *q. v.* *Mauritus W.* = *Rocella fusiformis*,
q. v. *Shore W.* = *Littorella*, *q. v.*

Weeds *Duck W.* = *Lemnaceae*, *q. v.* *Sea W.*
 = *Algae*, *q. v.*

Week, (wēk) [*Woece*, the A.-S. word.] A
 period of time equal to seven civil days.

Weeper. *W. monkey*, *v. Cebus*.

Weeping. *W. monkey* = *Sajous* = *Cebus*, *q. v.*
W. willow = *Salix Baby-lonica*.

Weevil, (wē'vil). [*W'fel*, the A.-S. name.] *v.*
Weevils. *Corn W.* = *Calandra granaria*. *Nut W.* = *Baranus nuceum*.
Rice W. = *Strophophorus*. *Weeping-willow*.

Weevils, (wē'vilz) [*Weevil*, *q. v.*] = *Curethronidae*: insects belonging to *Coleoptera* =
Rhynchophora.

Wet, (wēt). [The A.-S. word.] The cross
 threads in a woven fabric. *v. Warp*.

Weight, (wāt). [A.-S. *wegan*, to bear.] The
 force of gravitation acting on any given body
 is called its weight. *Hundred W.* = 112 lbs.
avordupoise. *Ton of W.* in Britain =
 Pound, *q. v.* in metric system = *Gramme*, *q. v.*

Weights and measures. *v. Tables French W.* =
 Metric system, *q. v.*

Weir (wēr) [*Wær*, the A.-S. word.] = *Dam*, *q. v.*
Weld, (weld). [*Wad*, the A.-S. name.] = *Rosa
 luteola*.

Welding, (wēl'ding). [*Wellen*, the German
 word.] Joining two
 pieces of iron by heat-
 ing and compression.

Weld-worts, (wēld wēt.)
 [*Weld and Wort*, *q. v.*] =
 Rosaceae, *q. v.*

Well. *Artesian W.*, *v.* Modes of welling
 Artesian wells. *a*, butt-well, or jumping-
 well; *b*, scart-well.

Wellingtonia, (wēl-ing-
 tā'n-ā) = *Sequoia*: a tree resembling the
 pine, found in Mexico, California, &c. *W.*
giantica discovered in California, 400 feet
 high, 110 feet in circumference.

Welsh, (welsh) *W. gwyn* = *Meconopsis*, *q. v.*
Wen, (wen). [*Wenn*, the A.-S. word.] A
 small tumour.

Wernerian theory, (wēr-nēr-i-an) [*Werner*,
 of Freiburg.] In geology: that all the earth
 was covered by water, and that the rocks
 were precipitated as they are now found.

Wernerite, (wēr-nēr-it). [*Werner*, of Frei-
 burg.] = *Glaucobite*, *q. v.*

Wenlock formation, (wēn'lök) [*W.* in Shrop-
 shire.] Beds of limestone, forming a sub-division
 of Upper Silurian, also called *Ballstone*.

Whale, (hwāl) [*Hwæl*, the A.-S. name.] =
Balæna = *Cetus*:
 a large marine
 animal belonging
 to *Cetacea*. *Bottle-
 nosed W.* = *Balæna
 rostrata*. *Pilot*

 Greenland Whale.

W. = *Globocephalus* *svineval*. *Right W.*
 = *Balæna mysticetus*. *Spermaceti W.* =
Physeter microps. *W. bone* = *Baleen*: the
 horny plates lining the roof of the mouth
 in some whales. *W. louse* = *Cyanus ceti*: a
 small crustacean animal.

Wheat, (hwēt). [*Hwæte*, the A.-S. name.] =
Triticum: a grass-like plant, the seeds of
 which are much used for bread, belongs to
Hordeaceae. *Corn*

W. = *Melampyrum*.

W. ear = *Motacilla*

cananthe = *Saxicola*

cananthe: a small

bird. *W. fly* = *Ce-*

cidomyia tritici. *W.*

mildew = *Eucnemis*,

belong to *Conomy-*

etes.

Wheatstone's bridge.

[*Sn C Wheatstone*.]

An apparatus for

estimating the conductivity of a given sub-

stance for electricity.

Wheel, (hwēl). [*Hwæol*, the A.-S. word.]

One of the mechanical powers: a number of
 levers arranged radiately round a common
 centre. *Faraday's W.*, *v. Faraday's wheel*.

Face W., *v. Face wheel*. *Fly W.*, one hav-

ing a heavy rim, which moderates a fluctu-

ating force. *Marlborough W.*, *v. Marlborough*

wheel. *Mitre W.*, *v. Mitre wheels*. *Knight's*

W., *v. Knight's wheel W. animalcules* =

Rotifera, *q. v.* *W. barometer*: a modification

of the syphon barometer, in which the rise

and fall of the column of mercury turns a

wheel, and so indicates upon a dial plate the

kind of weather to be expected. *W. train*:

a number of wheels arranged in succession,

so that the revolution of one causes the re-

volution of all. When the teeth of one

wheel is an exact multiple of the teeth in

the next, the same teeth come in contact

frequently; if an odd tooth, called a hunting

cog, be inserted in one wheel, this contact

will occur as seldom as possible.

Wheeks, (hwēks). [*Wecic*, the A.-S. name.]

= *Buccinidae*, *q. v.*

Whelp, (hwēlp). [*Hwēlp*, the A.-S. name.]

The young of a dog, lion, &c.

Whetstone, (hwēt'stōn). Any hard fine-grained

stone used for sharpening cutting tools.

Whewellite, (hwēl'it). [*Dr. Whewell*.] A

mineral, chiefly oxalate of calcium.

Whey, (hwē). [*Hwægy*, the A.-S. word.] A

clear straw-coloured liquid: being what is

left of milk when the casein and fatty matter

are removed.

Whiff, (hwif). [*Chu*, the Welsh

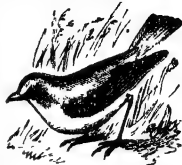
word.] = *Rhombus*, *q. v.*

Whimbrel, (hwim'brēl). A variety of the curlew =

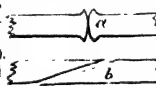
Numenius phaeopus.

Whin, (hwīn). [*W.* *clwyd*, *weed*.] =

Whimbrel.



Wheat-ear.



Greenland Whale.



Whimbrel.

Genista, *q. v.* *Pelly*
W. = Genista Ang-
 lica; also called
 Needle-furze. *W*
chat = Saxicola ru-
 betra.

Whip-poor-will = Caprimulgus vociferus a bird named from its note

Whiptongue = Galium aparine.

Whirl, (hwerl).
 [A-S. *hwyrran*,
 to turn.] = Eddy,
q. v.

Whirligig beetles =
 Gyrinidae; a family
 of water beetles.

Whirlwig = Whirlig-
 gig beetle.

Whiskers, (hwisk'ers) [Ger. *whisker*, to whisk.] Common to men and some of the apes

Whistle-fish = Motella vulgaris, *q. v.*

Whistle-mouth = Butterfly boiler

White, *W.*, ants = *Formica*, *q. v.* Not really ants; also called Soldiers. *W. as seen* = Arsenious acid. *W. bait* =

Clupea-alba a small
 herring-like fish.
W. bream = Abra-
 mis bilcea.

*W. butter-
 flies* = Pieride

W. cap = Microchera parvirostris, the smallest humming bird. *W. cedar* = Melia azadirach.

W. crag = Coralline crag an older Phocene bed, found in Suffolk. *W. of sea* = Glauin,

q. v. *W. eyelid monkey*: resembles Cercopithe-
 cus. *W. flux*: a compound of potassie
 carbonate and nitre. *W. garnet* = Lencite,
q. v. *W. gunpowder*: a variety of gunpowder,
 consisting of potassie chlorate, potassie
 ferro-cyanide and sugar. *W. hellchore*, *v.*
 Hellebore. *W. indigo* = Indigogen, *q. v.* *W.*
kangaroo, *v.* Kangaroo. *W. laurel* = Mag-
 nolia glauca. *W. lead* = Carbonate of lead =
 PbCO₃. *W. lead ore* = Cerussite. *W. light* =

Ordinary light. *W. mould* = Mucedines, *q. v.* *W. mustard* =

Brassica alba = Sinapis alba. *W. pepper*, *v.*
 Pepper. *W. pigments*: obtained from lead,
 chalk, zinc, &c. *W. poplar* = populus alba.

W. poppy, *v.* Papaver. *W. precipitate* =
 HgH₂NCl. chloride of ammonium, in which
 two equivalents of hydrogen are replaced
 by mercury. *W. race*. Teutons, Latins,
 Slavonians, Greeks, Libyans, Semites, Per-
 sians, Georgians, and Circassians. *W. rot* =

Hydrocotyle, *q. v.* *W. rust* = Cystopus a
 fungus. *W. shark* = Carcharias vulgaris, the
 largest known shark. *W. stars*, Sirius,
 Regulus, Fomalhaut, Denebola, Polaris,
 Alpherat, Vega, &c. *W. thorn* = Cratogeomys.

W. throat = Sylvia cinerea; also called Nettle-
 creeper. *W. vitrol* = Goslarite *q. v.* *W.*
wood = Liriodendron, *q. v.* *W. worm* = Larva
 of cockchafer.

Whiting, (hwit'ing). 1 = Morrhua vulgaris =



White Chat



Whiptongue



White bait

Merlangus = Gadus
 merlangus; a fish
 belonging to Ga-
 didie. 2 = Soft white
 chalk, also called
 Spanish white.



Whiting

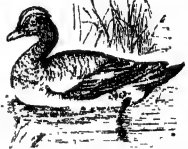
Whitlow, (hwit'lō). [A-S. *hwit*, white; *low*,
 fire.] An inflammation of the fingers, some-
 times of the toes. *W. grass* = Draba, *q. v.*
W. Pernal *W. G* = Erophila, *q. v.*

Whitworth gun has a hexagonal spiral bore.
v. Gun

Whortle-berry, (hwort-tl-ber'ri). [Heortberg,
 the A-S. name.] = Vaccinium myrtillus.

Widgeon, (wij'un). [Vimgeon, the French
 name.] = Mareca
 Penelope = Anas
 Penelope: a duck-
 like bird.

Widow-bird = Vidua
 paradisaea: a bird
 belonging to Plo-
 ceidae.



Widgeon

Wife. See *W.* =
 Acantholobus Ya-
 relli: a fish

Wild. *W.*, apple =
 Pyrus malus *W. ass* = Onager = Asinus
 onager. *W. hyacinth* = Scilla nutans. *W.*
leek = Allium ampeloprasum. *W. lemon* =
 Podophyllum peltatum: has poisonous leaves.
W. liquorice = Oenone arvensis. *W. olive* =
 Oleaster [cyanide.

Williamson's blue = Ferrous potassie ferri-
 willow, (willō). [Widg, the A-S. word.] =
 Salix, *q. v.* Goat *W.* =
 Salix caprea. Mount-
 tain *W.* = Salix moun-
 tain. See *W.* = Gon-
 gonia anceps: a coral
 polype. *W. herb* = Ep-
 lobium, *q. v.* *W. leaves*:
 a name given to the
 small bright spots on the photosphere of the
 Sun, or in its atmosphere. *W. warbler* =
 Phylloscopus trochilus

Willows = Salicaceae, *q. v.*

Winch, (winsh). [Wince, the A-S. word.] A
 cylinder revolving on
 its axis: resembles a
 solid wheel of great
 thickness and small
 diameter: used for
 raising weights, &c.



Willow

Willow = Salix, *q. v.*

Winch, (winsh). [Wince, the A-S. word.] A
 cylinder revolving on
 its axis: resembles a
 solid wheel of great
 thickness and small
 diameter: used for
 raising weights, &c.

Wind, (wind). [The
 A-S. word.] Air in
 motion *v.* Winds.



Winch

Whirlwind: a violent
 wind moving at from 30 to 120 miles per
 hour. *Mistral*: a N.-W. wind. *Simoom*: a
 hot dry wind. *Sirocco*: a warm S. or S.-W.
 wind. *W. flower* = Anemone: the leaves of
 which are easily blown off.

Windage, (win'dā). [Wind.] Space between the
 internal surface of a gun and the projectile.

Windpipe = Trachea, *q. v.*

Winds, (windz). [Wind, *q. v.*] Air tides: the
 motion of the air consequent upon the action
 of the Sun. *Trade W.*, *v.* Trade winds.

Work. Unit of *W*: in Britain the power to raise 1 lb. through 1 foot of distance; the power to raise 33 000 lbs. weight through a distance of 1 foot in 1 minute is generally reckoned as the unit of horse-power.

Worm. (werm). [*Worm*, the A.-S. word.] *v.* Worms. *Bladder W.* = Hydatid, *q.v.* *Fluke W.*, *v.* Fluke. *Glow W.* = Lampyrus noctiluea. *Guinea W.*, *v.* Guinea worm. *Lob W.* = Earth W. = Annelida terrestris. *Slow W.* = Blind W., *q.v.* *Thread W.* = Oxyuris, *q.v.* *W. tracks* = Helminthites, *v.* Lithothozoa. *W. wheel*: one having teeth on the edge adapted to fit the teeth on a screw or worm.

Worms. (worms) = Annelidans: animals representing the lowest form of Articulata; having elongated bodies, formed of numerous rings, a soft integument, and feeble limbs. Used by Linnaeus to include all known Invertebrata except insects. *Earth W.* = Lumbrici. *Hair W.* = Gordiaceae. *Mud W.* = Laminelle. *Ribbon W.* = Nemetidae, *q.v.* *Sea W.*: belonging to Eriantia, *q.v.* *Water W.* = Naididae, *q.v.*

Wormwood = Artemisia, *q.v.*

Wort. (wert). [Ger. *wurz*, plant] *Gipsy W.* = Lycopus. *Gloss W.* = Salicornia. *Horn W.* = Ceratophyllum. *Lead W.* = Plumbago. *Liver W.* = Marchantia. *Madder W.* = Asperugo. *Moon W.* = Botrychium. *Mother W.* = Leonurus. *Mud W.* = Laminaria. *Pepper W.* = Lepidium. *Spear W.* = Ranunculus lingua. *Wound W.* = Stachys.

Worts. (werts). [*Wort*, *q.v.*] *Apple W.* = Pomaceae. *Birch W.* = Betulaceae. *Butter W.* = Lentibulariaceae. *Crown W.* = Male

sherbiaceae. *Ginger W.* = Zingiberaceae. *Horn W.* = Ceratophyllum. *Knot W.* = Illecebraceae. *Lead W.* = Plumbaginaceae. *Lily W.* = Liliaceae. *Liver W.* = Hepaticae. *Madder W.* = Galaceae.

Wrack. (rak). *Grass W.* = Zosteraceae, *q.v.* *Sea W.* = Zosteraceae, *q.v.*

Wrasse. (ras). [*Wrach*, the Welsh name.] = Rock-fish = Labrus, *q.v.*

Wrassee. (ras'ez) [*Wrasse*, *q.v.*] = Cyclo-labrus = Labrus, *q.v.*

Wren. (ten). [*Wrenna*, the A.-S. name.] = Troglodytes vulgaris: a building bird. *Red W.* = Salicaria strepera.

Wrist. (rist). [*The A.-S. word*] = Carpus: the bones connecting the hand and arm.

Writing. (riting). [*A.-S. wriutan*, to write] *Sculpture W.* = Hieroglyphics.

Written. *W. letter* = Opegrapha scripta.

Wrought-iron = Soft iron: cast-iron rendered tough and malleable.

Wryneck = Yunx torquilla = Cuckoo's mate.

Wyandotte cave. In St. Louis limestone, Crawford county, South-west Indiana.

Wych elm = Witch elm, *q.v.*

Wurzel. (wer-zel). *v.* Mangel-wurzel.



Wren



Wren

X.

Xanthates. (zan'thāts). [*Xanthic*, *q.v.*] Compounds of xanthic acid and bases.

Xanthic acid. (zan'thik). [*Gk. xanthos*, yellow.] = $C_2H_2O_3$: a viny acid; also called Ethyl sulpho-carbolic acid.

Xanthin. (zan'thin). [*Gk. xanthos*, yellow] A yellow colouring matter obtained from flowers.

Xanthine. (zan'thin). [*Gk. xanthos*, yellow] = Xanthic oxide = $C_5H_4N_4O_2$: a white powder found in the brain, liver, &c., and in urinary calculi. *Hypo X.* = Xanthine with one atom less of O.

Xanthium. (zan'thi-um). [*Gk. xanthos*, yellow] An herb belonging to Asteraceae.

Xanthophyll. (zan'thō-fil). [*Gk. xanthos*, yellow; *phyllon*, leaf] A bright yellow colouring matter found in leaves.

Xanthornis. (zan'thor'nis). [*Gk. xanthos*, yellow; *ornis*, bird.] A bird belonging to Struthionidae.

Xanthorrhoea. (zan'thō-rē'a). [*Gk. xanthos*, yellow] = Grass tree: a plant belonging to Liliaceae. *X. arborea* = Botany Bay gum tree.

Xanthoxylaceae. (zan'thōks-i-lā'se-ē). [*Xanthoxylum*, the typical genus.] = Xanthoxyda: trees and shrubs, chiefly tropical, belonging to Rutales.

Xebec. (zē'bek). [*Xebecque*, the Spanish name] A small three-masted vessel.

Xenogenes. (zen-ō-ge'nē-sus). [*Gk. xenos*, stranger; *Genosis*, *q.v.*] = Heterogenes, *q.v.* *Examples of X.*: galls, tumours, corns, &c.

Xiphias. (zif-i-as). [*Gk. xiphos*, sword.] *Swordfish*: a fish belonging to Xiphiidae, named from its long sword-like beak.

Xiphodon. (zif-ō-don). [*Gk. xiphos*, sword; *odon*, tooth.] = Anoplotherium gracile: fossil remains of which are found in Upper Eocene of France.

Xiphosura. (zif-ō-sū'ra) [*Gk. xiphos*, sword; *ura*, tail] = King crab, &c = Mesostomatia, *q.v.*

Xylem. (zil'em). [*Gk. xylon*, wood.] A constituent of fibro-vascular tissue, or wood, which consists of xylem and phloem: xylem being more abundant in the wood of Exogens and phloem in that of Lycopods.

Xylite. (zil'it). [*Gk. xylon*, wood.] A mineral,



Xebec

chiefly iron ore, also called Mountain-wood, from its woody appearance.

Xylo. (xílo). [Gk., *xylon*, wood.] A prefix implying some relation to wood.

Xylocopa. (zi-lok-o-pa) [Gk. *xylon*, wood, *kopos*, I cut.] Carpenter bees; insects belonging to Hymenoptera.

Xylography. (zi-log'ra-fi) [Gk. *xylon*, wood; *grapho*, I write.] Wood-cutting, wood-engraving; the art of cutting designs on wood for the purpose of being printed, from

Xylol. (zí'lol) [Gk. *xylon*, wood] = C_6H_{10} = Dimethyl benzol, a hydrocarbon obtained from wood-spirit

Xylophagi. (zi-lof'a-pi). [Gk. *xylon*, wood, *phago*, I eat.] Timber-eaters; Pylesmids, a family of insects belonging to Coleoptera.

Xylopia. (zi-ló'pi-a). A plant belonging to Anonaceae. *X. glabra* = Bitter wood.

Xylophylla. (zi-lof'il-a) [Gk. *xylon*, wood; *phylon*, leaf.] W. Indian plants, belonging to Euphorbiaceae.

Xylol. (zí'li). [Gk. *xylon*, wood; *hyle*, material.] The radicle of the xylylic series of compounds, also called Fornyl.

Xylyha. = $C_6H_{11}N$: an oily base belonging to the aniline series.

Xyridaceae. (zi-ri-dí'se-é). [Xyris, the typical genus] = Xyrids; herbaceous plants, chiefly tropical, with thread-like leaves and gay terminal flowers, belonging to Xyridales.

Xyridales. (zi-ri-dí'léz) [Xyridaceae, q.v.] = Water-worts, spider-worts, &c.; plants with bisexual tripetaloid flowers, forming a division of Endogens.

Y.

Yacht. (yot). [Jagt, the Dutch word.] A sea-going vessel adapted for speed or for pleasure travelling.

Yak. (yak). Porcupine; an ox-like animal, belonging to Bovidae, found in Central Asia.

Yams. (yam). [Jhame, the W. Indian name.] = Dioscoreaceae, v. 2. The fruit: large fleshy tubers, much used for food.

Yapock. (yá'pok) = Didymus palmata, a semi-aquatic mangrove animal.

Yard. (yárd) [A-S. *geard*, a measuring rod.] The standard measure of length = 36 in. = $\frac{1}{4}$ of the length of a pendulum which oscillates once every second at the sea-level. *Garden Y.*, v. Onion.

Yarn. (yarn). [Garn, the A-S. word.] 1. Woollen threads. 2. A general term for thread, whether of wool, cotton, or linen.

Yarrow. (yá'ró) = *Achillea millefolium*, a plant belonging to Asteraceae.

Yawl. (yawl) [Jol, the Dutch word.] A small launch, about 25 feet long, also called Jolly-bunt.

Year. (yér) [Gear, the A-S. word.] The time required for one revolution of the Earth round the Sun. *Anomalous Y.* = 365 days 6 h. 13 m. 49.3 sec. *Civil Y.* = 365 days 5 h. 48 m. 49.7 sec. *Julian Y.* = *Gregorian Y.* = 365 days 6 h. *Sidereal Y.*: time of recurrence of a given fixed star in the same position = 365 days 6 h. 9 m. 9.6 sec. *Solar Y.* interval between two passages through the vernal equinox = 365 days 5 h. 48 m. 46 sec.

Yeast. (yést). [Gist, the A-S. word.] = *Torulum* = *Kaim*: minute fungi, belonging to Mucedines, reproduced by gemmation, used to produce alcoholic fermentation of sugar. *German Y.*: dried yeast, imported in cakes, obtained by the brewing of Bavarian beer.

Yelk. (yelk). [Golek, the A-S. word.] = Vitellus, also called Yolk.

Yellow. (yel'lo) [Gelov, the A-S. word.] One of the colours of the spectrum. *Indian Y.* = Euxanthate of magnesium. *Naples Y.*, v. Naples. *Y. balsam.*, v. *Impatiens Y.*

centaury = *Chlora*, q.v. *Y. coralline* = Aurine, q.v. *Y. dyer*: obtained from fustic, morindin, turmeric, weld, &c. *Y. flag*: *Lilis pseudocorus*. *Y. hammer* = *Emberiza citrinella*. *Y. light* exerts no chemical action, v. Actinism. *Y. metal* = Muntz's metal. *Y. ochre* a clay coloured with oxide of iron, an earthy variety of limonite, q.v. *Y. pigments* obtained from antimony, arsenic, chalk, chromium, lead, &c. *Y. race*: includes Chinese, Esquimaux, Japanese, Lapps, Mongols, &c. *Y. rattle* = *Rhinanthus*, q.v. *Y. snake* = *Chilabrothrus morinatus*. *Y. spot*: in the retina of the eye, v. *Macula lutea* and *Foramen Y. stars*: Altair, Arcturus, Kocab, Polaris, Procyon, Regel, &c. *Y. water-lily* = *Nuphar*, q.v. *Y. woot* = *Y. centaury*, q.v.

Yew. (ú). [Hoe, the A-S. name.] = *Taxus*, q.v.

-Yl. (il). [Gk. *hyle*, material.] A termination used for the names of chemical radicles.

Yorubans. An African people.

Yphantas. (i-fun'lez). [Gk. *yphantos*, weaver.] A bird, v. Oriole.

Yponomata. (i-pon-ó-má'ta) [Gk. *yponomastes*, miner.] = *Hyponomastis*: a moth. *Y. padella* = *Ermine* moth.

Yttria. (it'i-a) [Ytterby, in Sweden.] = *YO*: oxide of yttrium, a rare earth.

Yttrium. (it'ri-um). [Yttria, q.v.] = *Y*: one of the earth metals; very rare.

Yucca. (yók'ka). A plant belonging to Liliaceae; also called Adam's needle.



Yew

Z.

Zaffre, (zaff'er). A mineral; chiefly oxide of cobalt, also called Zaphira.

Zambo, (zan'bo). Offspring of red and black parents, also used for the child of a mulatto and a negro.

Zamboni's pile. A dry pile (*i. e.* Pile), in which binoxide of manganese, and an or silver are used.

Zamia, (zā'mi-a). [*L. zamia*, loss.] A tree belonging to Cycadaceae. *Z. capitata*=Bread tree.

Zannichellia, (zan-i-chel'i-a). [*Sig. Zannichelli*.] Horned plover-weed • a plant belonging to Najasaceae.

Zaponia, (za-nō-mi-a). [*Sig. Zaponi*, of Bologna.] A plant belonging to Cucurbitaceae. *Z. Indica*=Bundooher=Indian cucumber.

Zapornia, (za-por'ni-a). A dotted crane, a bird belonging to Rallidae.

Zea, (zē'a). [*The Latin name.*] A plant belonging to Graminae. *Z. mays*=Maize and Indian corn.

Zealand. *New Zealand*. Phosphorus, *g. v.* *Z. phosphorus*=Myriophosphorus animal.

Zebeck, (zē'bek). A rebo.

Zebra, (zē'bra). [*The Spanish name.*] An African horse-like animal, white, with black bands found in S. Africa.

Zebu, (zē'bo). [*The Indian name.*] An ox-like animal belonging to Bovidae.

Zechstein=Milestone; the German representative of Upper Permian strata.

Zenith, (zen'ith). [*Corruption of Arabic Sinit-ar-ras*, vertical place.] The point of the heavens directly overhead; cf. Nadir. *Z. distance*=Angular distance from the zenith.

Zeolites, (zē'ō-lits). [*Gk. zeo*, to boil.] Silicates of alumina, lime, &c., which boil when strongly heated. *Needle Z*=Natronite. *Z. group of minerals*: includes analcite, natronite, stilbite, and chabazite; silicates of alumina, &c., found in volcanic districts.

Zero, (zē'ro). [*It. zero*, naught.] In Centigrade and Reaumur's scales=Freezing point of water: in Fahrenheit's scale=32° below freezing point of water. *Absolute Z*=-273° C., at which temperature any given body is supposed to contain no heat. Generally, zero is 0° of any scale.

Zeuglodon, (zē'glo-don). [*Gk. zeugle*, yoke-strap; *odon*, tooth.] =Basilosaurus: an extinct cetacean animal, about 70 ft. long, whose teeth were in two groups united by a band; known by fossil remains, found in Eocene strata of America.

Zeus, (zē-us). A fish belonging to Scombroidei. *Z. jacobus*=Dory.

Zinc, (zink). [*Zink*, the German word.] =*Zn*=Spelter; one of the magnesian metals; a hard bluish crystalline metal, much used to coat sheet-iron with, and as a constituent in brass. *Z. carbon battery*=Bunsen's battery. *Z. dust*=*Zn(C₂H₃)₂*; an odorous transparent liquid, which ignites in contact with air. *Z. glass*=Siliceous calamine. *Z. group of minerals*: includes calamine, smithsonite, and blende. *Z. anhydride*=*ZnO*; a volatile strongly odorous liquid, which takes fire in contact with air, and explodes in oxygen. *Z. spar*=Calamine.

Zincite, (zink'it). [*Zinc, g. v.*] Related to zinc. *Z. sulphide*=Blende.

Zincography, (zink-og'ra-fi). [*Zinc, g. v.* *Gk. grapho*, I write.] Engraving on zinc plates, used for printing maps, plans, writings, &c. *Photo-Z.* a process, by which a photograph print is transferred to a zinc plate, and engraved for printing from.

Zingare=*gyps, g. v.*

Zingiber, (zink-jib'er). [*The Latin name.*] =Ginger, a tree belonging to Zingiberaceae.

Zingiberaceae, (zink-jib'er-i-sē-sē). [*Zingiber, g. v.*] Ginger-plants: herbaceous aromatic plants, with creeping rhizome, and gay flowers, belonging to Amonales.

Ziphius. A cetacean animal.

Zircon, (zer'kon). [*The Cingalese word.*] =Zirconic silicate, a mineral from which zirconium is obtained.

Zirconia, (zer-ko'n-i-a). [*Zircon, g. v.*] =*ZrO₂*; oxide of zirconium.

Zirconium, (zer-ko'n-i-um). [*Zircon, g. v.*] =*Zr*=one of the silicon group of elements; a rare metal.

Zoa, (zē'a). [*Gk. zoon*, animal.] Aristotle's term for all animals.

Zoanthida, (zō-an-thi-dā). [*Gk. zoon*, animal; *anthos*, flower, *calyx*, form.] Intermediate between Actinia and Radiata in M'Leay's arrangement, *g. v.*

Zoantharia, (zō-an-thā'ri-a). [*Gk. zoon*, animal; *anthos*, flower.] 1. A general term for helianthoid polypes, named from their flower-like appearance. 2. De Blauville's term for Actiniae.

Zoarces. A fish belonging to Gobionidae. *Z. viviparus*=Viviparus blenny, also called Green-bone, which brings forth its offspring alive.

Zodiac, (zō'di-ak). [*Zodiakos*, the Greek word.]

A zone of the heavens, which includes all the apparent motions of the Sun, Moon, and greater planets. It is divided into twelve equal portions, each called a sign, of these the names are as follows, three belonging to each



Zebu



Zebu



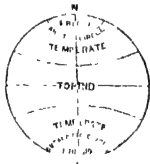
season. *Spring*: Aries, Taurus, Gemini, *Summer*: Cancer, Leo, Virgo. *Autumn*: Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius. *Winter*: Capricorn, Aquarius, Pisces. The signs and the constellations of the Zodiac do not now agree, owing to the precession of the equinoxes.

Zodiacal, (zō-dī'a-kal) [Zodiac, *q.v.*] *Z. light*: a ring of nebulous matter seen near the ecliptic. *Z. constellations*: the twelve constellations through which the Sun passes, 4 one time identical with the signs of the Zodiac, and having still the same names.

Zoea, (zō'e-a) [Gk. *zoe*, life] = Zoe: the earliest form of shore-crab, has two sessile eyes.

Zoisite, (zō'i-sit) A dark variety of epidote. **Zonary placenta**, (zō'nā-11) [Gk. *zone*, belt.] A deciduous placenta, in which the villi of the chorion are arranged in a zone or belt.

Zones of the earth. *Torrid Z.*: the central zone, extending 23½° N. and S. of the equator. *Two frigid Z.*: extending 23½° round the poles. *Two temperate Zs.*: between the torrid and frigid zones.



Zones of life. *Littoral*: between high and low watermarks. *Laminar*: between low water and 15 fathoms. *Coralline*: between 15 and 50 fathoms. *Deep sea Coral*, below 50 fathoms.

Zooid, (zō'oid) [Gk. *zoön*, animal, *eidos*, form.] A general term for any organisms, such as polyps, *q.v.* the individual organism produced by gemmation.

Zoological anatomy. The science of the general structure and adaptation of animals.

Zoology, (zō-ol'ō-jī) [Gk. *zoön*, animal; *logos*, discourse] The science of animal life: the branch of biology relating to the nature and habit of animals. *Z. of birds* = Ornithology. *Z. of fishes* = Ichthyology. *Z. of insects* = Entomology.

Zoon, (zō-on) [Gk. *zoön*, animal] An individual animal, whether mammal, bird, &c., or a number of zooids.

Zoophagoida, (zō-ō-fā-gō'dā) [Gk. *zoön*, animal, *phago*, I eat.] Beings subsisting on animal and azotized vegetable food.

Zoophyta, (zō-ō-fī-tā) [Gk. *zoön*, animal, *phyton*, plant.] A general term for radiate animals, or for those having any resemblance in form to plants. *v. Zoophytes*.

Zoophytes, (zō-ō-fī-tē) [Gk. *zoön*, animal,

phyton, plant.] = Protozoa and Coelenterata: first used to express the plant-like form of animal life: sometimes mistaken to mean something intermediate between plants and animals. *Glass Zs.* = Hyalomedusae, *q.v.* *Hydroid Zs.* = Hydroids, *q.v.*



Zoophyte.

Zoospores, (zō-ō-spōr-z) [Gk. *zoön*, animal; *spora*, seed.] Bulb-like products of vegetative growth, in algae, moulds, &c.

Zoothome, (zō-ō-thōm) [Gk. *zoön*, animal; *thōmos*, heap.] The compound animal mass of coral polyps: a living sheet of animal matter, fed and nourished by numerous mouths and as many stomachs; formerly called Zoophyte.

Zootica, (zō-ō-tī-ka) A lizard belonging to Lacerta, *q.v.* *Z. vivipara* = Scaly lizard.

Zootoka, (zō-ō-tō-ka) Used by Owen as equivalent to Mammalia.

Zootomy, (zō-ō-tō-nū) [Gk. *zoön*, animal, *tomē*, section.] Anatomy of animals as distinct from that of the human body. *Z. of birds* = Ornithotomy. *Z. of insects* = Entomotomy. *cf. Phytotomy*.

Zoroaster. A bright scarlet star-fish, first discovered in 1839.

Zostera, (zō-stē-ā) [Gk. *zoster*, girdle] = Grass wack: a plant belonging to Zosteraceae.

Zosteraceae, (zō-stē-ā'sē-ē) [Zostera, *q.v.*] = Sea-wracks: marine plants, resembling seaweeds, with small naked flowers, found at the bottom of the sea.

Zygæna, (zī-gō-nā) *Z. malleus* = Hammer-headed shark.

Zygantrum, (zī-gan'trum) [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *antrum*, cave.] A cavity in the vertebrae of serpents.

Zygopophys, (zī-gā-pō-fī-sis) [Gk. *zygon*, yoke, *apophysis*, outgrowth.] Processes of vertebrae, by means of which they are connected.

Zygoma, (zī-gō'mā) [Gk. *zygonu*, yoke.] The arch at the side of the skull.

Zygophyllaceae, (zī-gō-fīl-lā'sē-ē) [Zygophyllum, typical genus] = Bean capers: trees and shrubs, with very hard wood, belonging to Rutales.

Zygopteris, (zī-gōp'tēr-is) A fossil leaf stalk.

Zygosphenæ, (zī-gō-sfēn) [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *sphen*, wedge.] A wedge-like projection of the vertebrae of snakes.

Zygosporæ, (zī-gō-spō-ā) [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *spora*, seed.] Formed of small cells breaking into one larger, as in fungi.

Zymotic diseases, (zī-mō'tīk) [Gk. *zymosis*, fermentation] Those communicable by coagulation of a fermentable virus.

TABLES.

MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

AVOIRDUPOISE WEIGHT

Used for all goods sold by weight, excepting gold, silver, and gems.

	cwt.	qr.	pounds	ounces	drains
1 ton	= 20	= 80	= 2240	= 35,840	= 573,440
1 cwt	= 1	= 4	= 112	= 1792	= 28,672
1 quarter	= 1/4	= 1	= 28	= 448	= 7168
1 stone	= 1/16	= 1/4	= 14	= 224	= 3584
1 pound	= 1/160	= 1/40	= 1	= 16	= 256
1 ounce	= 1/1600	= 1/400	= 1/16	= 1	= 16

TROY WEIGHT.

Used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones

	ounce	drains	scruples	grains
1 pound	= 12	= 96	= 288	= 5760
1 ounce	= 1	= 8	= 24	= 480
1 dram	= 1/16	= 1	= 3	= 60
1 scruple	= 1/48	= 1/12	= 1	= 20

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT

Used in the preparation of drugs for medical use.

	ounce	drains	scruples	grains
1 pound	= 12	= 96	= 288	= 5760
1 ounce	= 1	= 8	= 24	= 480
1 dram	= 1/16	= 1	= 3	= 60
1 scruple	= 1/48	= 1/12	= 1	= 20

The pound, ounce, and grain, are alike in Troy and Apothecaries' Weight.

LONG MEASURE.

Used for measurement of length only.

	fms	chains	pts	yards	feet	inches
1 mile	= 8	= 80	= 320	= 1760	= 5280	= 63,360
1 furlong	= 1/10	= 40	= 160	= 880	= 2640	= 31,680
1 chain	= 1/80	= 1	= 4	= 22	= 66	= 792
1 perch	= 1/160	= 1/20	= 1	= 5 1/2	= 16 1/2	= 198
1 yard	= 1/2200	= 1/220	= 1/44	= 1	= 3	= 36
1 foot	= 1/2640	= 1/264	= 1/528	= 1/3	= 1	= 12
1 league	= 3 miles.					
1 fathom	= 2 yards.					
1 hand	= 4 ins. (used in horse measurement).					

CLOTH MEASURE.

	quarter	halls	inches
1 yard	= 4	= 16	= 36
1 quarter	= 1	= 4	= 9
1 nail	= 1/16	= 1/4	= 3/4

An ell = 1 1/2 yards.

A French ell = 1 1/4 yards.

SOLID MEASURE.

(Also called CUBIC MEASURE)

1 cubic yard	= 27 cubic feet
1 cubic foot	= 1728 cubic inches.
42 cubic feet	= 1 ton, as a measurement of the capacity of a ship for cargo.

METRIC SYSTEM.

These numbers are given to only two places of decimals. the others can mostly be inferred from these.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

	feet	inches
Metre	= 3 280	= 39 370
Decimetre	= 0 328	= 3 937
Centimetre	= 0 032	= 0 393
Millimetre	= 0 003	= 0 039
The Decametre	= nearly 11 yards.	
The Hectometre	= 1093 yards.	
The Kilometre	= nearly 5/8 of a mile.	
The Myriametre	= nearly 6 1/4 miles.	

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

The Acre	= 100 sq. metres = 4 sq. poles nearly.
The Hectare	= 10 000 " = 2 1/2 acres
The Centiare	= 1 " = 101 sq. feet

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

The Litre	= 1 1/2 pints nearly.
The Decalitre	= 2 1/2 gallons
The Hectolitre	= 22 " "
The Kilo litre,	= 2 1/2 bushels nearly;
or Stere	= 2 1/2 " "
The Myriolitre	= 275 bushels nearly.

MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

The Gramme	= 15 1/4 grains nearly.
The Decigramme	= 1/4 of an ounce troy nearly.
The Hectogramme	= 3 1/2 " "
The Kilogramme	= 2 1/2 lbs avoirdupois.
The Myriagramme	= 1 cwt. nearly.

NOMENCLATURE OF CLASSIFICATION.

BOTANICAL.

All Plants being grouped as

THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

This is divided into	Classes
Each Class into	Orders.
Each Order into	Families.
Each Family into	Genera.
Each Genera into	Species.

Sub-divisions of Species are called Varieties.

Many other terms—e.g., Sub-class, Sub-family, etc.; Tribe, Alliance, etc., are used in the various systems of classification in Biology.

ZOOLOGICAL.

All Animals being grouped as

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

This is divided into	Divisions.
Each Division being sub-divided into	Classes.
Each Class	Orders.
Each Order	Families.
Each Family	Genera.
Each Genera	Species.

Sub-divisions of Species are called Varieties.

NOMENCLATURE OF CLASSIFICATION.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

The human race has been classified by many writers, some of these classifications are here give in outline.

By Ethnarchbach.

Caucasian.	Mahyan.
Mongolian.	American.
Negro.	

By Buffon.

Egyp.	Ethiopians.
Tatars.	Negroes.
Chinese.	Kaffirs.
Malays.	Hottentots.
Hindoos.	Esquimaux.
Georgians	American Indians.

By G. Carrier.

Caucasian or white race.	Syrian	Assyrians, Arabs, Jews, Egyptians, &c.
	Indo-Germanic and Pelagic.	Hindoos, Persians, Celts, Greeks, Latins, &c.
	Seythian and Tartaric.	Seythians, Turks, Hungarians, Tartars, &c.
Mongolic or yellow race.	Kalmucks, Chinese, Japanese, Kamtschatka.	
Ethiopic or black race.	Africans of South Africa.	
Mixed races.	Malays, Polynesians, Esquimaux, American Indians, &c.	

By Linnæus.

European or white.	African or black
Asiatic or yellow.	American or brown.

By Maury.

White race—Arabs, Jews, Hindoos, Europeans.
 Red race—Californians, Mexicans, Patagonians, &c.
 Northern race—Esquimaux, Finns, &c.
 Malay-Polynesian race—Malays, Polynesians, &c.
 Yellow race—Mongol, Chinese, Tibetans, Turks.
 Australian race—Papouas, Australians, &c.
 Hottentot race—Hottentots, &c.
 Egypto-Berber race—Egyptians, Abyssinians, Berbers, &c.
 Negro race—Dahomans, Caffres, &c.

By Quatrefages.

White or Caucasian	Asian ..	Hindoos, Greeks, Slaves, Celts, Scandinavians, Chaldees, Arabs, Egyptians, &c.
	Semitic.	American, Asiatic, Caucasian, Finns, &c.
	Allophyletique	Asiatic, Caucasian, Finns, &c.
Yellow or Mongolic.	Tartarian, Chinese, &c.	Esquimaux, &c.
Negro or Ethiopic.	Kaffirs, Negroes, Papouas, &c.	
Mixed races.	Americans, Japanese, Polynesians, Australians, &c.	
Other classifications have been made by Pritchard, Latham, &c.		

CHEMICAL.

Compound substances have sometimes names formed by combining the names of the contained elements, as hydro-chloric, hydro-potassic, &c.

Metals have names ending in *um*, as thallium, sodium, &c.

Acids have names terminating in *ic*, as sul-

phuric, citric, oxalic, &c., when the termination *ic* is given to a substance containing the highest known quantity of oxygen or chlorine, as sulphuric, chloric, &c.

The termination *ous* is used for similar substances containing less oxygen or chlorine, as sulphurous, chlorous, &c.

GEOLOGICAL.

NEOZOIC....	Post Tertiary	Recent and Post-Pliocene.
	Tertiary	Divided into Newer and Older.
	of	Divided into Upper and Lower.
	Cenozoic	Divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower.
	Secondary	Mastricht, Chalk, Chloritic, Gault, Neocomian, and Wealden.
	or Mesozoic	Purbeck, Portland, Kimmeridge Clay, Coral Reef, Oxford Clay, Oolite, and Lias.
PALÆOZOIC .	Trias	Divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower.
	Permian	
	Primary	Carboniferous, Co. measures and Carboniferous Limestone.
	or Palæozoic	Divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower.
	Cambrian	Divided into Upper and Lower.
	Laurentian	Divided into Upper and Lower.

